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Government
Publication

SUPPLEMENT No. 2
TO THE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES
FOR THE YEAR 1883.

REPORT
ON THE
FISHERIES OF CANADA
FOR THE YEAR
1883.



OTTAWA:
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1884.

FISHERIES.

Preliminary Report on the Fisheries of Canada for the year 1883.

TO THE HON. A. W. McLELAN,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

SIR,—The following preliminary Report on the Fisheries service of Canada principally treats of official transactions during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1883, to which is added a *resumé* of operations in the artificial propagation of fish and tables shewing the distribution of the Fishing Bounty.

Owing to the unusually early meeting of Parliament, it is impossible to collect and prepare in time for submission, detailed statements from the respective Provinces, as the particulars necessary to complete these are procured from various sources and remote districts, some of which are difficult of access, whilst in others, fishing is actively pursued until the very close of navigation. A full report of these transactions is, however, in course of preparation and will be submitted with as little delay as possible.

PRODUCE OF THE FISHERIES.

The total value of the fisheries of Canada for the year 1883, may be approximately reckoned as follows:—

Nova Scotia.....	\$7,621,500
New Brunswick.....	3,185,675
Quebec	2,350,000
Prince Edward Island.....	1,258,500
British Columbia.....	2,000,000
Ontario.....	800,000
Total.....	\$17,215,675

Giving a total value of \$17,215,675, exclusive of Manitoba and the North-West Territories, from which there are no returns.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Nova Scotia.

A very gratifying and marked increase of nearly \$500,000 is expected over the previous year. This increase is almost entirely confined to the single item of codfish, and is undoubtedly due to the combined influences of remunerative prices and the fishing bounty which had the effect of adding some 140 new vessels to the fishing

fleet, with crews of about 1,200 men. The shore or boat fishing was not as successful as the deep-sea fishery; still, the catch was above the average, and prices generally ruled high. Fishermen were thus placed in a comfortable and fairly prosperous condition.

Herring and mackerel will show an increase. The value of lobsters, including those exported in a fresh state from Digby, Yarmouth and Shelburne, will about equal that of last year. A few violations of the law occurred, which were promptly detected and punished and this fact will have a good effect. Salmon will probably show a slight decrease, a circumstance mostly due to local causes, as the rivers are everywhere reported to be better stocked with parent fish than for the past twenty or thirty years. A slight falling off in the catch of alewives is also probable. This was not caused by any scarcity of the fish, but is simply attributed to the heavy freshets which prevailed during the spring season, thus enabling the fish to escape the nets and reach the inland lakes and waters in large numbers. During the month of September, immense shoals of young alewives were seen descending to the sea. A large increase may be confidently relied upon in this branch of the fisheries in the immediate future. There will probably be a considerable decrease in the catch of shad. As these fish do not spawn in our rivers, it is difficult to explain the cause of this falling off. Fifteen new fishways, built upon Inspector Rogers' improved model, which was awarded a medal at the London Exhibition, have been constructed during the year, and appear to give general satisfaction.

New Brunswick.

The yield of the fisheries in this Province will probably show a slight decrease of some \$6,000 or \$7,000, noticeable, for the most part, in the catch of salmon and sturgeon, whilst there will be an increase in the yield of cod, mackerel, smelts and lobsters.

Quebec.

The Counties of Gaspé and Bonaventure will show a very satisfactory increase in the catch of cod, herring and salmon, whilst there will be a falling off in the catch of lobsters. Cod and herring were taken right up at the head of Bay des Chaleurs, as in former times. The shore cod fishery around the Magdalen Islands was the best experienced for many years. Mackerel and herring summer fishing was poor, but as the people did well at cod fishing, this will not be of any material consequence. Seal fishing was a failure, owing to the ice, which prevented schooners from going out in time. A slight falling off is apprehended in the catch of lobsters. Cod and herring fishing were good at Anticosti, but the catch of salmon almost entirely failed.

On the coast of Labrador, the cod fishery was a partial failure owing to the ice remaining so long inshore. Vessels from Nova Scotia and elsewhere made but very

poor fares. Boat fishing was of an average. Herring fishing was poor. The sedentary fall and spring seal fishing was very remunerative. The seals were large and fat, and the yield of oil considerable. Owing to the failure of the fisheries at Esquimaux Point, assistance was applied for from the Provincial Government, and a supply of provisions was sent to the people. With the exception of the Esquimaux Point residents, the fishing population was well supplied for the winter. Fishing was fair, prices high, provisions cheap and the local harvest good.

The inland fisheries of the Province of Quebec continue to show signs of improvement; an increase being especially noticeable in the catch of salmon. The laws relative to the protection of fish were generally well observed.

Prince Edward Island.

The value of the fisheries of Prince Edward Island for 1883 will probably show a deficit of some \$600,000, compared with that of the preceding year. This deficiency is chargeable to the item of lobsters alone; herring, cod and hake having been abundant. The short catch of lobsters was due more to the scarcity of fish than to the severity of the weather. Several factories had to close for want of material before the time of fishing expired. Contrary to expectation, this year's catch of mackerel did not exceed that of the previous year, although the fish were of good quality. Upwards of fifty United States vessels were off the coast during the greatest part of the season, and they are reported to have all done well.

British Columbia.

The catch of salmon on the Fraser River has fallen short of that of last year, and there will be a considerable deficiency in the number of cases packed in that quarter. This, however, has been largely compensated for by a large increase in the yield of the northern canneries. The fur-seal catch has also been smaller, owing to boisterous weather on the west coast. In other branches there will be a large increase, and on the whole, the total returns will probably reach the limit of last year.

Ontario.

The value of the fisheries in the Province of Ontario is put down at \$800,000, being about the same as that of last year. On Lakes Huron and Superior fishing operations do not appear to have been carried on with the usual vigor, owing probably to an abundance of work and remunerative prices for labor elsewhere. The severe storms of November greatly interfered with the catch; but it is expected, that on the whole, the total results will be satisfactory. Prices ruled high and the demand was active. Several new officers were appointed in the outlying districts of Frontenac, Addington, Parry Sound, Nipissing and Muskoka, where the need of vigilance was much felt.

EXPENDITURE.

The total expenditure for the Fisheries Service during the financial year ending 30th June, 1883, amounted to \$114,673.76, as follows :—

General Service.....	\$62,341 43
Fish breeding.....	25,776 87
Maintenance and running expenses of armed steamer, “La Canadienne”	26,555 46
	<u>\$114,673 76</u>

This expenditure is sub-divided as follows:—

Nova Scotia.

Fishery Officers' salaries and disbursements....	\$16,247 14
Fish-breeding.....	4,191 34
	<u>\$20,438 48</u>

New Brunswick.

Fishery Officers' salaries and disbursements....	\$13,007 00
Fish-breeding.....	2,616 14
	<u>\$15,653 14</u>

Quebec.

Fishery Officers' salaries and disbursements....	\$13,287 30
Fish-breeding	7,987 12
	<u>\$21,274 42</u>

Prince Edward Island.

Fishery Officers' salaries and disbursements....	\$2,766 64
Fish-breeding.....	807 32
	<u>\$3,573 96</u>

British Columbia.

Fishery Officers' salaries and disbursements.....	\$1,599 92
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Ontario.

Fishery Officers' salaries and disbursements....	\$13,602 00
Fish-breeding.....	10,144 95
	<u>\$23,746 95</u>

Manitoba.

Report on fisheries	\$150 00
Fisheries protection vessel “La Canadienne”	\$26,555 46

Miscellaneous.

Legal and incidental expenses.....	1,681 43
Total.....	<u>\$114,673 76</u>

The expenses incurred for Fish Culture are also sub-divided, as follows, among eleven fish hatcheries :—

Ontario.

Newcastle.....	\$4,774 15
Sandwich.....	2,987 30
General disbursements, including salary and travelling expenses of S. Wilmot.....	2,383 50
	<u> </u> —\$10,144 95

Quebec.

Tadoussac.....	\$2,302 56
Gaspé Basin.....	1,968 60
Magog.....	1,858 54
Ristigouche (Quebec and New Brunswick).....	1,798 65
General disbursements.....	58 77
	<u> </u> \$7,987 12

Nova Scotia.

Bedford Basin.....	\$2,255 71
Sydney	1,671 09
Building fish-ways.....	264 54
	<u> </u> \$4,191 34

New Brunswick.

Miramichi.....	\$1,346 85
St. John River	1,208 03
Hatching fry for St. Croix River.....	91 26
	<u> </u> \$2,646 14

Prince Edward Island.

Dunk River.....	727 32
Building fish-ways.....	80 00
	<u> </u> \$807 32
	<u> </u> \$25,776 87
	<u> </u>

RECEIPTS.

The collections made during the fiscal year are arranged under the following heads:—

Ontario.

Rents, license fees and fines..... \$9,980 28

New Brunswick.

Rents, taxes on nets, and fines..... 4,612 12

Quebec.

Rents, license fees, and fines..... 3,869 47

Nova Scotia.

Fishery licenses and fines..... 2,005 29

British Columbia.

Salmon fishery licenses.....\$735

Oyster fishery privileges..... 50

Fines..... 5

— 790 00

Prince Edward Island.

License fees..... 80 00

— \$21,337 16

 LICENSES ISSUED.

The number of Fishery Licenses issued during the season of 1883, is as follows:—

Ontario.

Gill-net licenses	376	
Hoop-net do	72	
Pound-net do	103	
Seine do	227	
Angling permits.....	613	
Spearing licenses.....	175	
Dip-nets and night-lines.....	32	
	<hr/>	1,598

Quebec.

Salmon-net fishing licenses.....	414	
Brush-weir do	49	
Eel-weirs do	6	
Seine do	172	
Gill-net do	148	
Dip-net and night-line licenses.....	90	
Pound-net licenses.....	2	
	<hr/>	881

New Brunswick.

Salmon-net fishing licenses.....	540	
Herring-weir do	218	
Bass do	248	
Smelt do	848	
Sturgeon do	47	
Trap-net do	2	
	<hr/>	1,903

Nova Scotia.

Trap-net licenses.....	63	
Weir do	2	
	<hr/>	65

British Columbia.

Salmon-net fishing licenses.....	44	
Oyster fishery leases.....	2	
	<hr/>	46

Prince Edward Island.

Trap-net licenses.....	2	
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Total	<hr/>	4,495
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FISH-BREEDING.

COLLECTIONS OF FISH EGGS AND DISTRIBUTION OF YOUNG FISH.

The following table shows the numbers and kinds of vivified eggs laid down in the several fish hatcheries in the Dominion, during the fall of 1883:—

Name of Hatchery.	Kinds of Fish Eggs.			
	Salmon.	Salmon Trout.	Whitefish.	Speckled Trout.
Newcastle	84,000	5,500,000		100,000
Sandwich.....			35,000,000	
Magog		1,400,000		
Tadoussac.....	1,050,000			
Gaspé.....	950,000			
Ristigouche	1,400,000			
Miramichi.....	850,000			
St. John River.....	584,000	†		
Bedford Basin	1,500,000			
Sydney, C.B.....	1,050,000			
Dunk River.....	1,120,000			
Totals.....	8,583,000	6,900,000	35,000,000	100,000

† Part of these eggs sent from Tadoussac and Restigouche hatcheries.

Recapitulation.

Salmon eggs	8,588,000
Salmon trout eggs	6,900,000
Whitefish eggs	35,000,000
Speckled trout eggs.....	100,000
Total	<u>50,588,000</u>

The whole number of young fish distributed from the same establishments during the spring of 1883, was as follows:—

Name of Hatchery.	Kinds of Fish.				
	Salmon.	Salmon Trout.	Whitefish.	Speckled Trout.	Pickarel.
Ontario—					
Newcastle	150,000	3,650,000	2,150,000	103,000	.....
Sandwich			35,000,000	.....	37,000,000
Quebec—					
Magog		250,000	.....	.....	.....
Tadoussac	995,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gaspé	520,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Brunswick—					
Ristigouche	380,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miramichi	925,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. John River	72,600	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nova Scotia—					
Bedford Basin	800,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sydney, C.B.	659,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dunk River, P.E.I.	1,210,600	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	5,631,600	3,900,000	37,150,000	103,000	37,000,000

Recapitulation.

Salmon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,631,600
Salmon-Trout	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,900,000
Whitefish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37,150,000
Speckled Trout	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	103,000
Pickarel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37,000,000
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<u>83,784,600</u>

A site has been selected for a fish hatchery on the Fraser River, British Columbia, and it is expected that the building will be completed and in operation during the present season.

FISHING BOUNTIES.

The Act 45 Vic. cap. 18, authorizes the payment of a sum of \$150,000 as an aid to develop the sea-fisheries, to encourage the building and fitting out of improved fishing craft, as well as to ameliorate the condition of fishermen. This grant is to be expended under regulations of the Governor in Council and in such instalments as may be directed in each year. An Order in Council, adopted on the 14 Dec., 1882, provides that:

1. Canadian fishing vessels of 10 tons and upwards, which have been engaged in the sea-fisheries during a period of three months, shall be entitled to a bounty

of \$2 per ton, up to 80 tons; one-half of said bounty being payable to the owner, and one-half to the crew.

2. Canadian fishing boats which have been engaged in the sea-fisheries during a period of three months and caught not less than 2,500 pounds of sea-fish per man, exclusive of salmon, shad and other sea-fish exempted under the Washington Treaty, shall be entitled to receive a bounty at the rate of \$2.50 per man; one-fifth being payable to the owner or owners of the boat, and four-fifths to be divided equally between the men.

The data on which the rate of payments to boats was fixed, in accordance with the terms of the above Order in Council, could only be approximate. Inasmuch as the fishery statistics available for the purpose were not of such a character as to enable the Department to determine exactly what number of boats and men would, under the terms of the Order in Council, be excluded, or what number would fall short of the requisite catch to entitle them to share in the Bounty, it soon became evident that, the claims would not absorb the appropriation, and that unless the rate be increased, the whole work would have to be done over again. An Order in Council was therefore passed on the 2nd May, 1883, doubling the payments to boats and crews. Payments were then made in accordance with such Order by separate official cheques, in the respective names of owners and men. Each claim is entered in the office registers and a proper record kept for future reference.

So much delay was caused by the dilatoriness of claimants to send in their returns, that it was found necessary to issue a notice notifying them, that all claims to Bounty for 1883 must be filed with the Department not later than the 31st December of that year.

In order to facilitate the labor of officers engaged in the transmission of claims and the distribution of the money, the following circular was distributed among claimants. The principal features of this circular are, that no bounty would in future be paid to boats under 14 feet keel and that, instead of a simple declaration, returns must be sworn to.

The former provision was intended as a set off against claims from boats which cannot reasonably be classed as sea-fishing boats; the second was intended to act as an additional safeguard against fraud.

Circular.

FISHING BOUNTIES.

1883.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CLAIMANTS.

BOATS.

1. Claimants to Fishing Bounty must have been engaged at least *three months* in sea-fishing, exclusive of Salmon, Shad, Lobster and other fish and fisheries exempted from the operation of the Washington Treaty, and have caught no less than 2,500 pounds of sea-fish per man ;
2. No Bounty will be paid to Boats measuring less than 14 feet keel ;
3. Dates and localities of fishing must be stated in the claim, as well as the quantity and kinds of sea-fish caught ;
4. Returns must be *sworn to* as true and correct in all their particulars ;
5. No fisherman can claim more than once in a season. Any person detected claiming more than once in a season, or knowingly making false returns, will be debarred from participation in the Bounty ;
6. *Claims must be filed on or before the 31st December :*
7. Customs Officers and Fishery Overseers will supply the requisite blanks *free of charge*, and after certifying the same, will transmit them to the Department of Marine and Fisheries ;

VESSELS.

8. Canadian registered Vessels of 10 tons and upwards (up to 80 tons) which have been engaged during a period of *three months* in the catch of sea-fish not exempted under the Washington Treaty, are entitled to a Bounty of \$2 per ton ; one-half of which is payable to the owner or owners, and the other half to the crew ;
9. Owners of Vessels may, after the present season, and before proceeding on a fishing voyage, be required to procure a LICENSE from the nearest Collector of Customs who will, subsequently, grant a CERTIFICATE stating that all the requirements of the Statute have been complied with, and upon which certificate being filed with the claim, the Bounty will be paid ;
10. Directions contained in paragraphs 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, apply to Vessels as well as to Boats.

A. W. McLELAN,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES,
FISHERIES BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 1st September, 1883.

SCHEDULE of Fishing Bounty Claims received for the Year 1882.

Province.	County.	Number of Claims received.	Number of Claims rejected.
Nova Scotia	Antigonish.....	85	1
	Annapolis.....	234	3
	Cumberland	4	1
	Cape Breton.....	489	6
	Digby	436	4
	Guysboro'	806	16
	Halifax	1,213	16
	Inverness	498	15
	King's	16	2
	Lunenburg	453	6
	Pictou	15	1
	Queen's	229	.....
	Richmond	847	16
	Shelburne	648	20
	Victoria.....	524	3
	Yarmouth	233	7
		6,730	117
New Brunswick.....	Charlotte	613	93
	Gloucester	452	7
	Kent.....	110	14
	Northumberland	3	.....
	Restigouche	1	.....
	St. John.....	74	.....
	Westmoreland.....	4	1
		1,257	115
Prince Edward Island.....	King's	534	54
	Prince	463	14
	Queen's	172	1
		1,169	69
Quebec	Bonaventure	990	9
	Gaspé	1,945	24
	Saguenay	226	12
	Temiscouata	1	.....
		3,162	45

RECAPITULATION.

Nova Scotia	6,730	117
New Brunswick	1,257	115
Prince Edward Island.....	1,169	69
Quebec	3,162	45
Grand Total	12,318	346

STATEMENT of Payments made on account of Fishing Bounty Claims for the Year 1882.

Province.	County.	Amount Paid.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Nova Scotia	Antigonish.....	840 00	106,098 72
	Annapolis	2,470 00	
	Cumberland.....	20 00	
	Cape Breton.....	5,461 00	
	Digby	5,554 66	
	Guysboro'.....	10,294 48	
	Halifax	14,717 81	
	Inverness	6,382 00	
	King's	171 00	
	Lunenburg.....	18,273 03	
	Pictou	297 00	
	Queen's.....	3,555 00	
	Richmond.....	11,851 65	
	Shelburne.....	11,626 00	
	Victoria.....	5,145 00	
	Yarmouth.....	9,440 09	
New Brunswick.....	Charlotte	7,781 00	16,997 00
	Gloucester	5,790 00	
	Kent.....	1,733 00	
	Northumberland	45 00	
	Restigouche.....	28 00	
	St. John	1,575 00	
	Westmoreland.....	45 00	
Prince Edward Island.....	King's	5,276 00	16,137 00
	Prince	7,025 00	
	Queen's.....	3,836 00	
Quebec	Bonaventure	8,945 00	33,052 75
	Gaspé	19,969 75	
	Saguenay	4,123 00	
	Temiscouata	15 00	

RECAPITULATION.

Nova Scotia	106,098 72
New Brunswick	16,997 00
Prince Edward Island	16,137 00
Quebec	33,052 75
Grand Total	172,285 47

SCHEDULE of Boats measuring less than 14 feet keel, for the year 1882.

Counties.	Length of Boats.							Total Boats.	Men.	Bounty.
	9 ft.	10 ft.	11 ft.	12 ft.	12½ ft.	13 ft.	13½ ft.			
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>										
Antigonish.....				1		4		5	5	25
Annapolis.....			2	9	6	17	14	48	48	240
Cape Breton.....				9		22	6	37	41	205
Digby.....		2	2	5		18	3	30	46	230
Guysboro'.....			2	5	1	11	1	20	26	130
Halifax.....		1				9	2	12	18	90
Inverness.....				2	1	9	2	14	16	80
Lunenburg.....						3		3	3	15
Richmond.....		2	1	13		13	3	32	36	180
Shelburne.....		3	10	23	4	53	14	107	144	720
Queen's.....				4	3	14	4	25	28	130
Victoria.....			6	32	2	62	4	106	148	740
Yarmouth.....	1		4	9	4	15	9	42	70	350
Total, Nova Scotia.....	1	8	27	112	21	250	62	481	627	3,135
<i>New Brunswick.</i>										
Charlotte.....		1		2		6	1	10	14	70
Gloucester.....			3	16		10	2	31	49	245
Kent.....						4		4	4	20
Total, New Brunswick.....		1	3	18		20	3	45	67	335
<i>Prince Edward Island.</i>										
King's.....				7	2	4	6	19	30	150
<i>Quebec.</i>										
Bonaventure.....	1	4	6	86	1	63		161	226	1,130
Gaspé.....				21	4	39	3	67	79	395
Total, Quebec.....	1	4	6	107	5	102	3	228	305	1,525

RECAPITULATION.

Nova Scotia.....	1	8	27	112	21	250	62	481	627	3,135
New Brunswick.....		1	3	18		20	3	45	67	335
Prince Edward Island.....				7	2	4	6	19	30	150
Quebec.....	1	4	6	107	5	102	3	228	305	1,525
Grand Total.....	2	13	36	244	28	376	74	773	1,029	5,145

STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties paid to Vessels for the year 1882, under the Statute
45 Vic., Cap. 18.

Province.	County.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Average Tonnage.	No. of Men.	Amount of Bounty Paid.
						\$ cts.
Nova Scotia.....	Annapolis.....	13	236	18	64	472 00
	Cape Breton.....	9	147	16	37	294 00
	Digby.....	42	718	17	243	1,436 00
	Guysboro'.....	29	1,240	43	224	2,380 73
	Halifax.....	79	1,846	23	449	3,599 50
	Inverness.....	19	475	25	102	950 00
	King's.....	2	23	11	8	46 00
	Lunenburg.....	141	7,589	54	1,475	15,161 03
	Pictou.....	4	101	25	14	202 00
	Queen's.....	22	819	37	204	1,638 00
	Richmond.....	66	1,927	29	486	3,853 15
	Shelburne.....	79	3,647	46	920	7,294 00
	Victoria.....	4	142	35	25	284 00
	Yarmouth.....	79	3,931	49	1,092	7,825 09
		588	22,841	39	5,343	45,435 50
New Brunswick.....	Charlotte.....	59	1,070	18	291	2,140 00
	Gloucester.....	17	211	12	52	422 00
	Kent.....	19	384	20	72	768 00
	Restigouche.....	1	14	14	2	28 00
	St. John.....	24	492	21	114	984 00
		120	2,171	18	531	4,342 00
Prince Edward Island.....	King's.....	5	126	25	26	252 00
	Prince.....	7	158	22	27	316 00
	Queen's.....	3	105	35	21	210 00
		15	389	26	74	778 00
Quebec.....	Gaspé.....	25	1,035	41	275	2,070 00
	Saguenay.....	38	1,175	32	263	2,350 00
		63	2,210	35	538	4,420 00

RECAPITULATION.

Nova Scotia.....	588	22,841	39	5,343	45,435 50
New Brunswick.....	120	2,171	18	531	4,342 00
Prince Edward Island.....	15	389	26	74	778 00
Quebec.....	63	2,210	35	538	4,420 00
Total.....	786	27,611	35	6,486	54,975 50

STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties paid to Boats, for the Year 1882, under the Statute
45 Vic., chap. 18.

Province.	County.	Number of Boats.	Number of Men.	Amount of Bounty Paid.
				\$ cts.
Nova Scotia	Antigonish.....	84	168	840 00
	Annapolis.....	219	400	1,998 00
	Cape Breton.....	474	1,034	5,167 00
	Cumberland.....	3	4	20 00
	Digby.....	390	824	4,118 66
	Guysboro'.....	766	1,582	7,913 75
	Halifax.....	1,120	2,223	11,118 31
	Inverness.....	470	1,086	5,432 00
	King's.....	12	25	125 00
	Lunenburg.....	306	622	3,112 00
	Pictou.....	10	19	95 00
	Queen's.....	207	383	1,917 00
	Richmond.....	767	1,599	7,998 50
	Shelburne.....	549	866	4,332 00
	Victoria.....	519	972	4,861 00
	Yarmouth.....	147	323	1,616 00
		6,043	12,130	60,663 22
New Brunswick.....	Charlotte.....	461	1,128	5,641 00
	Gloucester.....	430	1,073	5,368 00
	Kent.....	77	193	965 00
	Northumberland.....	3	9	45 00
	St. John.....	50	118	591 00
	Westmoreland.....	3	9	45 00
		1,024	2,530	12,655 00
Prince Edward Island.....	King's.....	476	1,004	5,024 00
	Prince.....	443	1,341	6,709 00
	Queen's.....	168	725	3,626 00
		1,087	3,070	15,359 00
Quebec.....	Bonaventure.....	983	1,789	8,945 00
	Gaspé.....	1,911	3,570	17,899 75
	Saguenay.....	176	354	1,773 00
	Temiscouata.....	1	3	15 00
		3,071	5,716	28,632 75

STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties paid to Boats, for the Year 1882, under the Statute
45 Vic., chap. 18.

RECAPITULATION.

Province.	Number of Boats.	Number of Men.	Amount of BountyPaid.
			\$ cts.
Nova Scotia	6,043	12,130	60,663 22
New Brunswick.....	1,024	2,530	12,655 00
Prince Edward Island.....	1,087	3,070	15,359 00
Quebec.....	3,071	5,716	28,632 75
Total	11,225	23,446	117,309 97

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

S. P. BAUSET.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES,

FISHERIES BRANCH,

OTTAWA, 31st December, 1883.

STATEMENT No. 1.

EXPENDITURE on account of Fisheries, for the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1883.

To whom Paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
ONTARIO.			
SALARIES OF FISHERY OVERSEERS AND GUARDIANS.			
J. W. Kerr.....	For 12 months salary as Fishery Overseer, to 30th June, 1883.....	500 00	
Charles Gilchrist.....	do do	400 00	
Charles Wilkins.....	do do	325 00	
Jos. Redmond.....	do do	300 00	
Ed. Boismier.....	do do	300 00	
James Patton.....	do do	250 00	
George Cochrane.....	do do	250 00	
David McMaster.....	do do	200 00	
Peter McCann.....	do do	250 00	
Peter Kiel.....	do do	200 00	
John Mooney.....	do do	200 00	
L. S. Saunders.....	do do	150 00	
A. D. Sills.....	do do	150 00	
W. E. Foote.....	do do	125 00	
G. B. McDermot.....	do do	100 00	
Wm. Prosser.....	do do	100 00	
A. C. McKinnon.....	do do	100 00	
James Muir.....	do do	100 00	
G. S. Miller.....	do do	100 00	
Samuel Fraser.....	do do	100 00	
Joseph Wilson.....	do do	100 00	
James Dickson.....	do do	100 00	
John Dauncey.....	do do	100 00	
J. A. Cameron.....	do do	100 00	
Patrick McCarron.....	do do	100 00	
J. R. Graham.....	do do	100 00	
W. P. Croome.....	do do	100 00	
Wm. Boucher.....	do do	100 00	
Wm. Helliwell.....	do do	100 00	
John Grant.....	do do	75 00	
George Jeacle.....	do do	75 00	
John Wallace.....	do do	50 00	
John Cox.....	do do	50 00	
J. G. Wilcox.....	do do	50 00	
Alex. McBride.....	do do	50 00	
John McMichael.....	do do	50 00	
Andrew Hughson.....	do do	50 00	
James Cummins.....	do do	50 00	
Andrew Telfer.....	do do	50 00	
Wellington Hull.....	do do	50 00	
Wm. Hastings.....	do do	50 00	
Timothy McQueen.....	do do	50 00	
O. W. Raymond.....	do do	50 00	
Wm. Pool.....	do do	50 00	
W. H. Johnston.....	do do	50 00	
A. E. Mills.....	do do	50 00	
Carried forward.....		6,000 00	

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	6,000 00	.....
ONTARIO— <i>Continued.</i>			
Ephraim Deacon.....	For 12 months salary as Fishery Overseer, to 30th June, 1883.....	50 00	
J. R. McDonald.....	do do	50 00	
Terrence McGarrity.....	do do	50 00	
J. B. Moody.....	do do	50 00	
Wm. McDermot.....	do do	50 00	
John Murphy.....	do do	50 00	
Hugh McFayden.....	do do	40 00	
Wm. Hicks.....	do do	40 00	
James Greer.....	do do	40 00	
W. B. Jelly.....	do do	40 00	
James McFadden.....	do do	30 00	
W. D. Pollock.....	do do	30 00	
Olivier Miron.....	do do	30 00	
M. L. Russell.....	do do	25 00	
Thomas McKibbin.....	do do	25 00	
Geo. Douglas.....	do do	25 00	
Arch. Acheson.....	do do	25 00	
Henry Hunt.....	do do	20 00	
Amedée Quenneville.....	do do	20 00	
Donald Cameron.....	do do & arrears	183 32	
W. A. McCrae.....	15 do do	125 00	
David Sharp.....	6 do do to 31st Dec, '82....	100 00	
Alfred March.....	do do	25 00	
Angus Brady.....	do do	20 00	
Thos. Merritt.....	do do to 30th June, '83..	50 00	
John Smith.....	5 do do	20 80	
Peter Price.....	3 do do	12 50	
Nelson Simmons.....	do do	25 00	
Geo. R. Steele.....	2 do do	16 66	
Nassau Acton.....	do do	16 66	
Coleridge Roper.....	do do	16 66	
J. D. McMillan.....	Salary as Fishery Overseer for July, 1882.....	4 16	
Owen Bowers.....	Wages as Guardian, Port Royal, for season 1882....	93 50	
Newton Flanagan.....	do do Red Rock do	50 00	
John Gordon.....	do do Duffin's Creek do	50 00	
J. W. Kerr.....	Disbursements in connection with Norfolk Division	250 00	
DISBURSEMENTS OF FISHERY OVERSEERS.			
J. W. Kerr.....	For 12 months disbursements as Fishery Overseer, to 30th June, 1883	699 35	
Chas. Gilchrist.....	do do	456 05	
Jos. Wilson.....	do do	376 70	
Geo. Cochrane.....	do do	328 92	
Chas. Wilkins.....	do do	322 50	
Wm. Boucher.....	do do	308 57	
James Patton.....	do do	284 82	
John Mooney.....	do do	228 00	
G. B. McDermot.....	do do	221 91	
A. C. McKinnon.....	do do	166 43	
Jos. Redmond.....	do do	159 04	
Samuel Frazer.....	do do	156 95	
W. E. Foot.....	do do	146 37	
Donald Cameron.....	do do	127 00	
J. R. Graham.....	do do	125 60	
J. A. Cameron.....	do do	110 80	
Carried forward.....		4,219 01	7,749 26

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—Continued.

To whom Paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
	Brought forward.....	\$ cts. 4,219 01	\$ cts. 7,749 26
	ONTARIO—Continued.		
	DISBURSEMENTS OF FISHERY OVERSEERS, ETC.—Con.		
W. P. Crome	For 12 months disbursements as Fishery Overseer, to 30th June, 1883.....	106 40	
Timothy McQueen	do	97 25	
James Dickson.....	do	96 45	
Geo. Jeacle.....	do	76 25	
John Grant.....	do	68 50	
Peter McCann.....	do	65 60	
Andrew Hughson.....	do	62 50	
Peter Kiel.....	do	62 00	
Wm. Hastings.....	do	54 79	
A. D. Sills.....	do	50 25	
Wm. Hicks.....	do	48 00	
Wm. Helliwell.....	do	47 13	
L. S. Saunders.....	do	44 73	
Geo. Douglas.....	do	42 75	
Geo. S. Miller.....	do	41 75	
Terence McGarrity.....	do	41 50	
W. H. Johnston.....	do	41 00	
Wm. McDermott.....	do	40 20	
Archibald Acheson.....	do	36 00	
Angus Brady.....	do	32 00	
James McFadden.....	do	29 75	
W. A. McCrae.....	do	28 75	
E. Boismier.....	do	25 50	
James Muir.....	do	24 40	
Thomas Merritt.....	do	22 50	
John Dauncey.....	do	12 25	
James Cummins.....	do	21 60	
W. B. Jelly.....	do	20 00	
Wm. Pool.....	do	18 30	
John Murphy.....	do	16 00	
J. B. Moody.....	do	15 50	
John Cox.....	do	34 80	
A. E. Mills.....	do	11 75	
A. Quenneville.....	do	11 00	
James Greer.....	do	10 50	
Henry Hunt.....	do	9 00	
Olivier Miron.....	do	7 80	
Ephraim Deacon.....	do	4 30	
Hugh McFadyen.....	do	3 95	
G. B. Abrey.....	Salary and disbursements as late Fishery Overseer, Manitoulin Island	50 00	
J. S. Webster.....	Investigation of violation of Fishery Laws, Rideau River	25 00	
S. P. Bauset.....	Disbursements on special duty.....	20 00	
A. Rattée.....	Storage and repairs of boats	10 40	
J. A. Davit.....	Disbursements as Special Constable, Rideau River.	45 63	
			5,852 74
	Total.....		13,602 00

STATEMENT of Expenditure on Account of Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
QUEBEC.			
SALARIES OF FISHERY OVERSEERS AND GUARDIANS.			
J. A. Verge	For 12 months salary as Fishery Overseer, to 30th June, 1883	500 00	
H. W. Austin	do	400 00	
F. C. Caron	do	200 00	
John Morris	do	200 00	
Jos Marion	do	200 00	
John Cullen	do	200 00	
Cyrille Barbeau	do	200 00	
Phillip Vibert	do	199 92	
Jos. Radford	do	199 92	
J. B. Chevalier	do	175 00	
G. L. Duguay	do	150 00	
Frs. Duchesne	do	150 00	
J. O. Bélanger	do	150 00	
Théotime Mignault	do	150 00	
W. C. Willis	do	150 00	
Gaspard Mathurin	do	150 00	
Jules Gauvreau	do	100 00	
H. Martin	do	100 00	
L. E. Grondin	do	100 00	
Alf. Blais	do	100 00	
J. J. Letourneau	do	100 00	
L. P. Huot	do	100 00	
J. Legouve	do	100 00	
W. H. Whitely	do	100 00	
A. E. Chevrier	do	100 00	
N. A. Beach	do	100 00	
P. Latraverse	do	100 00	
Wm. McLeod	do	100 00	
Jacques Girard	do	100 00	
Jos. Lauzon	do	100 00	
J. B. McDonald	do	100 00	
A. Campbell	do	100 00	
Joseph Desaulniers	do	75 00	
Thomas Décoteau	do	75 00	
Job. Bilodeau	do	75 00	
David Bédard	do	60 00	
John Phelan	do	50 00	
Joseph Boily	do	50 00	
P. E. Luke	do	50 00	
Wm. Clyde	do	50 00	
J. Laberge	do	50 00	
Romuald Maltais	do	50 00	
Charles Potvin	do	50 00	
J. F. Picotin	do	50 00	
Ulysse Bhéreur	do	50 00	
J. T. Coghlan	do	50 00	
Joseph Simard	do	40 00	
R. W. Jones	do	40 00	
J. I. Lamoureux	do	40 00	
Vital Veilleux	do	40 00	
James Mohr	do	40 00	
George Gagnon	do	30 00	
Cyrille Dubé	do	30 00	
Henri Côté	do	30 00	
Edward Martin	do	30 00	
Antoine Filion	do	30 00	
Alexander Beaton	do	30 00	
Carried forward.....		6,139 84	

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward	6,139 84	.....
	QUEBEC— <i>Continued.</i>		
	SALARIES OF FISHERY OVERSEERS AND GUARDIANS— <i>Concluded.</i>		
Robert Joynt	For 12 months salary, to 30th June, 1883.....	30 00	
M. Hurteau.....	do do	25 00	
D. D. Foster.....	do do	25 00	
John Kelly.....	do do	25 00	
Louis Lachapelle	do do	15 00	
Olivier Laféche	6 months salary, to 31st December, 1882...	20 00	
Thomas Evans.....	do do	15 00	
Charles Ascah.....	13 do do	54 16	
S. A. Grant	3½ do do	11 17	
P. C. Gobeil.....	6 do do	75 00	
V. Charest	Balance salary, to 24th August, 1882.....	15 79	
P. C. Ducharme	do 14th September, 1882.....	50 00	
Alexander McBeath.....	Wages as Guardian, Restigouche River, 1882...	102 00	
John Campbell	do do	100 00	
Gedeon Lefurgy	do do	100 00	
M. Archibald	do Kedgewick River, 1882...	35 00	
B. Chambers.....	do St. John River, 1882...	50 00	
Dorilas Tremblay	do Portneuf River, 1882...	25 00	
Roger Girard	do River à Mars, 1882	52 00	
John Gardine.....	do Lake Memphremagog, '82	50 00	
Rutus Gardine.....	do do	50 00	
M. P. Browley.....	do do	52 00	
Frederick Ritchie.	do do	10 00	
William Sheppard	do do	20 00	
J. F. Tuck.....	do do	45 00	
M. A. Bailard	do do	96 00	
N. A. Beach, jun.....	do do	4 00	
G. L. Duguay	do St. John and Mingan Rivers, 1882.....	75 00	
Thos. Décoteau.....	Watching markets at Three Rivers, during the close season.....	36 00	
			7,402 96
	DISBURSEMENTS OF FISHERY OVERSEERS.		
Jos. Radford.....	For 12 months disbursements, to 30th June, 1883...	743 82	
Jos. Marion	do do	567 35	
Philip Vibert	do do	498 48	
W. C. Willis.....	do do	256 65	
H. W. Austin.....	do do	226 02	
Jos. Desaulniers	do do	200 00	
P. E. Luke	do do	174 30	
John Cullen.....	do do	173 48	
Théotime Mignault	do do	160 07	
John Morris	do do	146 95	
J. A. Verge	do do	118 57	
Gaspard Mathurin	do do	112 15	
Jean Legouve.....	do do	103 00	
Wm. McLeod	do do	96 00	
Jos. I. Lamoureux	do do	88 00	
John Kelly	do do	87 75	
F. C. Caron	do do	84 45	
G. L. Duguay.....	do do	84 00	
J. O. Belanger	do do	81 60	
H. Martin	do do	80 31	
Robert Joynt.....	do do	74 00	
	Carried forward	4,156 95	7,402 96

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward	4,156 95	7,402 96
	QUÉBEC— <i>Concluded.</i>		
	DISBURSEMENTS OF FISHERY OVERSEERS— <i>Concluded.</i>		
P. C. Ducharme	For 12 months disbursements, to 31st Dec., '80....	75 00	
R. W. Jones	do to 30th June, '83....	70 50	
J. F. Picotin	do	68 23	
Chas. Potvin	do	62 33	
Ulysse Bhereur	do	60 50	
Frs. Duchesne	do	107 80	
Romuald Maltais	do	57 00	
Jos. Lauzon	do	51 49	
Job Bilodeau	do	51 75	
J. J. Letourneau	do	51 65	
P. C. Gobeil	do	50 00	
Thos. Decoteau	do	51 50	
Joachim Laberge	do	43 55	
John Phelan	do	29 50	
Wm. Clyde	do	23 55	
P. Latraverse	do	16 52	
Jules Gauvreau	do	46 03	
J. B. McDonald	do	23 50	
A. E. Chevrier	do	55 40	
J. D. McMillan	do	30 25	
O. Laffêche	do	41 00	
Jos. Simard	do	18 00	
N. A. Beach	do	29 00	
Chas. Asch	do	4 00	
David Bedard	do	43 00	
L. P. Huot	do	15 36	
Jacques Girard	do	6 60	
J. B. Chevalier	do	31 71	
James Mohr	do	4 37	
Cyrille Dubé	do	48 00	
Alex. Beaton	do	45 75	
Thomas Evans	to 30th June, 1883....	14 75	
M. Hurteau	do	40 10	
	MISCELLANEOUS.		5,524 64
W. F. Whitcher	Disbursements as Commissioner of Fisheries.....	69 35	
Jos. Boily	Paid for rent	10 00	
William Wakeham	Expenses at St. Ann and River Ouelle	22 35	
L. J. Almon	Improvements on Cascapedia River.....	100 00	
O. Carbonneau	Boat	18 00	
A. Campbell	Rent on fishing rights, Campbell's Bay, 1882.....	25 00	
James Lamb	do	15 00	
F. Johnson	do	10 00	
B. Hodgins	do	10 00	
J. McLachlan	do	20 00	
D. Bédard	Fish Bay, 1882	5 00	
Jos. Bédard	do	5 00	
John McDermid	do	5 00	
Michael Summers	do	5 00	
Malcolm McLachlan	do	5 00	
P. & T. McNamara	do	5 00	
M. Gleeson	do	10 00	
Léon Carpentier	do	20 00	
			359 70

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
NOVA SCOTIA.			
SALARIES OF FISHERY OVERSEERS AND WARDENS.			
<i>County of Annapolis.</i>			
W. T. Carty.....	For 12 months salary, to 30th June, 1883.....	120 00	
A. F. Morton.....	do do	25 00	
Geo. Vroom.....	do do	25 00	
Wm. Crosscup.....	do do	25 00	
W. A. Rice.....	do do	25 00	
William Bailly.....	do do	25 00	
Michael Riordan.....	do do	25 00	
Albert Barreau.....	do do	25 00	
T. R. Illsley.....	do do	25 00	
			320 00
<i>County of Antigonish.</i>			
John McDonald.....	For 12 months salary to 30th June, 1883.....	125 00	
Lochlin Cameron.....	do do	30 00	
John Dexter.....	do do	30 00	
Angus McDonald.....	do do	25 00	
J. E. Aymer.....	do do	25 00	
Colin Chisholm.....	do do	25 00	
Donald Chisholm.....	do do	25 00	
Alex. McAdam.....	do do	25 00	
James Chisholm.....	do do	25 00	
Archibald McDougall.....	do do	25 00	
Donald McDonald.....	do do	25 00	
John Cumming.....	do do	20 00	
Duncan Frazer.....	do do	20 00	
Albert Randall.....	do do	15 00	
			440 00
<i>County of Cape Breton.</i>			
Francis Quinan.....	For 12 months salary, to 30th June, 1883.....	120 00	
Alexander McDonald.....	do do	120 00	
York Barrington.....	do do	120 00	
Donald McDonald.....	do do	45 00	
J. McEachen.....	do do	25 00	
Angus Morrison.....	do do	25 00	
Denis Murphy.....	do do	25 00	
M. McLellan.....	do do	25 00	
Patrick Keefe.....	do do	25 00	
Donald McCormick.....	do do	25 00	
Wm. Burke.....	do do	25 00	
Allan McAdam.....	do do	25 00	
D. J. McNeil.....	do do	25 00	
Alexander McLean.....	do do	20 00	
Archibald McDonald.....	do do	20 00	
			670 00
<i>County of Colchester.</i>			
J. W. Davison.....	For 12 months salary, to 30th June, 1883.....	100 00	
Henry Blair.....	do do	62 50	
R. J. Pollock.....	do do	75 00	
Henderson Gass.....	do do	50 00	
Daniel McKay.....	do do	40 00	
Carried forward		327 50	1,430 00

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	327 50	1,430 00
	NOVA SCOTIA— <i>Continued.</i>		
	SALARIES, ETC.— <i>Continued.</i>		
	County of Colchester— <i>Continued.</i>		
Geo. Fulton.....	For 12 months salary, to 30th June, 1883.....	25 00	
Geo. Moore.....	do do.....	25 00	
M. G. Murray.....	do do.....	25 00	
Wm. Winton.....	do do.....	25 00	
Alfred Wright.....	do do.....	25 00	
Timothy Johnston.....	do do.....	25 00	
R. R. Fulton.....	do do.....	25 00	
Henry Urquhart.....	do do.....	25 00	
Samuel Frame.....	do do.....	25 00	
Edward Rutherford.....	11 do do.....	22 92	
H. M. Fulton.....	11 do do.....	27 50	
			602 92
	County of Cumberland.		
G. W. Gilroy.....	For 12 months salary, to 30th June, 1883.....	100 00	
Elijah Fowler.....	do do.....	30 00	
Wm. Murphy.....	do do.....	30 00	
Oliver Fillmore.....	do do.....	25 00	
J. W. Moore.....	do do.....	25 00	
David Corbett.....	do do.....	25 00	
Moses Harrison.....	do do.....	25 00	
F. L. Jenks.....	do do.....	25 00	
T. R. Smith.....	do do.....	25 00	
Samuel McPherson.....	do do.....	25 00	
Joseph Porter.....	do do.....	25 00	
Sydney Smith.....	do do.....	25 00	
James King.....	9 months and 24 days do.....	81 67	
			466 67
	County of Digby.		
Wm. Hanley.....	For 12 months salary, to 30th June, 1883.....	120 00	
A. L. Gavil.....	do do.....	25 00	
Lochlin McKay.....	do do.....	25 00	
Robert Journey.....	do do.....	25 00	
			195 00
	County of Guysborough.		
J. A. Tory.....	For 12 months salary, to 30th June, 1883.....	150 00	
Allan McQuarrie.....	do do.....	100 00	
D. A. McDonald.....	do do.....	40 00	
Donald Gunn.....	do do.....	30 00	
William Pride.....	do do.....	30 00	
Adam Kirk.....	do do.....	30 00	
Thomas McKeen.....	do do.....	30 00	
James Cook.....	do do.....	25 00	
William McDonald.....	do do.....	25 00	
J. L. Smith.....	do do.....	25 00	
Angus Cameron.....	do do.....	25 00	
John McEllum.....	do do.....	25 00	
John Jones.....	do do.....	25 00	
Jas. Henderson.....	do do.....	25 00	
	Carried forward	585 00	2,694 59

STATEMENT of Expenditure on Account of Fisheries, etc.—Continued.

To whom Paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	585 00	2,694 59
	NOVA SCOTIA.—Continued.		
	SALARIES, ETC.—Continued.		
	County of Guysborough—Continued.		
Samuel Hudson.....	For 12 months salary to 30th June, 1883.....	25 00	
J. J. Sangster.....	do do.....	25 00	
James Harrigan.....	do do.....	25 00	
D. McC. Sinclair.....	do do.....	20 00	
Duncan Cameron, jun. ...	do do.....	20 00	
Charles Kenny.....	do do.....	15 00	
Robert McKay.....	do do.....	15 00	
James Nickerson.....	do do.....	15 00	
Luke Harpell.....	do do.....	15 00	
Fred Mattie.....	do do.....	10 00	
J. R. Bruce.....	do do.....		785 00
	County of Halifax.		
John Fitzgerald.....	For 12 months salary, to 30th June, 1883.....	150 00	
Nathaniel Masson.....	do do.....	75 00	
Archibald Kidston.....	do do.....	40 00	
William Hall.....	do do.....	40 00	
H. A. Shatford.....	do do.....	40 00	
F. G. Tolson.....	do do.....	40 00	
James Blakely.....	do do.....	30 00	
Donald McClean.....	do do.....	30 00	
James Gardner.....	do do.....	30 00	
George Parker.....	do do.....	30 00	
George Keizer.....	do do.....	30 00	
John Frazer.....	do do.....	30 00	
George McLeod.....	do do.....	25 00	
James Crooks.....	do do.....	25 00	
Patrick Hughes.....	do do.....	20 00	
Daniel Mosher.....	do do.....	20 00	
D. G. Walker.....	do do.....	22 50	
James E. Whitman.....	9 do do.....	112 50	
William Anderson.....	9 do do.....	17 50	
William Burris.....	7 do do.....	12 50	
John Taylor.....	5 do do.....	37 50	
Isaac Gaetz.....	3 do do.....	7 50	
Henry Balcan.....	3 do do.....		895 00
	County of Hants.		
P. S. Burnham.....	For 12 months salary, to 30th June, 1883.....	100 00	
T. B. O'Brien.....	do do.....	100 00	
Jos. Mosher.....	do do.....	50 00	
James Mosher.....	do do.....	30 00	
J. M. O'Brien.....	do do.....	30 00	
J. B. Colter.....	do do.....	30 00	
	County of Inverness.		
David Ross.....	For 12 months salary, to 30th June, 1883.....	100 00	
D. F. McLean.....	do do.....	100 00	
	Carried forward.....	200 00	4,714 59

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	200 00	4,714 59
	NOVA SCOTIA— <i>Continued.</i>		
	SALARIES, ETC.— <i>Continued.</i>		
	County of Inverness— <i>Continued.</i>		
James Coady.....	For 12 months salary to 30th June, 1883.....	100 00	
Neil McKay.....	do do	25 00	
Hugh Cameron.....	do do	25 00	
Mark Crowdis.....	do do	25 00	
Donald McDonald	do do	25 00	
Miles McDaniel.....	do do	25 00	
Peter Benvie.....	do do	25 00	
M. B. McDonald.....	do do	25 00	
Moses Murphy	do do	25 00	
D. McDermot.....	do do	25 00	
Wm. Hart, jun.....	do do	25 00	
Allan McLennan.....	do do	25 00	
Angus McFarlane.....	do do	25 00	
J. P. McFarlane.....	do do	25 00	
Stephen Graham.....	do do	25 00	
John McLean.....	do do	25 00	
Angus McKinnon.....	do do	25 00	
Malcolm McKay	do do	20 00	
Peter McEachern.....	11 do do	91 67	811 67
	County of Kings.		
J. E. Starr.....	For 12 months salary, to 30th June, 1883.....	250 00	
R. F. Reid.....	do do	125 00	
W. McIntyre	do do	50 00	
C. E. Bishop.....	do do	30 00	
James Angus.....	do do	30 00	485 00
	County of Lunenburg.		
Geo. Redden.....	For 12 months salary, to 30th June, 1883.....	100 00	
H. S. Jost.....	do do	100 00	
C. E. Godard.....	do do	50 00	
John Hutt.....	do do	25 00	
James Langille.....	do do	25 00	
Charles Pernette.....	do do	25 00	
James Mossman	do do	25 00	
John Andrews.....	do do	25 00	
G. A. Nesbitt	do do	25 00	
Edward Boylan	do do	25 00	
Wm. Croft.....	do do	25 00	
David Demon.....	do do	25 00	
Benj. Rothenheiser.....	do do	25 00	
Eli Hebb.....	do do	25 00	
Isaiah Besancon.....	do do	25 00	
J. H. Keddy.....	do do	25 00	
Edward Hayes.....	do do	25 00	600 00
	Carried forward.....		6,611 26

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
Brought forward			6,611 26
NOVA SCOTIA— <i>Continued.</i>		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
SALARIES, ETC.— <i>Continued.</i>			
<i>County of Pictou.</i>			
D. G. McDonald	For 12 months salary, to 30th June, 1883.....	170 00	
A. C. Pritchard.....	do do	150 00	
Robert Sutherland	do do	140 00	
Donald McLean.....	do do	30 00	
Geo. McKenzie.....	do do	25 00	
Donald Frazer	do do	25 00	
Wm. Turner	do do	25 00	
Geo. Foote	do do	25 00	
Wm. McDonald	do do	25 00	
Donald McDonald	do do	25 00	
Thos. Frazer	do do	25 00	
John McKay.....	do do	25 00	
Peter Campbell.....	do do	25 00	
Alex. Douglas.....	do do	25 00	
Samuel Frazer	do do	25 00	
D. A. Murray.....	do do	25 00	
Thos. Cameron.....	do do	25 00	
Allan Cameron	do do	25 00	
Wm. McKenzie	do do	20 00	
			860 00
<i>County of Queens.</i>			
S. T. N. Sellon.....	For 12 months salary, to 30th June, 1883.....	225 00	
Henry Hooker.....	do do	70 00	
John Fitzgerald.....	do do	70 00	
T. Ford	do do	60 00	
Barnabas Miles	do do	30 00	
			455 00
<i>County of Richmond.</i>			
Duncan Cameron	For 12 months salary, to 30th June, 1883	125 00	
Francis Marmean	do do	125 00	
P. W. Grouchy.....	do do	30 00	
A. Sampson.....	do do	30 00	
Justinien Sampson	do do	30 00	
J. Murchison.....	do do	30 00	
Allan McRae.....	do do	30 00	
Farquhar McPherson.....	do do	30 00	
Patrick Kyte.....	do do	25 00	
Felix Gerroir.....	do do	25 00	
Wm. Kehoe.....	do do	25 00	
J. Proctor, sen	do do	20 00	
Chas. Grant.....	do do	20 00	
			545 00
<i>County of Shelburne.</i>			
W. J. McGill	For 12 months salary, to 30th June, 1883.....	125 00	
C. A. Holden	do do	50 00	
Geo. Ryer.....	do do	50 00	
Timothy Acker.....	do do	30 00	
Carried forward		255 00	8,471 26

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—Continued.

To whom Paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward		8,471 26
	NOVA SCOTIA—Continued.		
	SALARIES, ETC.—Continued.		
	County of Shelburne—Continued.		
M. Greenwood	For 12 months salary, to 30th June, 1883.....	20 00	
P. Crowell	do do	20 00	
Henry Ackerman	do do	20 00	
F. G. Nichol.....	do do	20 00	
			335 00
	County of Victoria.		
J. W. Burke	For 12 months salary, to 30th June, 1883.....	120 00	
Donald McRae, jun.	do do	120 00	
Angus McDonald	do do	30 00	
Roderick Beaton.....	do do	30 00	
Wm. Foyle	do do	30 00	
John McCharles.	do do	30 00	
Donald Bochaman	do do	30 00	
Malcolm McIvor	do do	30 00	
Jos. Quinn	do do	30 00	
Geo. Burton	do do	30 00	
Jos. Hellen	do do	30 00	
Kenneth McRae.....	do do	30 00	
J. McLellan	do do	25 00	
Donald McQuarrie	do do	25 00	
Donald McMillan	do do	25 00	
Donald McAulay	do do	25 00	
Donald McRae	do do	25 00	
Francis McGregor	do do	25 00	
John McRae	do do	25 00	
John McDonald.....	do do	25 00	
			740 00
	County of Yarmouth.		
Enos Gardner	For 12 months salary, to 30th June, 1883.....	150 00	
J. A. Hatfield.....	do do	50 00	
Jerome Doucette.....	do do	30 00	
W. Kavanagh	do do	25 00	
Eustace Nickerson	do do	25 00	
Edward Perry	do do	25 00	
Vital Muise	do do	25 00	
J. M. White	do do	25 00	
Wm. Thurston.....	do do	25 00	
J. I. Brand	do do	25 00	
			405 00
D. Cummings ..	Wages as Special Fishery Guardian, employed on River Philip, Pictou Co., during spawning season	51 25	
Thos. W. Smith	do do	62 50	
Jos. Lowther	do do	40 50	
J. Hannington	do do	31 50	
H. S. Thompson	do do	67 50	
R. Thompson	do do	31 50	
James Hunter	do do	67 50	
			352 25
	Carried forward		10,303 51

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....		10,303 51
NOVA SCOTIA— <i>Continued.</i>			
DISBURSEMENTS OF FISHERY OVERSEERS.			
Wm. Hanley.....	For 12 months disbursements, to 31st Dec., 1882.....	202 50	
Enos Gardner.....	do do.....	190 00	
Geo. Redden.....	do do.....	175 50	
S. T. N. Sellon.....	do do.....	134 06	
A. C. Pritchard.....	do do.....	108 33	
John McDonald.....	do do.....	100 05	
Wm. Anderson.....	do do.....	99 00	
W. T. Carty.....	do do.....	96 50	
W. J. McGill.....	do do.....	95 77	
D. F. McLean.....	do do.....	81 00	
John Fitzgerald.....	do do.....	70 65	
J. W. Burke.....	do do.....	70 00	
David Ross.....	do do.....	69 00	
Allan McQuarrie.....	do do.....	68 85	
Jas. Coady.....	do do.....	64 59	
J. A. Tory.....	do do.....	64 37	
John Fitzgerald.....	do do.....	59 33	
H. S. Jost.....	do do.....	56 00	
Alexander McDonald.....	do do.....	53 00	
T. B. O'Brien.....	do do.....	51 00	
C. E. Godard.....	do do.....	48 50	
D. F. McRae, jun.....	do do.....	47 35	
J. E. Starr.....	do do.....	46 50	
Francis Quinan.....	do do.....	45 00	
R. F. Reid.....	do do.....	43 80	
P. S. Burnham.....	do do.....	40 00	
Y. A. Barrington.....	do do.....	39 00	
F. Marmeau.....	do do.....	33 50	
James King.....	do do.....	32 75	
Henry Blair.....	do do.....	31 00	
J. W. Davison.....	do do.....	30 75	
D. G. McDonald.....	do do.....	26 50	
Duncan Cameron.....	do do.....	20 00	
R. J. Pollock.....	do do.....	8 50	
J. B. Colter.....	do do.....	5 73	
Henderson Gass.....	do do.....	4 00	
			2,412 38
W. H. Rogers.....	12 months salary as Inspector of Fisheries, to 30th June, 1883.....	\$1,372 00	
Receiver-General.....	do superannuation tax.....	28 00	
			1,400 00
W. H. Rogers.....	do disbursements as Inspector of Fisheries, to 30th June, 1883.....		1,400 00
F. H. D. Velth.....	4½ do salary inspecting inland fisheries Nova Scotia.....		346 25
do.....	Disbursements do do.....		385 00
	Total.....		\$16,247 14

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
NEW BRUNSWICK.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
SALARIES OF FISHERY OVERSEERS AND WARDENS.			
<i>County of Albert.</i>			
Wallace Taylor.....	For 12 months salary, to 30th June, 1883.....	40 00	
J. E. Kinne.....	do do	40 00	
Bartlett Oliver.....	do do	40 00	
C. McLatchey.....	do do	40 00	
Winthrop Akerley	9 do do	75 00	
Jacob Beck.....	6 do do	15 00	
Sutherland Stewart	3 do do	25 00	
			275 00
<i>County of Carleton..</i>			
W. B. Mills.....	For 6 months salary, to 30th June, 1883.....	75 00	
Geo. R. Burr.....	do do	50 00	
J. W. Scott.....	do do	15 00	
			140 00
<i>County of Charlotte.</i>			
W. B. McLaughlin.....	For 12 months salary, to 30th June, 1883.....	240 00	
Frank Todd.....	do do	120 00	
James Brown.....	do do	100 00	
Leonard Best.....	do do	100 00	
B. L. Cunningham.....	do do	70 00	
J. M. Lord.....	do do	70 00	
Samuel Dick.....	do do	30 00	
Robt. Dickson.....	do do	30 00	
Andrew Gilmour.....	do do	30 00	
Edward Carroll.....	do do	30 00	
Thomas Holmes.....	do do	30 00	
			850 00
<i>County of Gloucester.</i>			
James Hickson.....	For 12 months salary, to 30th June, 1883.....	250 00	
Juste Haché.....	do do	100 00	
Augustin Cormier.....	do do	50 00	
Jos. Poirier.....	do do	50 00	
Fred. Comeau.....	do do	40 00	
Miles Dempsey.....	do do	30 00	
Timothy Coughlan.....	do do	30 00	
Adolphe Haché.....	do do	30 00	
Wm. Rogers.....	do do	25 00	
John Calnan, jun.....	do do	25 00	
Alexis Landry, jun.....	6 do to 31st Dec., 1882.....	25 00	
Justinien Savoy.....	6 do do	15 00	
J. L. Veno.....	6 do do	15 00	
Jeremiah Muzzeroll.....	6 do to 30th June, 1883.....	15 00	
Jos. Sewell.....	4 do do	16 66	
James Walsh.....	do do	10 00	
			726 66
<i>County of Kent.</i>			
Chas. Cormier.....	For 12 months salary, to 30th June, 1883.....	100 00	
M. A. Girouard.....	do do	75 00	
Carried forward.....		175 00	1,991 66

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—Continued.

To whom Paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	175 00	1,991 66
NEW BRUNSWICK—Continued.			
SALARIES, ETC.--Continued.			
County of Kent—Continued.			
Lazare Guimon.....	For 12 months salary, to 30th June, 1883.....	75 00	
Nicholas Muzzeroll.....	do do.....	50 00	
F. B. Légère.....	do do.....	30 00	
James Harnett.....	do do.....	30 00	
A. L. Collet.....	do do.....	30 00	
J. McD. Sutherland.....	9 do to 31st March, 1883.....	56 25	
W. F. Hannah.....	3 do to 30th June, 1883.....	19 75	
			465 00
County of Kings.			
Samuel Gosline.....	For 12 months salary to, 30th June, 1883.....	100 00	
J. A. Belyea.....	do do.....	50 00	
F. W. Hatfield.....	do do.....	50 00	
S. F. Ryan.....	do do.....	30 00	
S. Gamblain.....	do do.....	30 00	
Jonah Keith.....	do do.....	30 00	
			290 00
County of Northumberland.			
John Hogan.....	For 12 months salary, to 30th June, 1883.....	400 00	
William Wyse.....	do do.....	200 00	
Christopher Parker.....	do do.....	160 00	
Samuel Holt.....	do do.....	160 00	
Prudent Robichaux.....	do do.....	100 00	
Kenneth Cameron.....	do do.....	100 00	
James Russell.....	do do.....	150 00	
Samuel Freeze.....	do do.....	100 00	
John Blake.....	do do.....	70 00	
Enoch A. Bamford.....	do do.....	50 00	
John Stymast.....	do do.....	50 00	
Jared Blackmore.....	do do.....	50 00	
Samuel Kingston.....	do do.....	50 00	
Geo. Hubbard.....	do do.....	50 00	
John Shaddick.....	do do.....	50 00	
Aaron Hovey.....	do do.....	30 00	
Geo. Bryanton.....	do do.....	30 00	
Patrick Bergin.....	do do.....	30 00	
Thomas Smith.....	do do.....	30 00	
Patrick Gillis.....	do do.....	30 00	
Denis Hogan.....	do do.....	30 00	
Michael Donovan.....	do do.....	30 00	
Pindlay McDairmaid.....	do do.....	30 00	
Nathaniel Morehouse.....	do do.....	30 00	
John Doyle.....	do do.....	30 00	
Daniel Matthews.....	do do.....	30 00	
Angus McIntosh.....	do do.....	30 00	
Tubal Watling.....	do do.....	30 00	
James Fitzpatrick.....	do do.....	30 00	
J. W. Underhill.....	do do.....	30 00	
Michael Ryan.....	do do.....	30 00	
Maurice Hayes.....	do do.....	30 00	
	Carried forward.....	2,250 00	2,746 66

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	2,250 00	2,746 66
	NEW BRUNSWICK— <i>Continued.</i>		
	SALARIES, ETC.— <i>Continued.</i>		
	<i>Count'y of Northumberland—Continued.</i>		
John Williston	For 4 months and 14 days salary, to 14th Nov., '82.	37 50	
John G. Williston	7 do 16 do 30th June, '83.	62 50	
Thos. Taylor.....	1 month, salary for July, 1882.....	4 16	
			2,354 16
	<i>County of Queens.</i>		
Isaac T. Heisterington....	For 12 months salary, to 30th June, 1883.....	100 00	
Isaiah Langan.....	do do	30 00	
John Sécord.....	do do	30 00	
Robert Phillips.....	do do	25 00	
			185 00
	<i>County of Restigouche.</i>		
Alexander McPherson.....	For 12 months salary, to 30th June, 1883	100 00	
			100 00
	<i>County of Sunbury.</i>		
G. W. Hoben.....	For 12 months salary, to 30th June, 1883.....	100 00	
W. E. Taylor.....	do do	30 00	
			130 00
	<i>County of St. John.</i>		
Jos. O'Brien.....	For 12 months salary, to 30th June, 1883.....	150 00	
W. E. Skillen.....	do do	100 00	
			250 00
	<i>County of Victoria.</i>		
Chas. Roberts.....	For 12 months salary, to 30th June, 1883.....	30 00	
John McDougall.	do do	30 00	
J. C. McCluskey.....	do do	30 00	
Donald Frazer.....	do do	30 00	
Thos. Edgar	do do	30 00	
J. McN. Cameron.	do do	30 00	
Charles McCluskey.....	6 months salary, to 31st December, 1883.....	50 00	
			230 00
	<i>County of Westmoreland.</i>		
W. B. Deacon.....	For 12 months salary, to 30th June, 1883.....	100 00	
Robert Goodwin.....	do do	100 00	
D. T. Cormier.....	do do	60 00	
			260 00
	<i>County of York.</i>		
Robt. Orr.....	For 12 months salary, to 30th June, 1883.....	150 00	
J. Campbell.....	do do	60 00	
Wm. Brown.....	do do	60 00	
Alexander Moir.....	do do	30 00	
	Carried forward ..	300 00	6,255 82

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*

To whom paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward ¹	300 00	6,255 82
	NEW BRUNSWICK— <i>Continued.</i>		
	SALARIES, ETC.— <i>Continued.</i>		
	County of York— <i>Continued.</i>		
A. Cunningham.....	For 9 months salary, to 30th June, 1883.....	37 50	337 50
Wm. Dalton.....	For wages as Special Fishery Guardian, Miramichi Bay.....	150 00	6,193 32
James Barry.....	do do	82 00	232 00
			6,825 32
	DISBURSEMENTS OF FISHERY OVERSEERS.		
Robert Orr.....	For 12 months disbursements, to 31st Dec, '82.....	336 50	
W. B. Mills.....	do do	211 45	
W. B. Deacon.....	do do	196 00	
James Hickson.....	do do	181 50	
Wm. Wyse.....	do do	180 10	
Samuel Gosline.....	do do	120 72	
Adolphe Aché.....	do do	116 82	
John Hogan.....	do do	107 92	
J. A. Belyea.....	do do	105 00	
John Blake.....	do do	104 75	
John Stymeist.....	do do	83 80	
Isaac T. Hetherington.....	do do	103 14	
Charles Cormier.....	do do	80 00	
G. W. Hoben.....	do do	95 45	
B. L. Cunningham.....	do do	93 25	
James Russell.....	do do	79 40	
M. A. Girouard.....	do do	72 85	
D. T. Cormier.....	do do	67 25	
Jos. O'Brien.....	do do	67 00	
Prudent Robichaux.....	do do	59 00	
Frank Todd.....	do do	58 50	
Robt. Goodwin.....	do do	57 50	
Chas. McCluskey.....	do do	54 10	
W. E. Skillen.....	do do	53 50	
J. McD. Sutherland.....	do do	52 45	
J. M. Lord.....	do do	50 00	
W. B. McLaughlin.....	do do	50 00	
James Harnett.....	do do	49 60	
Samuel Holt.....	do do	49 00	
Jos. Poirier.....	do do	44 00	
Alex. McPherson.....	do do	43 40	
Wm. Brown.....	do do	35 50	
Winthrop Ackerley.....	do do	35 25	
James Brown.....	do do	34 25	
Robt. Philips.....	do do	33 00	
Geo. R. Burt.....	do do	31 50	
John Williston.....	do do	31 00	
Justinian Savoy.....	do do	28 00	
Tubal Watling.....	do do	26 50	
Samuel Freeze.....	do do	24 00	
Thos. Taylor.....	do do	23 60	
Chris. Parker.....	do do	22 00	
	Carried forward	3,348 55	6,825 32

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
	Brought forward.	\$ cts. 3,348 55	\$ cts. 6,825 32
NEW BRUNSWICK— <i>Continued.</i>			
DISBURSEMENTS OF FISHERY OVERSEERS— <i>Continued.</i>			
Findlay McDairmaid.....	For 12 months disbursements, to 31st Dec., '82.....	19 50	
Leonard Best.....	do do	19 00	
Kenneth Cameron	do do	13 37	
Juste Haché.....	do do	9 20	
Angus McIntosh.....	do do	9 00	
Jas. Fitzgerald.....	do do	8 20	
E. A. Bamford.....	do do	8 30	
Alexis Landry.....	do do	5 00	
			3,410 12
W. H. Venning	For 12 months salary as Inspector of Fisheries, to 30th June, 1883.....	1,371 96	
C. R. Venning	Salary as Clerk, to 30th June, 1883	395 04	
Receiver-General	Superannuation tax on W. H. Venning's salary, \$28, and C. R. Venning's, \$5.....	33 00	
W. H. Venning	12 months disbursements, travelling expenses &c, as Inspector of Fisheries, to 30th June, 1883.....	728 97	
Amos Perley	In full of claims for salary and disbursements as late Fishery Overseer	100 00	
J. Savoy	do do	43 00	
T. B. Hannington	Postage stamps.....	54 05	
J. & A. McMillan.....	Stationery	14 75	
Barnes & Co.....	do	8 25	
A. Christie & Co	Office repairs, &c.....	11 88	
A. C. Smith.....	Water rates	12 16	
G. W. Day	Printing	5 00	
Jane Miller	Washing towels	4 00	
D. McAlpine	Directory	2 50	
			2,784 56
	Refund from salaries.....		13,050 00
			43 00
	Total.....		13,097 00
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.			
SALARIES OF FISHERY INSPECTOR, OVERSEER AND WARDENS.			
J. H. Duvar.....	For 12 months salary as Inspector of Fisheries.....	783 96	
Henry Clark.....	do Fishery Overseer.....	197 50	
Receiver-General	Superannuation tax on above salaries.....	18 54	
			1,000 00
<i>County of Kings.</i>			
Allan McDonald.....	For 12 months salary as Fishery Warden, to 30th June, 1883...	30 00	
Malcolm Mathieson	do do	30 00	
John McDonald.....	do do	30 00	
Daniel Reilly	do do	30 00	
John Lowe	do do	30 00	
Peter Duffy.....	do do	30 00	
John O'Brien	do do	30 00	
	Carried forward	210 00	1,000 00

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc—Continued.

To whom Paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward	210 00	1,000 00
	PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—Continued.		
	SALARIES, ETC.—Continued.		
	County of Kings—Continued.		
Patrick McCullough	For 12 months salary as Fishery Warden, to 30th June, 1883...	30 00	
J. H. Dingwell.....	do do	30 00	
James Burke.....	do do	30 00	
James Mitchell.....	do do	30 00	
Robert Quinn	do do	30 00	
John Fisher	6 do 31st Dec., 1882...	15 00	
John Conaghan.....	do 30th June, 1883...	15 00	
			390 00
	County of Queens.		
Micheal Ready.....	For 12 months salary as Fishery Warden, to 30th June, 1883...	30 00	
Lionel Garnum.....	do do	30 00	
James Power	do do	30 00	
Jonathan Delaney	do do	30 00	
J. Mathieson	do do	30 00	
F. McKenzie.....	do do	30 00	
Francis Stanley.....	do do	30 00	
William Whitehead.....	do do	30 00	
Thomas Murphy	do do	30 00	
B. Loughrin	do do	30 00	
P. Taylor	do do	30 00	
George Stephenson.....	do do	30 00	
S. Van Iderstine.....	do do	30 00	
T. W. Beers	do do	30 00	
James Howat	do do	30 00	
			450 00
	County of Prince.		
James Ramsay.....	For 12 months salary as Fishery Warden, to 30th June, 1883	30 00	
Patrick McBride.....	do do	30 00	
Wm. Burns	do do	30 00	
John Beaton.....	do do	30 00	
Thomas Drummond.....	do do	30 00	
G. A. Sharpe	do do	30 00	
John Chaisson.....	do do	30 00	
Peter Aylward	do do	30 00	
Alex. McDonald	do do	30 00	
D. L. Bryant	do do	30 00	
Calvin Howat	do do	30 00	
John Tucker.....	do do	30 00	
J. M. Nelligan.....	do do	30 00	
V. S. Gillis.....	do do	30 00	
John Rix.....	do do	30 00	
			450 00
J. H. Duvar	For 12 months disbursement as Inspector of Fisheries, to 30th June, 1883.....	247 14	
do	Expenses investigating assault upon Warden Lionel Garnum	150 00	
	Carried forward.....	397 14	2,290 00

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc—Continued

To whom Paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
	Brought forward.....	\$ cts. 597 14	\$ cts. 2,290 00
	PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND— <i>Concluded.</i>		
J. Conohan.....	For services as Special Fishery Guardian.....	42 50	
Allan McDonald.....	do do.....	30 00	
J. H. Dingwell.....	do do.....	12 00	
J. R. McDonald.....	do do.....	10 00	
			491 64
	Refund.....		2,781 64 65 00
	BRITISH COLUMBIA.		2,716 64
A. C. Anderson.....	For 12 months salary as Inspector of Fisheries, to 30th June, 1883.....	600 00	
Geo. Pittendreigh.....	For 12 months salary as Fishery Overseer, to 30th June, 1883.....	499 92	
A. C. Anderson.....	Disbursements.....	500 00	
			1,599 92
	MANITOBA.		
E. Tupper.....	Report on Fisheries of Manitoba.....		150 00
	FISHERIES, LEGAL EXPENSES.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
J. H. Phair.....	Costs and damages <i>in re</i> Venning <i>vs.</i> Phair.....	707 50	
Z. A. Lash.....	Counsel fee <i>in re</i> Robertson <i>vs.</i> Queen.....	300 00	
L. R. Harrison.....	Professional services, Spurr <i>vs.</i> Venning.....	196 33	
do.....	Professional services, Steadman <i>vs.</i> Venning.....	164 45	
do.....	Professional services, Hanson <i>vs.</i> Venning.....	162 45	
do.....	Professional services, Phair <i>vs.</i> Venning.....	73 70	
do.....	Professional services, Delaney <i>vs.</i> McDonald.....	97 50	
J. S. Morse.....	do do.....	14 50	
J. N. Ritchie.....	Professional services re-estate of H. Blanchard....	5 00	
			1,721 43
	Refund.....		40 00
	Total.....		1,681 43

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
FISH BREEDING.			
Samuel Wilmot.....	For 12 months salary as Superintendent of the several Fish Breeding establishments in the Dominion to 30th June, 1883.....	1,960 00	
Receiver-General.....	Superannuation tax on S. Wilmot's salary.....	40 60	2,000 60
NEWCASTLE ESTABLISHMENT, ONTARIO.			
Charles Wilmot.....	For 13 months salary as officer in charge, to 30th June, 1883.....	800 00	
John Walker.....	13 months salary as Caretaker to 30th June, 1883..	585 00	
Wm. Parker.....	4 do do 31st October, 1883.....	200 00	
John Kennedick.....	12 do wages as Assistant to 20th June, 1883...	306 99	
Charles Wilmot.....	12 do allowance as Clerk to Superintendent...	249 97	
do.....	Disbursements collecting and distributing fry....	879 00	
J. A. McDonell.....	Collecting eggs at Meaford.....	108 40	
W. Trickey.....	do do.....	86 95	
D. McDonald.....	do do.....	10 75	
F. Bayher.....	do do.....	17 50	
John McGinnis.....	do do.....	9 00	
S. Doran.....	do do.....	10 00	
L. Rumley.....	do do.....	15 00	
M. Gibson.....	do do.....	16 25	
R. Webber.....	do do.....	7 00	
D. McGinnis.....	do do.....	10 00	
J. Garrett.....	do do.....	19 50	
E. H. Symes.....	do do.....	17 50	
C. Wilkins.....	Expenses distributing fry.....	50 55	
Samuel Wilmot.....	do.....	167 40	
Warren Trickey.....	Labor in connection with hatchery.....	77 50	
P. Kennedick.....	do do.....	32 24	
F. Stillwell.....	do do.....	19 85	
Wm. Forbes.....	do do.....	5 00	
Pay List.....	Wages of girls picking eggs.....	27 00	
Thos. Douglas.....	Express charges, etc.....	68 60	
Express Co.....	do.....	37 70	
R. Fothergill.....	Telegrams.....	46 85	
Dominion Telegraph Co.....	do.....	30 58	
L. Plunkett.....	do.....	4 52	
A. T. Walbridge.....	Postage stamps.....	37 00	
Allin & Cawker.....	Food for fry.....	8 50	
S. Munson.....	do.....	4 60	
W. C. Tyler.....	Pump-logs.....	12 00	
J. H. Rolfe.....	Painting.....	39 48	
J. H. Reid.....	Cedar for ice-house.....	80 00	
J. R. Barefelt.....	Hardware.....	7 38	
W. Pickard.....	Coal.....	87 58	
Lewis Finch.....	Tin cans.....	28 00	
Thos. Cleland.....	Tin pails and pans.....	14 66	
James Wright.....	Tinware.....	16 28	
G. P. McIntosh.....	Oil clothes.....	5 20	
McCann & Sparling.....	Egg boxes.....	7 00	
Robt. Fothergill.....	Brushes, lanterns, etc.....	15 28	
L. Munson.....	Lamps, glasses, etc.....	4 90	
D. Comstock.....	Lumber.....	50 60	
Carried forward.....		4,334 41	2,000 60

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—Continued.

Taken in Field	Service.	Amount.	Total.
Brought forward		\$ 4,734 44	\$ 2,400 00
FISH BREEDING.—Continued.			
NEWCASTLE ESTABLISHMENT, ONTARIO—Continued.			
Wm. Hooper.....	Building tank	11 52	
R. Numbley.....	Brick for tank	51 18	
R. T. Manning.....	Stove	11 10	
Murdoch Bros.....	Water lime.....	17 10	
Lee & Edsill.....	Taps, etc.	13 45	
John Otten.....	Teaming	31 58	
Alex. Parker.....	Cutting ice, etc.	5 01	
S. Wilnot.....	Rent of property, to 31st Dec., 1881.....	246 18	
G. M. Clark.....	do water privilege, to 31st Dec., 1882.....	100 00	
H. R. Graham.....	Cotton cloth	3 00	
			4,744 15
SANDWICH ESTABLISHMENT, ONTARIO.			
Wm. Parker.....	3 months salary as Officer in Charge, to 30th June, 1881.....	300 00	
James Nevill.....	2 months salary as Officer in Charge, to 30th June, 1881.....	100 00	
Henry Brackell.....	Wages as Engineer	481 00	
Wm. Hill.....	do	235 00	
Jos. Cosford.....	do	18 00	
C. Lemonde.....	do	18 50	
A. Martin.....	do	3 00	
Wm. Parker.....	Disbursements collecting eggs and distributing fry	240 79	
Charles McKee.....	Collecting fish eggs.....	40 00	
Wm. Hill.....	do	31 42	
W. H. Hackett.....	do	25 00	
Jos. Lazarus.....	do	22 80	
A. E. Stewart.....	do	10 00	
Alvis Master.....	do	7 00	
Wm. Kemp.....	do	3 00	
James McKee.....	do and board of men	40 00	
H. Jones.....	do	7 50	
Henry Cash.....	do	11 00	
Alex. Forest.....	do	5 00	
Jos. Park.....	do	336 00	
W. O'Brien.....	Sawing wood, etc	43 60	
Odette & Wherry.....	Coal	85 00	
Jas. Nevill.....	Repairs to engine.....	100 18	
J. McGregor & Son.....	do	170 00	
C. H. Waterous.....	do	27 50	
Neveu Bros.....	Hardware, etc.....	46 05	
Pequenot & Co.....	do	41 38	
Henry Stratford.....	Cartage	4 50	
J. B. Ferland.....	Stovepipes, etc	3 10	
Chas. Ouellette.....	Postages	2 42	
James Adams.....	Painting, etc	19 50	
Felix Jones.....	Blacksmith's work.....	64 55	
W. G. Nutson.....	Lumber	8 10	
G. W. Railway.....	Freight	1 02	
Andrew Hackett.....	Boat hire.....	20 00	
S. McGee.....	do	5 50	
J. H. C. Atkinson.....	Freight account	12 00	
Wm. Parker.....	Expenses of removal from Newcastle.....	50 00	
James McKee.....	Rent of grounds for year ended June 1882.....	20 00	
Carried forward			2,987 30
			2,761 45

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—Continued.

To whom Paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....		9,761 45
FISH BREEDING.—Continued.			
TADOUSSAC ESTABLISHMENT, QUEBEC.			
Jos. Radford.....	12 months salary as officer in charge, to 30th June,	600 00	
Pierre Plourde.....	16 months salary as caretaker do	448 00	
Simon Goudreau.....	Wages as guardian and boatman.....	116 75	
Jos. Radford.....	Pay list, labor at hatchery.....	41 71	
D. McLaren.....	Labor at hatchery.....	34 70	
W. Manning.....	do	25 57	
F. Boullaine.....	do	24 90	
R. Terrien, jun.....	do	12 80	
Pierre Marquis.....	do	12 25	
R. Terrien, sen.....	do	5 05	
Maurice Quesnil.....	do	4 80	
Geo. Manning.....	do	3 85	
D. Pednault.....	do	3 20	
C. Tremblay.....	do	2 10	
Jos. Radford.....	Pay list, labor at dam.....	5 80	
H. Simard.....	Labor at Petite Isle fishery.....	3 50	
Damase Simard.....	Attending salmon fishery.....	26 00	
W. Hovington.....	do	115 97	
A. Goudreault.....	Boat hire.....	58 80	
Capt. Riverin.....	do	32 00	
F. Boullaine.....	do	20 67	
J. Boullaine.....	do	21 00	
W. J. Ray.....	do	20 61	
A. Hovington.....	do	13 00	
D. E. Price.....	Rent of Point Rouge Fishery.....	327 50	
P. Fortier.....	Guardian, Eternity River.....	16 00	
D. McLaren.....	Expenses distributing salmon fry.....	4 50	
P. Plourde.....	do	19 35	
L. Gauthier.....	do	1 00	
C. Dufour.....	do	1 00	
N. Tremblay.....	do	2 00	
A. Goudreault.....	do	30 00	
St. Lawrence Navigation Co.....	Freight, etc.....	36 40	
Steamer "Saguenay".....	do	12 96	
Steamer "St. Lawrence".....	do	3 00	
Jules Tremblay.....	Blacksmiths' work.....	1 20	
N. Boullaine.....	do	3 05	
H. S. Scott.....	Rope, twine, etc.....	33 05	
F. T. Thomas.....	Lamp chimneys.....	1 65	
Wm. Hovington.....	Repairing nets.....	14 00	
Jos. Radford.....	Disbursements.....	5 40	
O. Boullaine.....	Hardware.....	9 04	
F. Bourgoin.....	do	10 56	
Louis Imbault.....	Seining.....	1 00	
O. Lout.....	Board.....	12 60	
W. J. Ray.....	Disbursements.....	72 02	
J. R. Kane.....	Fish tanks.....	22 00	
T. Tester.....	Cartage of fry.....	7 50	
C. Nicholas.....	Specimen for museum.....	1 50	
Postages.....	.....	1 25	
Carried forward.....			2,302 56
			12,064 01

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—Continued.

To whom Paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
	Brought forward	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
			12,064 01
	FISH BREEDING.—Continued.		
	RISTIGOUCHE ESTABLISHMENT, QUEBEC AND NEW BRUNSWICK.		
Alex. Mowat.....	10 months salary as Officer in Charge, to 30th June, 1883	500 00	
Wm. Robertson.....	14 months salary as Caretaker, to 30th June, 1883	420 00	
Alex. Mowat.....	Disbursements in connection with hatchery	34 78	
Wm. Robertson.....	do do	23 16	
James Miles.....	Catching salmon	63 00	
David Wyers.....	do	11 00	
A. Sharp.....	do	2 00	
S. Ferguson.....	do	12 50	
Wm. Horan.....	do	4 50	
Wm. Mowat.....	do	10 00	
Nelson Moores.....	do	16 25	
Max. Mowat.....	do	30 00	
Alex. Robertson.....	do	15 75	
Noël Lawson.....	Labor	18 75	
John Ross.....	do	18 00	
J. N. Moores.....	do	7 50	
Chas. Bell.....	do	15 00	
R. D. Gerrard.....	do	15 50	
J. P. Mowat.....	do	160 88	
A. McBeath.....	Ma-on work.....	241 50	
John Ferguson.....	Lumber.....	32 68	
Max Mowat.....	Cordwood	20 00	
W. Robertson.....	Repairing nets.....	20 50	
Porter & Anderson.....	Saw	3 40	
J. E. Asker.....	Stove pipes.....	2 00	
A. Mowat.....	Repairs to retaining ponds at Murray Island.....	100 00	
			1,798 65
	GASPÉ BASIN ESTABLISHMENT, QUEBEC.		
P. Vibert.....	12 months salary as Officer in Charge, to 30th June, 1883	300 00	
Henry Davis.....	14 months salary as Caretaker, to 30th June, 1883.....	350 00	
P. Vibert.....	Disbursements in connection with hatchery.....	84 35	
Henry Davis.....	do do	2 90	
J. S. Davis.....	Catching salmon	261 40	
J. McCallum.....	do	79 75	
Henry Olsen.....	do	65 65	
J. S. Davis.....	Spawning fish.....	54 60	
Jos. Cass.....	do	23 40	
R. B. Coffin.....	do	22 10	
G. T. Annett.....	do	25 75	
R. Mullin.....	Distributing fry.....	14 30	
Saml. Suddard.....	do	13 00	
R. B. Coffin.....	do	13 00	
Alf. Hanley.....	do	19 50	
Jas. Berchervaise.....	do	10 40	
Chas. Lerke.....	do	5 00	
M. McCallum.....	do	2 00	
Peter Miller.....	do	26 45	
Jno. Davis.....	do	10 85	
A. Davis.....	do	67 50	
Wm. St. Croix.....	do	16 00	
F. G. Annett.....	Labor at hatchery.....	29 40	
Jos. Cass.....	do	29 40	
	Carried forward	1,526 70	13,862 66

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	1,526 70	13,862 66
	FISH BREEDING.— <i>Continued.</i>		
	GASPÉ BASIN ESTABLISHMENT, QUEBEC— <i>Con.</i>		
Henry Olsen.....	Labor at hatchery.....	28 10	
R. J. Mullin.....	do.....	16 90	
R. B. Coffin.....	do.....	14 95	
S. Suddard.....	do.....	13 00	
J. W. Berchervaise.....	do.....	10 40	
J. Berchervaise.....	do.....	10 40	
Alf. Stanley.....	do.....	10 40	
Henry Olsen.....	Labor at dam.....	50 25	
Alf. Stanley.....	do.....	72 60	
G. T. Patten on.....	do.....	42 90	
W. C. Davis.....	do.....	15 60	
R. D. Miller.....	Labour at Dartmouth River.....	14 30	
Mrs. E. Coffin.....	Cleaning house.....	1 50	
Samuel Suddard.....	Canoe hire.....	3 60	
A. LeMesurier.....	Stovepipes.....	1 85	
J. S. Davis.....	Lumber.....	6 40	
do.....	Horse hire.....	19 10	
J. & E. Collas.....	Hardware.....	38 28	
F. J. Annett.....	Drawing coal.....	18 20	
J. & E. Collas.....	Coal.....	23 23	
J. LeBoutillier.....	Hardware.....	4 36	
Henry Davis.....	Board of men.....	7 82	
J. Davis.....	Hardware.....	3 66	
Elizabeth Davis.....	Knitting nets.....	14 10	
			1,968 60
	MAGOG ESTABLISHMENT, QUEBEC.		
A. H. Moore.....	17 months salary as officer in charge, to 30th June, 1883.....	1,450 00	
do.....	Disbursements.....	43 31	
do.....	Paid for rent of ground and water privilege, 3 years, to July, 1883.....	150 00	
Fred. Rennicks.....	Lumber.....	12 39	
S. M. Bullard.....	Painting troughs.....	5 30	
A. H. Moore.....	Hardware, &c.....	22 64	
C. C. Warren.....	Catching and spawning fish.....	41 40	
R. W. Moore.....	Seining fish.....	29 25	
D. E. Peters.....	do.....	38 25	
Tufty Fountain.....	do.....	30 25	
E. A. Donnegan.....	do.....	22 75	
Geo. Hardy.....	do.....	8 00	
Fred. Rennicks.....	do.....	5 00	
			1,858 54
	BEDFORD BASIN ESTABLISHMENT, NOVA SCOTIA.		
A. B. Wilmot.....	12 months salary as officer in charge, to 30th June, 1883.....	800 00	
F. G. Tolson.....	Wages as assistant.....	252 00	
John Tolson.....	do.....	65 00	
A. B. Wilmot.....	Disbursements.....	200 00	
F. G. Tolson.....	do.....	100 00	
O. Fillmore.....	Catching salmon.....	143 00	
A. Beck.....	do.....	84 54	
J. D. Cunis.....	do.....	32 50	
P. Campbell.....	do.....	11 50	
	Carried forward.....	1,688 54	17,689 80

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	1,688 54	17,689 80
	FISH BREEDING.— <i>Continued.</i>		
	BEDFORD BASIN ESTABLISHMENT, NOVA SCOTIA.		
Wm. Cameron.....	Catching salmon.....	5 00	
A. Tolson.....	Distributing fry.....	57 50	
W. McIntyre.....	do.....	10 00	
J. Says.....	do.....	10 00	
D. McKay.....	do.....	8 50	
J. Harvey.....	do.....	6 00	
G. W. Redden.....	do.....	5 00	
J. S. Oxley.....	do.....	3 50	
A. D. Archibald.....	do.....	3 00	
Theo. Ford.....	Tending salmon ova.....	32 50	
A. F. Salter.....	Coal.....	66 00	
Robert Anderson.....	Freight on coal.....	12 00	
Thomas Mitchell.....	Hauling coal.....	5 00	
W. Stairs & Son.....	Salmon twine and rope.....	24 34	
J. W. Lowther.....	Salmon nets.....	13 00	
A. W. Gilroy.....	Hardware.....	15 09	
Moir & Son.....	do.....	14 75	
C. H. Harrington.....	Freight in boxes.....	2 00	
J. E. Wilson.....	Stove and fire pot.....	4 20	
W. Dinsmore.....	Stovepipes.....	1 37	
Creighton & Marshall.....	Stationery.....	7 80	
R. A. Wood.....	Lumber.....	20 50	
Moir & Son.....	Kerosene oil.....	19 55	
Daniel Frazer.....	Carting salmon.....	5 50	
Western Union Tel. Co.....	Telegrams.....	14 98	
J. Miller.....	Carrying fish eggs.....	4 90	
James Ward.....	Horse hire.....	20 00	
D. M. Geldert.....	do.....	9 00	
J. L. Oxley.....	do.....	3 60	
Ed. Chase.....	do.....	2 00	
C. L. Rood.....	Board.....	12 50	
William Wood.....	Labor, etc.....	24 00	
R. B. Fillmore.....	do.....	4 15	
R. & A. Wood.....	Rent of water pipe.....	14 00	
G. J. Harris.....	Tinware.....	19 19	
A. Muirhead.....	Guarding tank, etc.....	61 90	
Albert Tolson.....	Ice.....	15 00	
Wm. Dinsmore.....	Canoe hire.....	2 25	
R. H. Cogswell.....	Thermometer.....	2 50	
Thos. Reardon.....	Wall paper.....	5 10	
			2,255 71
	CAPE BRETON ESTABLISHMENT, NOVA SCOTIA.		
C. A. Farquharson.....	12 months salary as officer in charge, to 30th June, 1883.....	500 00	
W. J. Dunlop.....	14 months salary as caretaker, to 30th June, 1883.....	350 00	
C. A. Farquharson.....	Disbursements.....	80 33	
David Ross.....	Catching salmon.....	152 50	
Morrison & McEntyre.....	do.....	144 00	
Daniel Ross.....	do.....	58 00	
William Clements.....	do.....	47 50	
Lauchlin Gillis.....	do.....	30 00	
Thomas Roche.....	do.....	17 50	
K. McKenzie.....	Distributing fry.....	36 00	
N. & J. McLellan.....	Tinware.....	29 30	
W. Hyde.....	Salmon net.....	8 00	
	Carried forward.....	1,453 13	19,945 51

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
	Brought forward.....	\$ cts. 1,453 13	\$ cts. 19,945 51
	FISH BREEDING.— <i>Continued.</i>		
	CAPE BRETON ESTABLISHMENT, NOVA SCOTIA— <i>Con.</i>		
J. McIntyre	Lumber	12 42	
J. A. Ross.....	do	12 05	
C. H. Harrington.....	do	24 16	
N. & J. McLelan	Tin pipes.....	4 25	
Henry McCrea.....	Wheelbarrow	4 75	
K. McKenzie.....	Horse hire.....	33 00	
Burehel & Matheson.....	Hardware.....	54 13	
Alex. Campbell	Hauling wood.....	4 00	
Sydney Coal Co.....	Coal	11 60	
Sydney Railway Co.....	Freight on coal	10 00	
John Morrison.....	Making nets.....	30 00	
J. A. McKenzie.....	Stationery.....	10 85	
A. C. Campbell.....	Teaming.....	6 75	
			1,671 09
	MIRAMICHI ESTABLISHMENT, NEW BRUNSWICK.		
Isaac Sheasgreen.....	12 months salary as Officer in Charge, to 30th June, 1883.....	499 92	
Patrick Gillis.....	Catching salmon.....	69 20	
Richard Murphy.....	do	84 00	
M. Ryan.....	do	84 00	
Patrick Hogan.....	do	126 00	
J. Tozer.....	do	13 20	
Wm. Sheasgreen.....	do	23 80	
John Sheasgreen.....	do	60 00	
John Hogan.....	Teaming fish.....	92 00	
John Sheasgreen.....	do	56 00	
Wm. Sheasgreen.....	do	28 00	
do	Distributing fry.....	20 00	
J. Ferguson.....	Oil and cordage.....	53 83	
R. R. Call.....	Coal.....	54 00	
J. Sheasgreen.....	Carting coal.....	24 00	
E. Sinclair.....	Lumber.....	12 80	
J. H. Phinney.....	Fish cans, stovepipes, &c.....	26 10	
Isaac Sheasgreen.....	Scow hire.....	12 00	
do	Ice.....	8 00	
			1,346 85
	ST. JOHN RIVER ESTABLISHMENT, NEW BRUNSWICK.		
Chas. McCluskey.....	11 months salary as Officer in Charge, to 30th June, 1883.....	458 26	
do	Disbursements.....	23 45	
Alex. Mowat.....	Salary as Officer in Charge for July and Aug., 1883.....	100 00	
do	Disbursements	8 65	
Chas. McCluskey.....	Paid for catching salmon.....	289 48	
Chas. Pickett.....	Distributing fry.....	35 00	
R. A. McCluskey.....	do	7 00	
C. McCluskey.....	do	5 25	
J. G. Gill.....	Coal.....	35 51	
C. McCluskey.....	do	17 50	
Robt. McCluskey.....	Carting Coal.....	9 25	
P. A. McCluskey.....	do	2 55	
J. F. McCluskey.....	Oil, chimneys, etc.....	5 96	
A. A. Dixon.....	Ladders.....	9 00	
	Carried forward	1,006 86	22,963 45

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc — *Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total
	Brought forward.....	\$ cts. 1,006 86	cts. 22,933 45
	FISH-BREEDING.—Continued.		
	ST. JOHN RIVER ESTABLISHMENT, NEW BRUNSWICK— <i>Concluded.</i>		
C. McCluskey	Cordwood.....	42 35	
W. F. Kertson	Drawing transfer.....	2 00	
J. S. Allen	Stationery	8 51	
Gabel & Armstrong.....	Hardware.....	11 9	
J. McAfee.....	Tinware.....	35 11	
Robert Watson	do	6 00	
Walter Graham.....	Lumber	14 85	
W. T. Kusten.....	Professional services.....	10 00	
Andrew Ritchie.....	Horse hire.....	3 50	
John Russell.....	do	1 00	
J. D. Ryan.....	Tin pails.....	1 5	
Wm. Olive.....	Board of men	13 45	
W. F. Fowler.....	Canoe hire	1 00	
Margaret Pickett.....	Rent of land.....	50 00	
			1,208 03
	DUNK RIVER ESTABLISHMENT, P. E. ISLAND.		
Henry Clark.....	12 months salary as Officer in Charge, to 30th June, 1883.....	400 00	
do	Distributing fry.....	99 00	
do	Labour and lumber.....	71 00	
J. Bertram.....	do	22 25	
J. Clay.....	Survey and plan of grounds.....	16 74	
R. J. Holman.....	Coal	61 48	
D. Rogers.....	do	56 85	
			727 32
	GENERAL DISBURSEMENTS—ONTARIO, QUEBEC, NOVA SCOTIA, NEW BRUNSWICK, P. E. ISLAND.		
Arthur Rankin.....	Use of fishery at Bois Blanc Island, Ontario.....	100 00	
James McKee.....	Supplying whitefish eggs do	250 00	
P. Baskerville.....	Spirits for specimens do	33 50	
D. Bédard.....	Hauling stone at Campbell's Bay, Quebec	21 00	
Stewart, Freeman & Co.....	Building fishway at Jordan River, Nova Scotia.....	119 54	
Jos. Shankle & Co.....	do do Hubbard's Cove do	125 00	
Jos. Suttis.....	Removing obstructions, Indian Harbor Lake, N.S....	20 00	
Frank Todd.....	Expenses hatching fry at St. Croix River, N. B.....	91 26	
Chas. Keith.....	Compensation for building fishway at Montague River, P. E. Island	40 00	
Norman McDonald	do do do	40 00	
			840 30
	Grand Total.....		25,739 10
	Stationery.....		37 77
			25,776 87

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	Am unt.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	RECAPITULATION.		
Fisheries.....	Ontario.....	13,602 00	
do	Quebec.....	13,287 30	
do	Nova Scotia.....	16,247 14	
do	New Brunswick.....	13,007 00	
do	Prince Edward Island.....	2,716 64	
do	British Columbia.....	1,599 92	
do	Manitoba.....	150 00	
do	Legal expenses.....		60,610 00
Fish Breeding.....			1,681 43
			25,776 87
	Total Expenses		88,068 30

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THE FISHERIES OF CANADA

FOR THE YEAR

1883.

PRODUCE AND VALUE OF THE CANADIAN FISHERIES.

The fisheries of Canada continue to improve in condition and yield. Their total value for 1882 was given at \$16,824,092.34, whilst that for 1883 is reckoned at \$16,958,192.98; an increase of \$134,100.64, exclusive of the catch in Manitoba and other portions of the North-West Territory, of which there are no returns, but which may be roughly estimated at \$50,000; thus making the total value about seventeen millions of dollars.

The following table shows the value of the principal kinds of fish, grouped for convenience.

Cod	\$4,507,110 25
Herring.....	2,263,326 66
Lobster.....	1,949,253 71
Salmon.....	1,518,126 61
Mackerel.....	1,329,485 46
Haddock.....	609,966 50
Hake	511,983 50
Trout.....	408,995 12
Pollock.....	369,505 50
Sardines.....	347,632 00
Whitefish.....	268,222 56
Smelt.....	254,456 58
Oysters.....	151,620 00
Alewives.....	150,498 00

**GENERAL Recapitulation of the Yield and Value of Fisheries in the Dominion of
Canada, for the years 1882 and 1883.**

Kinds of Fish.	1882.		1883.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		\$		\$ cts.
Cod..... Cwt.	902,890	3,778,901 75	1,074,914	4,507,110 25
Herring, pickled..... Brls.	423,042	1,739,943 75	443,611	1,825,355 50
do smoked..... Boxes.	1,247,231	311,807 75	1,247,660	311,915 00
do frozen..... No.	20,527,200	83,533 80	20,875,000	125,100 00
do preserved..... 1 Lb. Cans			7,968	956 16
Lobsters, preserved.....	16,803,736	2,780,495 50	13,364,020	1,889,265 71
do..... Tons.	1,812	62,760 00	964	29,310 00
do in shell or alive..... Per M.	258,000	6,450 00	1,195,120	30,678 00
Salmon, pickled..... Brls.	6,839½	72,436 50	6,030½	63,901 50
do fresh..... No.	5,099	7,648 50	1,117,664	44,287 20
do do in ice..... Lbs.	1,803,076	293,437 24	1,537,952	262,810 44
do preserved in cans.....	12,282,374	1,410,669 90	9,460,911	1,087,218 35
do smoked.....	76,896	11,540 50	419,363	59,909 02
Mackerel, preserved in cans.....	594,061	89,009 15	702,743	94,853 46
do pickled..... Brls.	110,352	1,092,547 00	124,093	1,234,632 00
Haddock..... Cwt.	178,805	626,994 00	173,092	609,966 50
Hake.....	187,684	656,894 00	146,281	511,983 50
Pollock.....	117,247	410,364 50	105,673	369,505 50
Trout..... Lbs.	2,876,079	219,032 24	4,744,529	368,323 12
do..... Brls.	3,571	35,114 00	4,099	40,672 00
Whitefish.....	2,192	21,920 00	1,862	18,620 00
do..... Lbs.	3,493,616	279,489 28	3,120,032	249,602 56
Smelt.....	3,241,924	194,515 44	4,180,943	254,456 58
Sardines..... Brls.	3,508	10,553 00	15,294	45,896 00
do..... Hhds.	27,285	163,710 00	37,717	301,736 00
Oysters..... Brls.	54,646	193,938 00	50,540	151,620 00
Alewives.....	45,875	185,072 50	37,707	150,498 00
Hake Sounds..... Lbs.	147,190	114,857 50	115,687	110,222 80
Cod Tongues and Sounds..... Brls.	1,640	11,850 00	1,913	14,433 00
Shad..... No.	225,854	21,042 56	192,800	17,843 75
do salted..... Brls.	10,323	82,588 00	7,076½	56,612 00
Bels do.....	2,817	25,277 00	3,482½	31,246 50
do..... No.	540,390	54,039 00	514,219	51,421 90
Maskinongé..... Lbs.	540,725	36,097 40	771,070	49,257 20
Bass.....	1,048,349	66,164 02	1,181,923	74,551 04
Pickarel.....	1,991,989	116,468 19	1,671,539	105,011 66
Pike.....	410,330	24,598 90	930,020	45,361 03
Sturgeon.....	1,262,020	51,770 50	1,011,278	54,006 30
do..... Brls.		1,866		9,330 00
Halibut..... Lbs.	1,066,395	61,853 72	1,066,050	62,493 00
Bar Fish.....	5,210	416 80		
Bar and Whitefish..... Doz.	6,989	8,736 25	14,050	27,562 50
Winnonish..... No.	42,160	10,540 00	21,500	5,375 00
Tom Cod..... Brls.	3,500	5,250 00	4,000	6,000 00
Perch..... Lbs.	35,000	2,100 00	10,450	627 00
Ling..... Cwt.	140	560 00	207	828 00
Squid..... Brls.	3,452	13,700 00	4,470	17,672 00
Whiting..... Lbs.	19,600	1,176 00	25,000	1,530 00
Oolahans, pickled..... Brls.	143	1,218 60	187	1,517 50
do fresh..... Lbs.	39,400	1,970 00	30,000	1,800 00
do smoked..... Boxes.	1,261	1,261 00	4,050	4,050 00
Seal Skins..... No.	17,700	177,000 00	19,195	91,950 00
Hair Seal Skins.....	16,917	15,167 00	22,046	20,586 00
Sea Otter do.....	170	8,500 00	96	4,800 00
Porpoise do.....	94	376 00	87	298 00
Fish Oils, not assorted..... Galls.	588,110	378,521 50	632,690	401,746 60
Whale Oil.....	7,880	4,723 00	5,010	2,505 00

GENERAL Recapitulation of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries, etc.—*Concluded.*

Kinds of Fish.	1882.		1883.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Seal Oil..... Galls.	54,540	32,724 00	127,749	76,649 40
Cod Oil..... "	170,232	102,139 20	121,631	72,978 60
Dog Fish, Porpoise, etc., Oil..... "	216,043	88,398 50	220 918	88,786 40
Dog Fish Oil, refined..... "	37,000	20,350 00	40,000	22,000 00
Oolahan do..... "	3,200	3,200 00	1,100	1,100 00
Clams, preserved..... Lbs.	2,400	250 00	8,640	1,080 00
Fish Roes..... Brls.			46	108 00
Coarse Fish..... "	10,720	42,928 00	15,230	60,920 00
Small and Mixed Fish..... "	24,666	85,039 00	24,546	101,068 68
Fish Scrap, dried..... Tons.	150	2,250 00	20	300 00
Fish Guano..... "	2,796	41,940 00	2,873	43,095 00
Fish used for Bait and Manure..... "	18,556	145,576 50	25,250	225,818 50
Fish sold in Halifax markets.....		30,000 00		31,500 00
do Victoria, B.C., markets.....		55,000 00		105,000 00
Fish assorted in British Columbia.....				2,430 00
For home consumption not included in Returns.....		131,591 00		215,558 30
Total value of the Fisheries in Canada.....		16,824,092 34		16,958,192 98
Increase in 1883.....				134,100 64

**COMPARATIVE Statement of Production in the different Fisheries in the respective
Provinces of the Dominion of Canada, in 1882 and 1883.**

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Kinds of Fish.	1882.		1883.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Salmon..... Brls.	700	10,500 00	532	9,576 00
do fresh, in ice..... Lbs.	418,055	62,708 25	423,308	84,661 60
do smoked..... "	65,910	9,866 50	19,920	3,984 00
do preserved..... Cans.	1,096	164 40	26,312	5,262 40
Godfish..... Brls.	611,938	2,600,736 50	721,979	3,068,410 75
Cod Tongues and Sounds..... Brls.	1,263	8,841 00	1,389	9,723 00
Pollock..... Cwt.	106,248	371,868 00	94,049	329,171 50
Hake..... "	112,693	394,425 50	246,969	864,391 50
Haddock..... "	162,041	567,143 50		
Halibut..... Lbs.	752,332	45,139 86	959,650	57,579 00
Mackerel..... Brls.	73,702	737,020 00	88,608	886,080 00
do preserved..... Cans.	42,600	6,390 00	114,500	17,175 00
Herring..... Brls.	193,361	773,444 00	205,070	820,280 00
do smoked..... Boxes.	159,505	39,876 25	84,800	21,200 00
do frozen..... No.	28,500,000	12,825 00	100,000	450 00
Alewives..... Brls.	21,056	86,624 00	18,346	73,384 00
Shad..... "	6,456	51,648 00	3,442	27,536 00
Bass, Trout and Smelt..... Lbs.	415,435	24,926 10	488,505	29,310 30
Eels..... Brls.	1,783	16,047 00	2,308	20,772 00
Oysters..... "	1,745	5,235 00	1,343	4,029 00
Lobsters, preserved..... Cans.	4,965,477	744,821 55	4,870,339	730,550 85
do..... Tons.	840	33,600 00	39	1,560 00
do in shell..... Per M.	58,000	1,450 00	30,000	750 00
do live..... "	200,000	5,000 00	1,200,000	29,928 00
Fish Roes..... Brls.			8	32 00
Fish Oils..... Galls.	475,863	309,310 95	521,859	339,208 35
Fish Guano..... Tons.	2,047	30,705 00	1,598	23,970 00
Fish used as bait..... Brls.		16,220 00	43,127	43,127 00
do manure..... "	16,192	8,096 00	23,693	11,816 50
Hake Sounds..... Lbs.	60,820	36,992 00	59,290	59,290 00
Mixed Fish in Digby and Yarmouth Counties.....		22,750 00		18,395 00
Squid..... Brls.	3,425	13,700 00	4,366	17,464 00
Amount sold in Halifax Fish Market.....		30,000 00		31,500 00
Home consumption of various Counties, as per return.....		49,549 00		48,777 00
Albicores and Clams in Queen's Co.....		1,675 00		
Capelin in Cape Breton Co.....		600 00		
Smoked Haddies in Annapolis Co.....		1,500 00		
Total.....		7,131,418 36		7,689,374 75
Increase in 1883.....				557,956 39

COMPARATIVE Statement of Production in each Branch of Fishing, &c.—Continued.
PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Kinds of Fish.	1882.		1883.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Codfish..... Cwt.	43,487	184,819 75	81,136	344,828 00
Herring..... Brls.	121,743	486,972 00	106,306	425,224 00
do smoked..... Boxes.	1,073,970	268,492 50	1,137,830	284,457 50
do frozen..... No.	17,677,200	70,708 80	20,775,000	124,650 00
Mackerel..... Brls.	2,563	25,630 00	4,166	41,666 00
do preserved..... Cans.	120,642	18,096 30	235,310	35,446 50
Haddock..... Cwt.	15,757	55,149 50	17,022	59,577 00
Pollock..... "	10,999	38,496 50	11,524	40,334 00
Hake..... "	65,376	228,816 00	37,218	130,263 00
Halibut..... Lbs.	230,831	13,849 86	27,900	1,674 00
Salmon, pickled..... Brls.	61	1,098 00	50	900 00
do fresh, in ice..... Lbs.	1,014,448	202,889 60	765,972	153,194 00
do smoked..... "	120	24 00		
do preserved..... Cans.	38,350	7,670 00	8,650	1,730 00
Alewives..... Brls.	23,164	92,656 00	18,702	74,808 00
Trout..... Lbs.	83,459	5,007 54	56,055	3,363 30
Smelt..... "	2,838,624	170,317 44	3,822,793	229,367 58
Shad..... Brls.	3,866	30,928 00	3,634½	29,076 00
Eels..... "	996	8,964 00	1,078½	9,706 50
Sturgeon..... Lbs.	284,350	17,061 00	125,280	7,516 80
Sardines..... Hds.	27,285	163,710 00	37,717	301,736 00
Bass..... Lbs.	250,706	15,042 36	298,162	17,889 72
Pickarel..... "	120,000	7,200 00	34,500	2,070 00
Perch..... "	35,000	2,100 00	10,450	627 00
Oysters..... Brls.	5,859	17,577 00	10,317	30,951 00
Lobsters, preserved..... Cans.	5,916,575	887,486 25	4,042,954	606,443 10
do..... Tons.	972	29,160 00	925	27,750 00
Cod Tongues and Sounds..... Brls.	192	1,344 00	147	1,029 00
Hake Sounds..... Lbs.	63,500	63,500 00	40,785	40,785 00
Fish Oil..... Galls	84,923	55,199 95	69,438	41,662 80
Fish Guano..... Tons.	746	11,190 00	1,275	19,125 00
Fish used as manure..... Brls.	22,365	11,182 50	23,971	11,985 50
do bait..... "			41,487	62,230 50
Squid..... "			104	208 00
Frostfish and Flounders..... Lbs.			388,828	23,329 68
Fish Roes..... Brls.			38	76 00
Totals.....		3,192,338 85		3,185,674 88
Decrease.....				6,663 97

COMPARATIVE Statement of Production in each Branch of Fisheries, &c.—Continued.
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Kinds of Fish.	1882.		1883.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Salmon, pickled Brls.	1,022	15,330 00	731½	10,972 50
do fresh in ice..... Lbs.	248,307	17,381 49	340,142	23,809 94
do preserved, in cans "			3,633	544 95
do smoked..... Boxes.			1	10 00
do fresh..... No.	5,099	7,648 50	7,490	11,235 00
Cod..... Cwt.	233,523	934,092 00	245,097	980,388 00
Haddock..... "	759	3,036 00	1,312	5,248 00
Ling..... "	140	560 00	207	828 00
Halibut..... Brls.	355	2,130 00	245	1,470 00
Herring, pickled..... "	57,640½	255,202 00	66,265	296,096 00
do smoked..... Boxes.	3,078	769 50	5,030	1,257 50
Shad..... No.	225,854	21,042 56	192,505	17,819 75
Eels..... "	504,876	50,487 60	480,859	48,085 90
do pickled..... Brls.	38	266 00	96	768 00
Mackerel..... "	2,794½	16,967 00	3,149	25,192 00
Sardines..... "	3,508	10,553 00	15,294	45,896 00
Sturgeon..... "	2,260	13,629 00	1,866	9,330 00
do..... Lbs.			257,703	12,885 40
Trout..... "	516,613	34,149 04	525,900	35,740 00
do..... Brls.	298	2,384 00	159	1,272 00
Winnonish..... No.	42,160	10,540 00	21,500	5,375 00
Bar and White Fish..... Doz.	6,989	8,736 25	14,050	27,562 50
Bar Fish..... Lbs.	5,210	416 80		
White Fish..... "	55,680	4,454 40	45,512	3,640 96
Maskinongé..... Lbs.	182,695	14,615 60	149,650	11,972 00
Bass..... "	163,154	13,052 33	181,783	14,542 64
Pickrel..... "	305,115	15,255 75	268,766	20,845 28
Pike..... "	136,080	10,886 40	454,820	21,601 00
Tom Cod..... Brls.	3,500	5,250 00	4,000	6,000 00
Cod Tongues and Sounds..... "	185	1,665 00	409	3,681 00
Lobsters, canned..... Lbs.	722,958	108,443 70	606,154	90,923 00
Small and Mixed Fish..... Brls.	15,558	57,414 00	16,470	59,344 00
Seal Skins..... No.	13,417	13,417 00	19,136	19,136 00
Porpoise Skins..... "	94	376 00	87	298 00
Seal Oil..... Galls.	54,540	32,724 00	127,749	76,649 40
Whale Oil..... "	7,880	4,728 00	5,010	2,505 00
Cod Oil..... "	170,232	102,139 20	121,631	72,978 60
Porpoise Oil..... "	19,636	9,835 70	3,499	1,818 80
Fish used as bait and manure..... Brls.	115,989½	104,198 00	106,868	95,291 00
Fish used for local consumption "	18,185	72,740 00	18,996	75,984 00
Total.....		1,976,515 81		2,138,997 12
Increase.....				162,481 31

COMPARATIVE Statement of Production in each Branch of Fisheries, &c.—*Continued.*
PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Kinds of Fish.	1882.		1883.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Codfish..... Cwt.	13,942	59,253 50	26,702	113,483 50
Herring..... Brls.	31,545	126,180 00	46,440	185,760 00
do smoked..... Boxes.	278	69 50		
do preserved..... Cans.			7,968	956 16
Mackerel..... Brls.	31,293	312,930 00	28,170	281,700 00
do preserved..... Cans.	430,819	64,622 85	351,933	42,431 96
Haddock..... Lbs.	27,750	1,665 00	47,500	2,850 00
Hake..... Cwt.	9,615	33,652 50	9,036	31,720 50
Salmon, fresh..... Lbs.	9,666	1,449 90	7,630	1,144 50
do..... Cans.			300	75 00
Alewives..... Brls.	1,655	5,792 50	659	2,306 50
Halibut..... Lbs.	5,900	354 00	4,500	270 00
Bass..... "	800	48 00		
Trout..... "	24,750	1,485 00	43,880	2,632 00
Smelts..... "	82,500	4,950 00	55,450	3 327 00
Eels..... "	59,190	3,551 40	55,610	3,336 00
Shad..... "	200	12 00	400	24 00
Oysters..... Brls.	57,042	171,126 00	38,880	116,640 00
Lobsters, preserved..... Lbs.	5,198,720	1,039,744 00	3,844,573	461,348 76
Cod and Hake Sounds..... "	22,870	14,865 50	15,612	10,147 80
Fish Oil..... Galls.	12,324	8,010 60	17,193	11,175 45
do Guano..... Tons.	3	45 00		
Manure..... "	2,940	5,880 00	1,338	1,338 00
Total.....		1,855,687 25		1,272,467 93
Decrease.....				583,219 32

COMPARATIVE Statement of Production in each Branch of Fisheries, &c.—Continued.
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Kinds of Fish.	1882.		1883.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Salmon, pickled..... Brls.	5,056½	45,508 50	4,717	42,453 00
do fresh..... No.	Lbs. 112,600	9,008 00	110,174	33,052 20
do preserved in cans..... Lbs.	12,342,928	1,402,835 50	9,422,016	1,079,606 00
do smoked..... “	.....	1,630 00	399,393	55,915 02
Mixed Fish, pickled..... Brls.	100	600 00	150	900 00
Herring do..... “	1,289½	10,316 00	36	288 00
do..... Kitts.	423	1,374 75	150	637 50
do smoked.....	.....	2,600 00	.....	5,000 00
Trout, fresh..... Lbs.	26,900	2,152 00	64,300	4,501 00
Sturgeon, fresh..... “	79,700	4,782 00	68,960	4,137 60
Clams, canned..... “	2,400	250 00	8,640	1,080 00
Haddock.....	.....	.....	.....	27,900 00
Halibut, fresh, in ice, to San Francisco, Customs Return.....	.....	380 00	.....	1,500 00
Whiting..... Lbs.	19,600	1,176 00	25,000	1,530 00
Ooláhans, pickled..... {	Brls.	116	150	1,200 00
	“	44	50	212 50
	Kitts.	37	35	105 00
do smoked..... Boxes.	1,261	1,261 00	4,050	4,050 00
do fresh..... Lbs.	.....	.....	30,000	1,800 00
Fur Seal Skins..... No.	17,700	177,000 00	9,195	91,950 00
Hair do..... “	3,500	1,750 00	2,900	1,450 00
Sea Otter Skins..... “	170	8,500 00	96	4,800 00
Ooláhan Oil..... Galls.	3,200	3,200 00	1,100	1,100 00
Herring and Salmon Oil..... “	15,000	6,000 00	24,200	9,680 00
Dog-fish, Seal and Porpoise Oil..... “	196,407	78,562 80	217,419	86,967 60
do Oil, refined..... “	37,000	20,350 00	40,000	22,000 00
Fresh fish sold in markets.....	.....	55,000 00	.....	105,000 00
Fish for home consumption, Chinese labourers.....	.....	3,000 00	.....	54,000 00
Fish Scrap, dried..... Tons.	150	2,250 00	20	300 00
Fish, fresh, assorted..... Lbs.	.....	.....	25,500	1,530 00
Total.....	.....	1,842,675 05	.....	1,644,645 42
Decrease.....	.....	.....	.....	198,029 63

ADDITIONAL.

Value of computed consumption of fish by the Indian population (35,000) as per previous detail:

Salmon.....	\$4,375,000 00
Halibut.....	180,000 00
Sturgeon, &c.....	250,000 00
Fish Oil.....	80,000 00

COMPARATIVE Statement of Production in each Branch of Fisheries, &c.—*Continued.*
 PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Kinds of Fish.	1882.		1883.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Whitefish..... Brls.	2,192	21,920 00	1,862	18,620 00
do Lbs.	3,437,936	275,034 88	3,074,520	245,961 60
Trout..... Brls.	3,273	32,730 00	3,940	39,400 00
do Lbs.	2,138,862	171,108 96	3,941,159	315,292 72
Herring..... Brls.	} 17,291	86,455 00	19,414	97,070 00
Sciscos..... "				
Maskinongé..... Lbs.	358,030	21,481 80	621,420	37,285 20
Bass..... "	624,549	37,472 94	689,408	41,364 48
Pickrel..... "	1,566,874	94,012 44	1,368,273	82,096 38
Pike..... "	274,250	13,712 50	475,200	23,760 00
Sturgeon..... "	445,970	22,298 50	589,330	29,466 50
Coarse Fish and Mixed Fish..... Brls.	10,732	42,928 00	15,230	60,920 00
Fish used for local consumption..... "		6,302 00		35,796 00
Total.....		825,457 02		1,027,032 88
Increase.....				201,575 86

RECAPITULATION.

Provinces.	Value.	
	1882.	1883.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Nova Scotia.....	7,131,418 36	7,689,374 75
New Brunswick.....	3,192,338 85	3,185,674 88
Quebec.....	1,976,515 81	2,138,997 12
Prince Edward Island.....	1,855,687 25	1,272,467 93
British Columbia.....	1,842,675 05	1,614,645 42
Ontario.....	825,457 02	1,027,032 88
Total.....	16,824,092 34	16,958,192 98
Increase.....		16,824,092 34
		134,100 64

See note at preceding page.

EXPENDITURE.

The total expenditure for the Fishery Service during the financial year ending 30th June, 1883, amounted to \$114,673.76, as follows:—

General Service...	\$62,341 43
Fish breeding.....	25,776 87
Maintenance and running expenses of armed steamer, "La Canadienne".....	26,555 46
	<u>\$114,673 76</u>

This expenditure is sub-divided as follows:—

Nova Scotia.

Fishery Officers' salaries and disbursements..	\$16,247 14
Fish-breeding.....	4,191 34
	<u>\$20,438 48</u>

New Brunswick.

Fishery Officers' salaries and disbursements..	\$13,007 00
Fish-breeding	2,646 14
	<u>\$15,653 14</u>

Quebec.

Fishery Officers' salaries and disbursements..	\$13,287 30
Fish-breeding	7,987 12
	<u>\$21,274 42</u>

Prince Edward Island.

Fishery Officers' salaries and disbursements..	\$2,766 64
Fish-breeding.....	807 32
	<u>\$3,573 96</u>

British Columbia.

Fishery Officers' salaries and disbursements.....	\$1,599 92
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Ontario.

Fishery Officers' salaries and disbursements..	\$13,602 00
Fish-breeding.....	10,144 95
	<u>\$23,746 95</u>

Manitoba.

Report on fisheries.....	\$150 00
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Fisheries protection vessel "La Canadienne".....	\$26,555 46
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Miscellaneous.

Legal and incidental expenses.....	\$1,681 43
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Total.....	<u>\$114,673 76</u>
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The expenses incurred for Fish Culture are also sub-divided, as follows, among eleven fish hatcheries:—

Ontario.

Newcastle	\$4,774 15	
Sandwich	2,987 30	
General disbursements, including salary and travelling expenses of S. Wilmot.....	2,383 50	
		<u>\$10,144 95</u>

Quebec.

Tadoussac	\$2,302 56	
Gaspé Basin.....	1,968 60	
Magog.....	1,858 54	
Ristigouche (Quebec and New Brunswick)....	1,798 65	
General disbursements	58 77	
		<u>\$7,987 12</u>

Nova Scotia.

Bedford Basin.....	\$2,255 71	
Sydney.....	1,671 09	
Building fish-ways	264 54	
		<u>\$4,191 34</u>

New Brunswick.

Miramichi.....	\$1,346 85	
St. John River	1,208 03	
Hatching fry for St. Croix River	91 26	
		<u>\$2,646 14</u>

Prince Edward Island.

Dunk River.....	\$727 32	
Building fish-ways	80 00	
		<u>\$807 32</u>
		<u><u>\$25,776 87</u></u>

RECEIPTS.

The collections made during the fiscal year are arranged under the following heads:—

Ontario.

Rents, license fees and fines..... \$9,980 28

New Brunswick.

Rents, taxes on nets, and fines..... 4,612 12

Quebec.

Rents, license fees and fines..... 3,869 47

Nova Scotia.

Fishery licenses and fines..... 2,005 29

British Columbia.

Salmon fishery licenses.....	\$735	
Oyster fishery privileges.....	50	
Fines	5	
	<hr/>	790 00

Prince Edward Island.

License fees	80 00
	<hr/>
	<u>\$21,337 16</u>

LICENSES ISSUED.

The number of Fishery Licenses issued during the season of 1883, is as follows:—

Ontario.

Gill-net licenses	376	
Hoop-net do	72	
Pound-net do	103	
Seine do	227	
Angling permits	613	
Spearing licenses.....	175	
Dip-nets and night lines.....	32	
	<hr/>	1,598

Quebec.

Salmon-net fishing licenses	414	
Brush-weir do	49	
Eel-weirs do	6	
Seine do	172	
Gill-net do	148	
Dip-net and night line licenses.....	90	
Pound-net licenses.....	2	
	<hr/>	881

New Brunswick.

Salmon-net fishing licenses	540	
Herring-weir do	218	
Bass do	248	
Smelt do	848	
Sturgeon do	47	
Trap-net do	2	
	<hr/>	1,903

Nova Scotia.

Trap-net licenses.....	63	
Weir do	2	
	<hr/>	65

British Columbia.

Salmon-net fishing licenses	44	
Oyster fishery leases.....	2	
	<hr/>	46

Prince Edward Island.

Trap-net licenses.....	2	
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Total.....	<hr/>	4,495
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FISH-BREEDING.

COLLECTION OF FISH EGGS AND DISTRIBUTION OF YOUNG FISH.

The following table shows the numbers and kinds of vivified eggs laid down in the several fish hatcheries in the Dominion, during the fall of 1883:—

Name of Hatchery.	Kinds of Fish Eggs.			
	Salmon.	Salmon-Trout.	Whitefish.	Speckled Trout.
Newcastle	84,000	5,500,000	.....	100,000
Sandwich.....	.....	.....	35,000,000	.....
Magog.....	.....	1,400,000	.....	.....
Tadoussac	1,050,000	.....	.....	.....
Gaspé.....	950,000	.....	.....	.....
Ristigouche.....	1,400,000	.....	.....	.....
Miramichi	850,000	.....	.....	.....
St. John River.....	584,000†	.....	.....	.....
Bedford Basin.....	1,500,000	.....	.....	.....
Sydney, C.B.....	1,050,000	.....	.....	.....
Dunk River.....	1,120,000	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	8,588,000	6,900,000	35,000,000	100,000

† Part of these eggs sent from Tadoussac and Ristigouche hatcheries.

Recapitulation.

Salmon eggs.....	8,588,000
Salmon trout eggs.....	6,900,000
Whitefish eggs.....	35,000,000
Speckled trout eggs.....	100,000
Total.....	<u>50,588,000</u>

NOTE.—These and the following figures are compiled from the returns of the officers in charge of the several hatcheries in the Dominion. No report of the current year's operations has been received from Mr. S. Wilmot.

The whole number of young fish distributed from the same establishments during the spring of 1883, was as follows :—

Name of Hatchery.	Kinds of Fish.				
	Salmon.	Salmon-Trout.	Whitefish.	Speckled Trout.	Pickarel.
Ontario—					
Newcastle.....	150,000	3,650,000	2,150,000	103,000	37,000,000
Sandwich.....			35,000,000		
Quebec—		250,000			
Magog.....	995,000				
Tadoussac.....	520,000				
Gaspé.....					
New Brunswick—					
Ristigouche.....	300,000				
Miramichi.....	925,000				
St. John River.....	72,600				
Nova Scotia—					
Bedford Basin.....	800,000				
Sydney, C.B.....	659,000				
Dunk River, P.E.I.....	1,210,000				
Totals.....	5,631,600	3,900,000	37,150,000	103,000	37,000,000

Recapitulation.

Salmon.....	5,631,600
Salmon-Trout	3,900,000
Whitefish	37,150,000
Speckled Trout.....	103,000
Pickarel.....	37,000,000
Total.....	<u>83,784,600</u>

A site has been selected for a fish hatchery on the Fraser River, British Columbia, and it is expected that the building will be completed and in operation during the season of 1884.

FISHING BOUNTIES.

The Act 45 Vic. cap, 18, authorizes the payment of a sum of \$150,000 as an aid to develop the sea-fisheries, to encourage the building and fitting out of improved fishing craft, as well as to ameliorate the condition of fishermen. This grant is to be expended under regulations of the Governor in Council, and in such instalments as may be directed in each year. An Order in Council, adopted on the 14th Dec., 1882, provides that:

1. Canadian fishing vessels of 10 tons and upwards, which have been engaged in the sea-fisheries during a period of three months, shall be entitled to a bounty of \$2 per ton, up to 80 tons; one-half of said bounty being payable to the owner, and one-half to the crew.

2. Canadian fishing boats which have been engaged in the sea-fisheries during a period of three months and caught not less than 2,500 pounds of sea-fish per man, exclusive of salmon, shad and other sea-fish exempted under the Washington Treaty, shall be entitled to receive a bounty at the rate of \$2.50 per man; one-fifth being payable to the owner or owners of the boat, and four-fifths to be divided equally between the men.

The data on which the rate of payments to boats was fixed, in accordance with the terms of the above Order in Council, could only be approximate. Inasmuch as the fishery statistics available for the purpose were not of such a character as to enable the Department to determine exactly what number of boats and men would, under the terms of the Order in Council, be excluded, or what number would fall short of the requisite catch to entitle them to share in the Bounty, it soon became evident that, the claim would not absorb the appropriation, and that unless the rate be increased, the whole work would have to be done over again. An Order in Council was therefore passed on the 2nd May, 1883, doubling the payments to boats and crews. Payments were then made in accordance with such Order by separate official cheques, in the respective names of owners and men. Each claim is entered in the office registers and a proper record kept for future reference.

So much delay was caused by the dilatoriness of claimants to send their returns, that it was found necessary to issue a notice, notifying them, that all claims to Bounty for 1883 must be filed with the Department not later than the 31st December of that year.

In order to facilitate the labour of officers engaged in the transmission of claims and the distribution of the money, the following Circular was distributed among claimants. The principal features of this Circular are, that no bounty would in future be paid to boats under 14 feet keel and that, instead of a simple declaration, returns must be sworn to.

The former provision was intended as a set off against claims from boats which cannot reasonably be classed as sea-fishing boats; the second was intended to act as an additional safeguard against fraud.

Circular.

FISHING BOUNTIES.

1883.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CLAIMANTS.

BOATS.

1. Claimants to Fishing Bounty must have been engaged at least *three months* in sea-fishing, exclusive of Salmon, Shad, Lobster and other fish and fisheries exempted from the operation of the Washington Treaty, and have caught no less than 2,500 *pounds of sea-fish* per man ;

2. No Bounty will be paid to Boats measuring less than 14 feet keel ;

3. Dates and localities of fishing must be stated in the claim, as well as the quantity and kinds of sea-fish caught ;

4. Returns must be *sworn to* as true and correct in all their particulars ;

5. No fisherman can claim more than once in a season. Any person detected claiming more than once in a season, or knowingly making false returns, will be debarred from participation in the Bounty ;

6. *Claims must be filed on or before the 31st December ;*

7. Customs Officers and Fishery Overseers will supply the requisite blanks *free of charge*, and after certifying the same, will transmit them to the Department of Marine and Fisheries ;

VESSELS.

8. Canadian registered Vessels of 10 tons and upwards (up to 80 tons) which have been engaged during a period of *three months* in the catch of sea-fish not exempted under the Washington Treaty, are entitled to a Bounty of \$2 per ton ; one-half of which is payable to the owner or owners, and the other half to the crew ;

9. Owners of Vessels may, after the present season, and before proceeding on a fishing voyage, be required to procure a LICENSE from the nearest Collector of Customs, who will, subsequently, grant a CERTIFICATE stating that all the requirements of the Statute have been complied with, and upon which certificate being filed with the claim, the Bounty will be paid ;

10. Directions contained in paragraphs 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, apply to Vessels as well as to Boats.

A. W. McLELAN,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES,
FISHERIES BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 1st September, 1883.

SCHEDULE of Fishing Bounty Claims received for the Year 1882.

Province.	County.	Number of Claims received.	Number of Claims rejected.
Nova Scotia.....	Antigonish	85	1
	Annapolis.....	234	3
	Cumberland.....	4	1
	Cape Breton.....	489	6
	Digby.....	436	4
	Guysboro'.....	806	16
	Halifax.....	1,213	16
	Inverness.....	498	15
	King's.....	16	2
	Lunenburg.....	453	6
	Pictou.....	15	1
	Queen's.....	229	.....
	Richmond.....	847	16
	Shelburne.....	648	20
	Victoria.....	524	3
	Yarmouth.....	233	7
		6,730	117
New Brunswick.....	Charlotte.....	613	93
	Gloucester.....	452	7
	Kent.....	110	14
	Northumberland.....	3	.....
	Ristigouche.....	1	.....
	St. John.....	74	.....
	Westmoreland.....	4	1
		1,257	115
Prince Edward Island.....	King's.....	534	54
	Prince.....	463	14
	Queen's.....	172	1
		1,169	69
Quebec.....	Bonaventure.....	990	9
	Gaspé.....	1,945	24
	Saguenay.....	226	12
	Temiscouata.....	1	.....
		3,162	45

RECAPITULATION.

Nova Scotia.....	6,730	117
New Brunswick.....	1,257	115
Prince Edward Island.....	1,169	69
Quebec.....	3,162	45
Grand Totals.....	12,318	346

STATEMENT of Payments made on account of Fishing-Bounty Claims for the Year 1882.

Province.	County.	Amount Paid.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Nova Scotia	Antigonish	840 00	
	Annapolis	2,470 00	
	Cumberland	20 00	
	Cape Breton	5,461 00	
	Digby	5,554 66	
	Guysboro'	10,294 48	
	Halifax	14,717 81	
	Inverness	6,382 00	
	King's	171 00	
	Lunenburg	18,273 03	
	Pictou	297 00	
	Queen's	3,555 00	
	Richmond	11,851 65	
	Shelburne	11,626 00	
	Victoria	5,145 00	
	Yarmouth	9,440 69	
			106,098 72
New Brunswick	Charlotte	7,781 00	
	Gloucester	5,790 00	
	Kent	1,733 00	
	Northumberland	45 00	
	Ristigouche	28 00	
	St. John	1,575 00	
	Westmoreland	45 00	
			16,997 00
Prince Edward Island ..	King's	5,276 00	
	Prince	7,025 00	
	Queen's	3,836 00	
			16,137 00
Quebec	Bonaventure	8,945 00	
	Gaspé	19,969 75	
	Saguenay	4,123 00	
	Temiscouata	15 00	
			33,052 75

RECAPITULATION.

Nova Scotia	106,098 72
New Brunswick	16,997 00
Prince Edward Island	16,137 00
Quebec	33,052 75
Grand Total	172,285 47

SCHEDULE of Boats measuring less than 14 feet keel, for the Year 1882.

Counties.	Length of Boats.							Total Boats.	Men.	Bounty.
	9 feet.	10 feet.	11 feet.	12 feet.	12½ feet.	13 feet.	13½ feet.			
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>										\$
Antigonish				1		4		5	5	25
Annapolis			2	9	6	17	14	48	48	240
Cape Breton				9		22	6	37	41	205
Digby		2	2	5		18	3	30	46	230
Guysboro'			2	5	1	11	1	20	26	130
Halifax		1				9	2	12	18	90
Inverness				2	1	9	2	14	16	80
Lunenburg						3		3	3	15
Richmond		2	1	13		13	3	32	36	180
Shelburne		3	10	23	4	53	14	107	144	720
Queen's				4	3	14	4	25	26	130
Victoria			6	32	2	62	4	106	148	740
Yarmouth	1		4	9	4	15	9	42	70	350
Totals	1	8	27	112	21	250	62	481	627	3,135
<i>New Brunswick.</i>										
Charlotte		1		2		6	1	10	14	70
Gloucester			3	16		10	2	31	49	245
Kent						4		4	4	20
Totals		1	3	18		20	3	45	67	335
<i>Prince Edward Island.</i>										
King's				7	2	4	6	19	30	150
<i>Quebec.</i>										
Bonaventure	1	4	6	86	1	63		161	226	1,130
Gaspé				21	4	39	3	67	79	395
Totals, Quebec	1	4	6	107	5	102	3	228	305	1,525

RECAPITULATION.

Nova Scotia	1	8	27	112	21	250	62	481	627	3,135
New Brunswick		1	3	18		20	3	45	67	335
Prince Edward Island				7	2	4	6	19	30	150
Quebec	1	4	6	107	5	102	3	228	305	1,525
Grand Totals	2	13	36	244	28	376	74	773	1,029	5,145

STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties paid to Vessels for the year 1882, under the Statute
45 Vic., Cap. 18.

Province.	County.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Average Tonnage.	No. of Men.	Amount of Bounty Paid.
						\$ cts.
Nova Scotia	Annapolis	13	236	18	64	472 00
	Cape Breton	9	147	16	37	294 00
	Digby	42	718	17	243	1,436 00
	Guysboro'	29	1,240	43	224	2,380 73
	Halifax	79	1,846	23	449	3,599 50
	Inverness	19	475	25	102	950 00
	King's	2	23	11	8	46 00
	Lunenburg	141	7,589	54	1,475	15,161 03
	Pictou	4	101	25	14	202 00
	Queen's	22	819	37	204	1,638 00
	Richmond	66	1,927	29	486	3,853 15
	Shelburne	79	3,647	46	920	7,294 00
	Victoria	4	142	35	25	284 00
	Yarmouth	79	3,931	49	1,092	7,825 09
		588	22,841	39	5,343	45,435 40
New Brunswick	Charlotte	59	1,070	18	291	2,140 00
	Gloucester	17	211	12	52	422 00
	Kent	19	384	20	72	768 00
	Ristigouche	1	14	14	2	28 00
	St. John	24	492	21	114	984 00
		120	2,171	18	531	4,342 00
Prince Edward Island....	King's	5	126	25	26	252 00
	Prince	7	158	22	27	316 00
	Queen's	3	105	35	21	210 00
		15	389	26	74	778 00
Quebec	Gaspé	25	1,035	41	275	2,070 00
	Saguenay	38	1,175	32	263	2,350 00
		63	2,210	35	538	4,420 00

RECAPITULATION.

Nova Scotia	588	22,841	39	5,343	45,435 50
New Brunswick	120	2,171	18	531	4,342 00
Prince Edward Island	15	389	26	74	778 00
Quebec	63	2,210	35	538	4,420 00
Totals	786	27,611	35	6,486	54,975 50

STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties paid to Boats, for the Year 1882, under the Statute
45 Vic., chap. 18.

Province.	County.	Number of Boats.	Number of Men.	Amount of Bounty Paid
				\$ cts.
Nova Scotia.....	Antigonish.....	84	168	840 00
	Annapolis.....	219	400	1,998 00
	Cape Breton.....	474	1,034	5,167 00
	Cumberland.....	3	4	20 00
	Digby.....	390	824	4,118 66
	Guysboro'.....	766	1,582	7,913 75
	Halifax.....	1,120	2,223	11,118 31
	Inverness.....	470	1,086	5,432 00
	King's.....	12	25	125 00
	Lunenburg.....	306	622	3,112 00
	Pictou.....	10	19	95 00
	Queen's.....	207	383	1,917 00
	Richmond.....	767	1,599	7,998 50
	Shelburne.....	549	866	4,332 00
	Victoria.....	519	972	4,861 00
	Yarmouth.....	147	323	1,615 00
		6,043	12,130	60,663 22
New Brunswick.....	Charlotte.....	461	1,128	5,641 00
	Gloucester.....	430	1,073	5,368 00
	Kent.....	77	193	965 00
	Northumberland.....	3	9	45 00
	St. John.....	50	118	591 00
	Westmoreland.....	3	9	45 00
		1,024	2,530	12,655 00
Prince Edward Island.....	King's.....	476	1,004	5,024 00
	Prince.....	443	1,341	6,709 00
	Queen's.....	168	725	3,626 00
		1,087	3,070	15,359 00
Quebec.....	Bonaventure.....	983	1,789	8,945 00
	Gaspé.....	1,911	3,570	17,899 75
	Saguenay.....	176	354	1,773 00
	Temiscouata.....	1	3	15 00
		3,071	5,716	28,632 75

RECAPITULATION.

Nova Scotia.....	6,043	12,130	60,663 22
New Brunswick.....	1,024	2,530	12,655 00
Prince Edward Island.....	1,087	3,070	15,359 00
Quebec.....	3,071	5,716	28,632 75
Totals.....	11,225	23,446	117,309 97

APPENDIX No. I.

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and British Columbia, appointed under the Fisheries' Act (1868), with Districts, Post Office Addresses, Salaries, etc., etc., distinguishing those who, being Fishery Overseers, are instructed to act *ex-officio* as Magistrates, from those who act in the capacity of Fishery Wardens, and do not exercise magisterial powers.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer or Warden.	Salary. \$ cts.
James Dickson.....	Slate Island to Pigeon River, Lake Superior.....	Prince Arthur's Land'g	Overseer..	100 00
Joseph Wilson.....	Thessalon River, Lake Huron, to Slate Island, Lake Superior.....	Sault Ste. Marie	do ...	100 00
Donald A. Cameron	Lake Huron, from the foot of Lake George to Little Current, including St. Joseph, Cockburn, Manitoulin and adjacent islands	do	do ...	200 00
Samuel Fraser.....	Point Cockburn to Moose Point.....	Midland	do ...	100 00
	Collingwood to Point Rich.....	Collingwood	do ...	250 00
Geo. S. Miller	Owen Sound to Cape Hurd.....	Owen Sound	do ...	100 00
George R. Steele...	Inland waters of Parry Sound district	Waubamick	do ...	100 00
James Muir.....	Point Clarke to Cape Hurd, including adjacent islands	Port Elgin	do ...	100 00
Hugh McFayden ...	Head waters of Saugeen River, and tributaries.....	Durham	do ...	40 00
A. C. McKinnon...	Kettle Point to Point Clarke, Lake Huron	Goderich	do ...	100 00
David McMaster...	Baby's Point, on River St. Clair, to Kettle Point, on Lake Huron	Sarnia.....	do ...	200 00
Chas. W. Raymond	Lake St. Clair.....	Mitchell's Bay	do ...	50 00
J. B. Moody.....	North Branch, Sydenham River, from its junction with the main river at Wallaceburg, to its source.....	Waubunno.....	do ...	50 00
P. McCarron	Sydenham River and tributaries.....	Wallaceburg	do ...	100 00
Peter McCann	Thames River, from Thamesville to London	London	do ...	250 00
Angus Brady	Thames River, from Lewisville to Cashmere	Bothwell	do ...	40 00
Timothy McQueen.	Mouth of Thames River to Lewisville.	Chatham	do ...	75 00
A. Quenneville ...	That part of Lake St. Clair extending from Stony Point to the division line between Dover East and West, including the mouth of River Thames	Stony Point	Warden ...	20 00
E. Boismier.....	Baptiste Creek, on Lake St. Clair, to mouth of Detroit River.....	Sandwich	Overseer..	300 00
Wm. Prosser	Lake Erie, from mouth of Detroit River to Point Pelée	Leamington	do ...	100 00
James Cummins...	Point Pelée Island	Kingsville	Warden ...	50 00
John McMichael ...	Lake Erie frontage, County of Kent..	Road Eau	Overseer..	50 00
Alex. McBride.....	That part of Lake Erie fronting on the County of Elgin	St. Thomas	do ...	50 00
Carried forward				2,525 00

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers in the several Provinces, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—*Continued.*

Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer or Warden.	Salary— \$ cts.
	Brought forward .....	.....	.....	2,525 00
David Sharp	That part of the Counties of Norfolk and Haldimand fronting on Lake Erie, and extending from the division line between the Counties of Elgin and Norfolk to the division line between the Townships of Rainham and South Cayuga	Port Ryerse	Overseer..	200 00
W. A. McCrae	Grand River from mouth to Caledonia, and that part of Lake Erie extending from South Cayuga to Moulton Bay	Dunnville	do ...	100 00
W. P. Croome	Grand River and its tributaries, from Brantford upwards	Brantford	do ...	100 00
John W. Kerr ...	Whitby Harbour to Moulton Bay	Hamilton	do ...	500 00
Peter Price	Long Point	St. Williams	do ...	50 00
W. D. Pollock	Twelve and Sixteen Mile Creeks, in the County of Halton	Bronte	Warden ...	30 00
Andrew Hughson..	River Credit, from Orangeville to Norval, together with the townships of Mono, East Garafraxa, Albion, Amaranth, Luther and Caledon to Church's Mills Cataract	Orangeville	Overseer..	50 00
Wellington Hull ...	The Rivers Credit and Speed, with their tributaries, in the Townships of Eramosa, Erin, Carleton and Esquessing	Erin	do ...	30 00
Alex. Blakely	River Credit, from mouth of river up to Norval	Port Credit	do ...	.....
Charles Gilchrist .	Rice Lake and that part of Lake Ontario, fronting on the County of Northumberland	Harwood	do ...	400 00
Nelson Simmons ...	Trent River, Counties of Northumberland and Hastings	Meyersburg	do ...	100 00
Jos. Redmond	The County of Prince Edward	Picton	do ...	300 00
Charles Wilkins ...	Waters of the Bay of Quinté fronting on the County of Hastings, and from Carrying Place eastward to Mill Point, in the County of Prince Edward	Belleville	do ...	400 00
A. D. Sills	Lake shore and inland waters, County of Lennox and Addington, including Amherst Island	Napanee	do ...	150 00
Peter Kiel	Wolfe Island	Wolfe Island	do ...	200 00
Nassau Acton	Gananoque River and the St. Lawrence River, from Wolfe Island to Jackstraw Lighthouse	Gananoque	do ...	100 00
Thomas Merritt ...	Townships of Storrington, Pittsburg and Kingston, County of Frontenac	Kingston	do ...	100 00
John Cox	Howe Island	Howe Island	do ...	50 00
John Mooney	Brockville to Cornwall	Prescott	do ...	200 00
John Wallace	Rockport to Gananoque	Lansdown	Warden ...	50 00
Henry Hunt	Larne's Island	Rockport	do ...	20 00
William Pool ...	Brockville to Rockport	Grenadier Island	Overseer..	50 00
T. McGarrity	Counties of Stormont and Glengarry	Cornwall	do ...	50 00
O. Miron	South Nation River, in the County of Prescott	Curran	do ...	30 00
	Carried forward .....	.....	.....	5,785 00

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers in the several Provinces, &c.—*Continued.*PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—*Continued.*

Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer or Warden.	Salary.
				\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....			5,785 00
Wm. Boucher.....	Waters of Co. Carleton	South March.....	Overseer..	250 00
Arch. Acheson	Lower Allumette and Coulange Lakes	Westmeath	do ...	25 00
John Grant	Upper Allumette to Des Joachims, including Petawawa River.....	Forester's Falls.....	do ...	100 00
Andrew Telfer.....	Bonnechère River and Lakes, County Renfrew	Bristol Corners, Que ...	do ...	50 00
M. L. Russell	Bonnechère River.....	Renfrew	do ...	25 00
Jno. R. McDonald.	Madawaska River.....	Clontarf	do ...	50 00
Thos. McKibbin ...	Mink and Doré Lakes, Renfrew.....	Eganville	do ...	25 00
Geo. Douglas	Muskrat Lake and Snake River, Ren- frew	Stafford	do ...	25 00
John Smith.....	Lake des Chats, from Prom Portage and Fort to Fitzroy Harbour.....	Renfrew.....	do ...	50 00
Joseph Belanger...	Calabogie Lake and inland waters of Township of Bagot, County Ren- frew	High Falls.....	do ...	25 00
John McMullan....	Mattawa River and Lake Nipissing....	Nipissing.....	do ...	150 00
John Murphy	Co. Lanark, Rideau Canal and Lakes	Burgess, Perth P. O.....	do ...	50 00
Ephraim Deacon...	River Tay, Co. Lanark	Bolingbroke	do ...	100 00
James McFadden...	Mississippi River and Lake	Carleton Place.....	do ...	30 00
A. E. Mills	Rideau River and Canal	Smith's Falls	do ...	50 00
Geo. Jeacle	Rideau Lakes	Westport	do ...	100 00
Wm. Hicks	Upper and Lower Beverley Lakes.....	Farmersville	do ...	40 00
John A. Cameron.	That part of the County of Frontenac north of Loughboro' Lake	Westport	do ...	100 00
Hy. R. Purcell	Townships of Camden, Portland, Loughboro', Sheffield and Kennebec, County of Addington	Colebrook	do ...	100 00
Robt. Gilbert	Townships of Palmerston, Clarendon, North and South Canonto and Mil- ler, County of Addington	Ompah	do ...	100 00
W. H. Johnston ...	Charleston Lake, Gananoque Lake and River	Farmersville.....	do ...	60 00
James Greer.....	Gananoque River	Warburton	do ...	40 00
George Cochrane..	Inland waters, Co. Peterborough, in- cluding Pigeon, Deer, Salmon- Trout, Stony, Sturgeon and Che- mung Lakes	Lakefield	do ...	250 00
John Dauncey	Upper Division or East Riding, Co. Peterborough, comprising waters of Gull and Burnt Rivers and tribu- taries, together with Drag, Eagle, Moose, Redstone, Crooked and other lages within such limits	Mindon	do ...	100 00
J. R. Graham	Inland waters, N.R., County Victoria, north of Sturgeon Lake, and above Fenelon Falls.....	Victoria Road	do ...	100 00
Geo. B. McDermott	Lake Scugog, including Lindsay or Scugog River to its mouth	Port Perry	do ...	100 00
L. S. Saunders	Lake Simcoe and tributaries.....	Barrie.....	do ...	150 00
Wm. Hastings	Lake Simcoe, from Cook's Bay to Beaverton	Roach's Point	do ...	50 00
Reginald G. Dalton	Lake Couchiching and Severn River, Co. Simcoe and Ontario	Orillia.....	do ...	50 00
Wm. McDermott...	County Simcoe, South Riding	Beeton	do ...	50 00
	Carried forward			8,180 00

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers in the several Provinces, &c.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—Concluded.

Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer or Warden.	Salary.
				\$ cts..
	Brought forward			8,180 00
Wm. E. Foot	Lakes Muskoka, Rosseau, Joseph, Lake of Bays and the Magnetawan River.	Bracebridge	Overseer..	125 00
Coleridge Roper ...	North Branch of Muskoka River and Mary Lake to Nipissing Road.....	Port Sydney.....	do ...	100 00
W. B. Jelley	County of Wellington	Bowling Green	do ...	40 00
W. Helliwell.....	County of York	Highland Creek	do ...	100 00
	Total			8,545 00

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Wm. Wakeham....	Lower St. Lawrence River and Gulf.	Gaspé Basin.....	{ Officer in charge of Fisheries Protection Service in Gulf and Lower St. Lawrence. }	1,200 00
L. P. Huot.....	Lakes Philippe, Gagné, and adjacent lakes, and the Island of Orleans....	St. Roch, Quebec.....	Overseer..	100 00
U. Bhéreur.....	River du Gouffre to Canard River, including inland lakes adjacent to Murray Bay and St. Paul's Bay.....	Murray Bay.....	do ...	50 00
Henri Côté.....	Lakes in rear of Murray Bay and Bay St. Paul.....	Bay St. Paul.....	Warden ...	30 00
Edouard Martin.		do	do ...	30 00
Jos. Simard.....		St. Agnes.....	do ...	40 00
Antione Filion . }		Bay St. Paul.....	do ...	30 00
Jos. Radford.....	Counties of Chicoutimi and Saguenay	Tadoussac	Overseer..	200 00
Jacques Girard....	Grand Bay.....	Grand Bay.....	Warden ...	100 00
Romuald Maltais...	Lake St. John.....	Alma.....	do ...	50 00
Chas. Potvin.....	do	Roberval	do ...	50 00
Job. Bilodeau.....	Lake St. John and tributaries, Upper Saguenay.....	Metabetchouan.....	do ...	50 00
Joseph Boily.....	Escoumains to Bersimis.....	Mille Vaches.....	do ...	50 00
F. Duchesne.....	North Shore, from Manicouagan to Point des Monts, including Becscie, Mistassini and Godbout Rivers.....	Chicoutimi.	do ...	150 00
J. O. Belanger.....	North Shore River St. Lawrence, from Point des Monts to Baie des Roch- ers, including Trinity and Pentecost Rivers.....	L'Islet.....	do ...	150 00
G. Mathurin.....	Western Division Natashquan, in- cluding Rivers Agwanus, Nabissippi and Natashquan.....	Montmagny.....	do ...	200 00
G. L. Duguay.....	Esquimaux Point to Sheldrake River.	Murray Bay.....	do ...	150 00
W. McLeod.....	Washeecootai Division, comprising the Rivers Kegascha, Musquarro, Washeecootai and Olomanosheebou.	L'Islet.....	do ...	100 00
T. Mignault.	Moisie District, from Point Jambon to Point St. Charles, including Moisie River.....	Montmagny.....	do ...	200 00
J. Legouvé.....	St. Augustine Division, from Cape Whittle to Checatia.....	Gaspé Basin.....	do ..	100 00
	Carried forward			3,030 00

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers in the several Provinces, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC—*Continued.*

Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer or Warden.	Salary.
				\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....			3,630 00
W. H. Whitely.....	Bonne Espérance Division, from Che- catica to Blanc Sablon.....	Bonne Espérance.....	Warden...	100 00
Ant. Chevrier.....	Magdalen Islands.....	Amherst.....	Overseer..	100 00
Chas. Ascah.....	Anticosti Island.....		do	50 00
J. A. Verge.....	The Ristigouche River in the Counties of Rimouski and Bonaventure, in- cluding also the waters of Bay des Chaleurs.....	Cross Point.....	do	500 00
John Cullen.....	Paspebiac Point to Maguasha Point...	Carleton.....	do	200 00
John Phelan.....	Point Maquereau to Paspebiac Point..	Port Daniel.....	do	50 00
P. Vibert, jun.	York, Dartmouth and St. John Rivers, Gaspé Basin, to Point Maquereau....	Gaspé Basin.....	do	200 00
J. J. Letourneau...	Cape Chatte to River Ste. Anne des Monts.....	Ste. Anne des Monts...	do	100 00
L. E. Grondin.....	Rimouski to River Blanche.....	Rimouski.....	do	100 00
H. Martin.....	Pointe à la Loupe, Green Island, to Rimouski River (same included)....	do	do	100 00
Jules Gauvreau...	River Ouelle to Pointe à la Loupe, Green Island.....	Isle Verte.....	do	100 00
F. C. Caron.....	Point Lévis to River Ouelle.....	L'Islet.....	do	200 00
George Gagnon....	Inland waters, County Témiscouata	St. Epiphane.....	Warden...	30 00
Phileas Dubé.....	Lake Témiscouata and neighbouring waters, County Témiscouata.....	Notre Dame du Lac...	do	75 00
Alfred Blais.....	Lake Matapédia and River Matapédia to Causapsca.....	Causapsca.....	Overseer..	100 00
Pierre Latraverse..	That part of the River St. Lawrence bordering on the Counties of Riche- lieu, Yamaska and Berthier, in the Province of Quebec, including Sorel and adjoining islands.....	Sorel.....	Warden...	100 00
J. F. Picotin.....	St. Francis River.....	Drummondville.....	do	75 00
H. W. Austin.....	Richelieu River and tributaries, from Sorel to St. John.....	Berthier (<i>en haut</i>).....	Overseer..	400 00
J. B. Chevalier.....	Richelieu River, from St. John to Lake Champlain.....	Iberville.....	do	150 00
N. A. Beach.....	Lake Memphremagog, in the Counties of Stanstead and Brome.....	Georgeville.....	do	100 00
P. C. Bourk.....	Inland waters of County Mégantic....	Somerset.....	do	50 00
J. Laberge.....	River Chateauguay, from mouth to village.....	Chateauguay Basin...	do	75 00
Wm. Clyde.....	Chateauguay River and tributaries...	Huntingdon.....	do	50 00
John Kelly.....	That part of River St. Lawrence and Lake St. Francis fronting Counties Beauharnois and Huntingdon.....	Beauharnois.....	do	25 00
P. E. Luke.....	Missisquoi Bay, in Lake Champlain, and Pike River.....	Phillipsburg.....	do	50 00
W. C. Willis.....	Waters in Districts of St. Francis.....	Sherbrooke.....	do	150 00
J. B. McDonald....	Lake Mégantic.....	Echo Vale.....	do	100 00
Jos. Desaulniers...	Inland waters, Counties St. Maurice and Maskinongé.....	Shawenegan.....	do	75 00
	St. Lawrence River fronting County St. Maurice.....		do	75 00
Wm. Ritchie.....	Inland waters of County Montcalm....	St. Donat.....	do	75 00
J. L. Martel.....	Inland waters of County Joliette.....	St. Alphonse.....	do	75 00
M. Hurteau.....	Verchères and L'Assomption Counties	Contrecoeur.....	do	25 00
S. A. Grant.....	That part of the St. Lawrence River fronting Counties of Berthier and Maskinongé.....	Louiseville.....	Warden...	40 00
	Carried forward.....			6,675 00

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers in the several Provinces, &c.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC—Concluded.

Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer or Warden.	Salary.
				\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....			6,675 00
John Morris.....	River St. Lawrence around Island of Montreal.....	St. Lambert.....	Overseer..	200 00
Jos. Lauzon.....	River Jesus and Des Prairies.....	Terrebonne.....	do ...	100 00
R. W. Jones.....	Ottawa River, from Oka to Carillon, north side.....	St. Andrews.....	do ...	40 00
Theo. Sabourin....	Ottawa River, from Oka to Carillon, south side.....	Rigaud.....	do ...	100 00
Alexander Beaton.	The inland waters in rear of the County of Argenteuil.....	Lost River P. O., Har- rington.....	do ...	30 00
V. Veilleux.....	Inland waters of the County of Beauce	St. Ephrem de Tring ..	Warden ...	40 00
Jos. Marion.....	County of Ottawa.....	Hull.....	Overseer..	300 00
James Mohr.....	The waters of the County of Pontiac, from Ottawa County line west to River Coulonge.....	Onslow.....	do ...	40 00
J. T. Cogan.....	The waters of the County of Pontiac, from River Coulonge west to Des- Joachims.....	Waltham.....	do ...	50 00
D. D. Foster.....	Brome Lake.....	Knowlton.....	Warden ...	25 00
Robt. Joynt.....	Lake Bernard.....	Joynt P. O.....	do ...	50 00
	Total.....			7,650 00

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

W. H. Rogers.....	Nova Scotia	Amherst.....	Inspector of fisher- ies.....	1,400 00
	<i>Annapolis County.</i>			
W. T. Carty.....	Annapolis County	Annapolis	Overseer..	120 00
A. F. Morton	Annapolis County	Wilmet.....	Warden ...	25 60
Geo. Vroom	Bear River (South side).....	Bear River.....	do ...	25 00
Wm. Croscup.....	Bear River (North side).....	do	do ...	25 00
W. A. Rice	Annapolis River	Bridgetown.....	do ...	25 00
W. M. Bailey.....	Lovett's Brook	Round Hill	do ...	25 00
M. Riordan.....	Annapolis and Langille Rivers	Annapolis	do ...	25 00
T. R. Ilsey.....	From Lawrence to County line	Lawrencetown.....	do ...	25 00
Albert Barteaux...	Nictaux River.....	Nictaux Falls.....	do ...	25 00
	<i>Antigonish County.</i>			
John McDonald...	Antigonish County	Doctor's Brook.....	Overseer..	125 00
Angus McDonald..	From mouth of Harbour to foot of Marsh thence up Tracadie stream to lake, from Marsh up to Monastery Brook, including French Settlement Brook and Tarbitts.....	Tracadie	Warden ...	25 00
	Carried forward			1,870 00

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers in the several Provinces, &c.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA—Continued.

Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer or Warden.	Salary.
				\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	.....	.....	1,870 00
	<i>Antigonish County—Concluded.</i>			
R. J. Aymer.....	From mouth of Harbour to Forks, from thence on the Pomquet River to V. Chisholm's Mills, and from Forks on the Black River to Falls.....	Pomquet Forks, Anti- gonish.....	Warden ...	25 00
Albert Randall	From shore to lake.....	Bayfield, W.O.....	do ...	15 00
Colin Chisholm....	From Antigonish Harbour to McWil- liam's or St. Andrew's Bridge	Lower South River, Antigonish	do ...	25 00
Lauchlin Cameron.	From McWilliam's Bridge to Fraser's Bridge, including Big Brook.....	Upper South River, Antigonish.....	do ...	30 00
John Cnmming....	From Fraser's Bridge to County line at head of lake	Upper South River, Antigonish.....	do ...	20 00
John Dexter	From Antigonish Harbour (foot of Marsh) to Trotter's Mill Brook, thence up said Brook to Trotter's Mill, including both branches of West River and Bailey's Brook....	Antigonish	do ...	30 00
Donald Chisholm ..	From Trotter's Mill Brook to W. Thompson's Dam	Salt Springs, Antigon- ish.....	do ...	25 00
Alex. Macadam....	From Thompson's Dam to Addington Forks Bridge	West River, Addington Forks, Antigonish ...	do ...	25 00
Duncan Fraser.....	From Pinkeytown Bridge to Stewart's Mill	Ohio	do ...	20 00
James Chisholm ...	From Campbell's Rock, on Pomquet River, to V. Chisholm's Mill on the Eastern Branch and to Alexander McDonald's Mill on the Western Branch	St. Andrew's.....	do ...	25 00
Arch. McDougall..	From John McDonald's (Bun's) Cove, north side of Cape George, to Crob- bing Head, St. George's Bay.....	McNair's Cove, Cape George.....	Warden ...	25 00
Donald McDonald.	West River, from Forks Bridge to Pinkeytown Bridge, including Jones' River and Beaver River.....	Addington Forks.. ..	do ...	25 00
	<i>Cape Breton County.</i>			
Francis Quinan....	From Low Point to South Head of Cow Bay, and north side of Mira Bay, including Salmon River and Sydney River.	Sydney.....	Overseer...	120 00
Wm. Burke.....	Mira Bridge and Trout Brook.....	Burke's Bridge, Mira River.....	Warden ...	25 00
John McEachen....	Salmon River.....	Grand Mira, Arichat...	do ...	25 00
Donald McDonald.	Sydney River and Forks.....	Sydney Forks.....	do ...	45 00
Alex. McLean.....	Mill Brook.....	Mill Brook.....	do ...	20 00
York Barrington...	North of East Bay to Head of Sydney River, including part of Boularderie Island.....	Sydney Mines.....	Overseer..	120 00
	Carried forward.....	.....	.....	2,515 00

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers in the several Provinces, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA—*Continued.*

Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer or Warden.	Salary.
				\$ cts.
	Brought forward .....	.....		2,515 00
	<i>Cape Breton County—Concluded.</i>			
Alex. McDonald ..	South of East Bay to Salmon River...	East Bay.....	Overseer..	120 00
Allan McAdam.....	Eskasoni.....	Eskasoni.....	Warden ...	25 00
Angus Morrison ..	Marrion Bridge, Mira.....	Marrion Bridge, Mira...	do ...	25 00
Dennis Murphy.....	Ponds, Sydney Mines.....	Ponds, Sydney Mines..	do ...	25 00
M. McLellan.....	Rory Brack's Brook.	Rory Brack's Brook	do ...	25 00
P. Keefe.....	North-West Brook Grand Lake and tributaries	Lingan.....	do ...	25 00
Donald M'Cormack ..	Leitch's Creek and George's River	Leitch's Creek, W.O.	do ...	25 00
D. J. McNeill.....	Benacadie River, emptying into Bras d'Or.....	Benacadie River.....	do ...	25 00
Arch. McDonald....	Ball's Creek	Ball's Creek.....	do ...	20 00
	<i>Colchester County.</i>			
R. J. Pollock.....	Stewiacke River (lower portion).....	Lower Stewiacke	Overseer..	75 00
T. Johnson.....	Salmon River.....	Salmon River, Truro...	Warden ...	25 00
George Fulton.....	Stewiacke River (upper portion).....	Stewiacke River, Brook- field.....	do ...	25 00
H. Gass	Northern Division, Co. Colchester, comprising Tatamagouche Bay, French and Waugh's River	Tatamagouche.....	Overseer..	50 00
J. W. Davison.....	Colchester County, West Division...	Upper Economy.....	do ...	100 00
Daniel McKay.....	Waugh's River.	Tatamagouche River...	Warden ...	40 00
Robt. R. Fulton ..	de Bert River.....	Folly Village.....	do ...	25 00
H. M. Fulton	Portaupique.....	Portaupique, W.O.....	do ...	30 00
George Moore.....	Economy River.....	Economy	do ...	25 00
Mat G. Murray.....	Salmon River	Truro.....	do ...	25 00
William Winton....	Lower Stewiacke River.....	Lower Stewiacke	do ...	25 00
Alfred Wright.....	do do	do	do ...	25 00
Henry Blair.....	Eastern Division, Co. Colchester.	North River	Overseer..	100 00
Henry Urquhart ..	Folly River.	Folly Village.....	Warden ...	25 00
Samuel Frame.....	Shubenacadie River and Gay's River.	Shubenacadie River...	do ...	25 00
Edw. Rutherford....	Stewiacke River	Stewiacke	do ...	25 00
Hilbert Corbett....	Harrington and North Rivers...	Five Islands.....	do ...	25 00
Jesse Fulmer.....	East and Bass Rivers	do	do ...	25 00
	<i>Cumberland County.</i>			
G. W. Gilroy.....	Cumberland County, Eastern Division, embracing all streams emptying into the Straits of Northumberland.....	Oxford	Overseer..	100 00
.....	River Philip, Hanam's Falls, upwards	River Philip.....	Warden ...	25 00
John W. Moore.....	do do downwards	do	do ...	25 00
Thos. R. Smith	Shinimicas River	Shinimicas River.....	do ...	25 00
Elijah Fowler.....	Cumberland County, Western Divi- sion, including all streams flowing into the Bay of Fundy.	Amherst	Overseer..	100 00
David Corbett.....	Laplanche and Nappan Rivers.....	do	Warden ...	25 00
Moses Harrison.....	Maccan River.....	Maccan, W.O.....	do ...	25 00
Jos. Porter.....	River Herbert	River Hebert.....	do ...	25 00
Francis L. Jenks....	Parrsboro' Head	Parrsboro'	do ...	25 00
Wm. Murphy.....	Wallace River.....	Wallace	do ...	25 00
Samuel McPherson ..	Pugwash River.....	Pugwash River.....	do ...	25 00
Sydney Smith.....	Apple River.....	Advocate Harbour....	do ...	25 00
	Carried forward .....	.....		3,975 00

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers in the several Provinces, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA—*Continued.*

Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer or Warden.	Salary.
				\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....			3,975 00
	<i>Digby County.</i>			
Wm. Hanley	Digby County.....	Digby	Overseer..	120 00
Abraham L. Gavil.	Joggins River	do	Warden ...	25 00
Lochlin McKay ...	St. Mary's Bay.....	St. Mary's Bay, W.O...	do ...	25 00
Robert Journey....	Sissaboo River.....	Weymouth	do ...	25 00
Jas. A. Collins.....	Western Division of Digby County, Long and Brier Islands.....	Westport	Overseer..	120 00
	<i>Guysborough County.</i>			
James A. Tory.....	Guysborough County.....	Guysborough.....	Overseer...	150 00
James Cook	Salmon River, from mouth to Gra- ham's West Line	Salmon River, W.O....	Warden ...	25 00
James McEllum....	From Graham's West Line to foot of Neil's Lake, including North Branch and Lake.....	do	do ...	20 00
Charles Kenny.....	From foot of Neil's Lake to Beaver Dam Lake, inclusive, and all the lakes through which it passes.....	Salmon River, West Branch, Guysboro'...	do ...	15 00
Donald Gunn.....	From mouth of Scott's Place to Country Harbour Lake, including Gunn's Brook, from Man River to Hurley's Lake	Cross Roads.....	do ...	30 00
William Pride.....	From mouth of St. Mary's River to Sinclair Point, including stream from Wine Harbour to Lake.....	Sherbrooke, St. Mary's.	do ...	30 00
Thomas McKeen ...	From Forks to County Line, includ- ing McQueen's Mill and Brook, to Lake	Melrose.....	do ...	30 00
J. L. Smyth.....	From Forks to Indian Man's Brook....	West River	do ...	25 00
Robert McKay.....	From head of tide to head of Inter- vale, on the North Branch, and to Cameron's Mill, on the Valley Branch	Guysborough, Inter- vale, W.O	do ...	15 00
James R. Bruce....	From mouth of Clam Harbour River to Upper Falls.....	Guysborough.....	do ...	10 00
James Nickerson...	From Beach to Falls, including North- West Brook.....	New Harbour, W.O....	do ...	15 00
D. A. McDonald ...	St. Mary's River	St. Mary's River, Sher- brooke	do ...	40 00
Allan McQuarrie...	District of St. Mary's.....	Sherbrooke	Overseer..	100 00
Adam Kirk	St. Mary's River, extending from Alex. Ross' (above still waters) to Hugh Halters', on the West River.....	Glenelg	Warden ...	30 00
Wm. McDonald ...	St. Mary's River	Stillwater	do ...	25 00
D. McC. Sinclair...	From Sinclair to Headwater	Goshen	do ...	20 00
Luke Harpell	From mouth to head of Indian River.	Indian River, St. Mary's District.....	do ...	15 00
D. Cameron, sen..	West River, St. Mary's, from Wallace Bridge to head of River.....	Upper Caledonia	do ...	20 00
Frederick Mattie...	Tracadie River, in Counties of Guys- borough and Antigonish.....	Tracadie, County of Antigonish.....	do ...	15 00
	Carried forward.....			4,920 00

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers in the several Provinces, &c.—*Continued.*PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA—*Continued.*

Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer or Warden.	Salary.
				\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....			4,920 00
	<i>Gugsborough County—Concluded.</i>			
Angus Cameron...	East River, St. Mary's.....	East River.....	Warden ...	25 00
John Jones	Mouth of Salmon River.....	Mouth of Salmon River	do ...	25 00
James Henderson ..	Isaac Harbour and River	Isaac Harbour.....	do ...	25 00
Samuel Hudson (Lewis' son).....	Country Harbour River, from Bridge at Narrows to mouth.....	Country Harbour.....	do ...	25 00
John J. Sangster...	From New Harbour to Isaac Harbour, including harbours, rivers and lakes between these places.....	Coddell's Harbour	do ...	25 00
Jas. Harrigan, jun.	Cole Harbour River	Cole Harbour	do ...	25 00
	<i>Halifax County.</i>			
Isaac Gaetz	Halifax County, East Division, Dart- mouth to Ecum Secum	Musquodoboit Harbour..	Overseer ..	150 00
James Blakely	From Ship Harbour to Chezzetcook, inclusive	Ship Harbour	Warden ...	30 00
Nathaniel McKiel..	Sheet Harbour.....	Sheet Harbour.....	do ...	40 00
John Fitzgerald ...	Halifax Harbour to Margaret Bay, Portuguese Cove	Portuguese Cove	Overseer ..	150 00
Archibald Kidston	From Peggy's Cove to Terrance Bay, Nine Mile and Prospect Rivers.....	Spryfield	Warden ...	40 00
Nathaniel Mason...	From Hubert's to Peggy's Cove, Mar- garet Bay, Ingraham and Indian Rivers.....	Margaret Bay, Peggy's Cove, W.O.....	do ...	75 00
Daniel Mosher.....	Cow Bay Run.....	Cow Bay, Dartmouth...	do ...	20 00
Donald McCleam...	Chezzetcook River.....	Chezzetcook River.....	do ...	30 00
Jas. E. Whitman...	Salmon River.....	Salmon River.....	do ...	30 00
Geo. McLeod.....	Middle Musquodoboit.....	Middle Musquodoboit...	do ...	30 00
P. Hughes.....	Tangier River.....	Tangier River.....	do ...	25 00
Hy. A. Shatford...	Pennant River.....	Hubbard's Cove.....	do ...	40 00
Jas. Gardner.....	Musquodoboit Harbour.....	Musquodoboit Harbour.	do ...	30 00
Wm. Burris.....	Little Musquodoboit River	Little Musquodoboit River.....	do ...	30 00
Chas. G. Henry....	Upper Musquodoboit.....	Upper Musquodoboit River.....	do ...	30 00
John Frazer.....	Moser's River and Ecum Secum and Smith's Brook.....	Moser's River.....	do ...	30 00
Geo. Keizer.....	Lake Porter and streams.....	Lake Porter.....	do ...	30 00
Wm. Geo. Walker.	Little Salmon River.....	Little Salmon River, Preston Road.....	do ...	20 00
James Crook.....	Big Salmon River, or Lawrencetown River.....	Lawrencetown.....	do ...	25 00
F. G. Tolson.....	Sackville River.....	Sackville River.....	do ...	40 00
	<i>Hants County.</i>			
P. S. Burnham.....	Hants County, Western Division, from Western County Line to Walton....	Windsor.....	Overseer..	100 00
John B. Colter.....	Shubenacadie River.....	Milford	do ...	30 00
James Mosher.....	Rivers Meander and Hebert, from mouth to source.....	Brooklyn.....	Warden ...	30 00
	Carried forward.....			6,125 00

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers in the several Provinces, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA—*Continued.*

Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer or Warden.	Salary.
	Brought forward.....			\$ cts. 6,125 00
	<i>Hants County—Concluded.</i>			
T. B. O'Brien.....	East Division, from Walton to Colchester Line.....	Maitland.....	Overseer..	100 00
Joseph Mosher	Kennetcook River, from mouth to head of tide.....	Newport.....	Warden ...	50 00
Joseph M. O'Brien.	Walton and Kennetcook Rivers.....	Maitland.....	do ...	30 00
	<i>Inverness County.</i>			
Jas. Coady.....	Inverness County, East Division.....	S. W. Margaree.....	Overseer..	100 00
David Ross.....	do do	N. E. Margaree.....	do ...	100 00
Miles McDaniel.....	From mouth of Margaree River to South-west Chapel.....	Forks, Margaree, W.O.	Warden ...	25 00
Neil McKay.	Upper waters and tributaries, Margaree River	S. W. Margaree River..	do ...	25 00
D. F. McLean.....	Inverness County, Western Division..	Port Hastings.....	Overseer..	150 00
Peter Benvie	Mabou River.....	Mabou, Brook Village.	Warden ...	25 00
M. B. McDonald ..	River Dennis.....	River Dennis, W.O.....	do ...	25 00
Donald McDonald.	River Inhabitants.....	River Inhabitants, W.O	do ...	25 00
Peter McEachern...	do	do	Overseer..	100 00
John McLean.....	Big River.....	Strathborn.....	Warden ...	25 00
Hugh Cameron ..	do	S. W. Mabou.....	do ...	25 00
Moses Murphy.....	Ainslie Lake.....	N. E. Margaree.....	do ...	25 00
Angus McKinnon...	Crowdis Bridge to head of river.....	Judique.....	do ...	25 00
Daniel McDermid.	From his own residence to Big Intervale.....	N. E. Margaree	do ...	25 00
Mark Crowdis	From Bridge to Forks, North-east Margaree River.....	Big Intervale	do ...	25 00
William Hart, jun.	From Crowdis Bridge to Warden McDermid's residence.....	N. E. Margaree.....	do ...	25 00
Allan McLennan (John's Son).....	River Dennis and Basin	River Dennis	do ...	25 00
Malcolm McKay.....	Trout River.....	Lake Ainslie.....	do ...	20 00
Angus McFarlane (Angus' Son). ...	Upper South-west Margaree Rivers...	Upper S. W. Margaree River.....	do ...	25 00
John P. McFarlane	Margaree Harbour.....	Margaree.....	do ...	25 00
Stephen Graham...	Long Point and Judique Rivers.....	do	do ...	25 00
	<i>King's County.</i>			
John E. Starr.....	King's County	Port William	Overseer..	250 00
W. McIntyre.....	Annapolis River.....	Aylesford.....	Warden ...	50 00
R. F. Reid.....	King's County.....	Wolfville	Overseer..	125 00
C. E. Bishop.....	Gaspereaux River.....	Horton.....	Warden ...	30 00
Jos. Angus.....	do	do	do ...	30 00
	<i>Lunenburg County.</i>			
Geo. Redden	Lunenburg County, East Division, Middle, Gold, Martin's and Mushamush Rivers.....	Chester	Overseer..	100 00
Ed. Hayes.....	Eastern River.....	do	Warden ...	25 00
	Carried forward.....			7,785 00

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers in the several Provinces, &c.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA—Continued.

Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer or Warden.	Salary.
				\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....			7,785 00
	<i>Lunenburg County—Concluded.</i>			
Isaiah Besancon....	Middle River.....	Chester Basin.....	Warden...	25 00
David Demon.....	Lower Gold River.....	Lower Gold River.....	do...	25 00
John Hutt.....	Middle Gold River.....	Beach Hill, Chester....	do...	25 00
Edward Boylan....	Gold River, Upper.....	New Ross.....	do...	25 00
Jas. Langille.....	Martin's River.....	Chester.....	do...	25 00
Hy. S. Jost.....	Lunenburg County, West Division....	Lunenburg.....	Overseer..	100 00
Chas. Pernette.....	From mouth of Lahave River to Wilkie's Cove.....	do.....	Warden...	25 00
C. E. Goddard.....	Lahave River.....	Bridgewater.....	Overseer..	50 00
Jas. Mossman.....	From Henry Koch's to Knock's.....	Lunenburg.....	Warden...	25 00
B. Rothenheiser....	Knock's to source of Lahave River....	Bridgewater.....	do...	25 00
John Andrews.....	Mushemush River.....	Mahone Bay.....	do...	25 00
Geo. A. Nesbitt....	Petite River, mouth to Wallace Brook	Petite River.....	do...	25 00
Elic Hebb.....	do from Wallace Brook to source.....	Hebb's Cross, West Conquerall.....	do...	25 00
William Croft.....	East Gold River, from Bongard's Point to Gold River Branch, thence to Clark's, Clinton's and Henry's Lakes.....	Chester Basin.....	do...	25 00
J. H. Keddy.....	Larder's River.....	New Ross.....	do...	25 00
	<i>Pictou County.</i>			
D. G. McDonald...	Pictou County, East Division, in- cluding, Sutherland's, French and Barney's Rivers, Bailey's Brook and Shore Fishery, from Pictou Harbour eastward to County Line.....	Lismore.....	Overseer..	170 00
William Turner....	Barney's River.....	Barney's River, W.O....	Warden...	25 00
Donald McDonald..	Sutherland's River.....	New Glasgow.....	do...	25 00
Geo. Foote.....	French River.....	French River.....	do...	25 00
Donald McLean....	Bailey's Brook.....	Bailey's Brook, W.O....	do...	30 00
Robert Sutherland.	Pictou County, West Division, in- cluding Middle, East, West, Cari- boo, Toney and John Rivers.....	River John.....	Overseer..	140 00
Wm. McDonald....	French River.....	French River.....	Warden...	25 00
Peter Campbell....	East River.....	New Glasgow.....	do...	25 00
Alex. Douglas.....	Middle River.....	Middle River.....	do...	25 00
Thos. Cameron....	West River.....	do.....	do...	25 00
John McKay.....	River John.....	River John.....	do...	25 00
Geo. McKenzie....	Cariboo River.....	Cariboo River.....	do...	25 00
D. A. Murray.....	Barney's River, from McDonald's Bridge to Head.....	Avondale.....	do...	25 00
Samuel Frazer....	Grant's Factory to East Branch Lake.	Bridgeville.....	do...	25 00
Donald Frazer....	Fork and West Branch Lake.....	Hopewell.....	do...	25 00
Wm. McKenzie....	East River of St. Mary's and Garden Lake.....	Farden of Eden.....	do...	20 00
Thomas Fraser....	East River, from Tide Head to Grant's Factory.....	Island Hopewell.....	do...	25 00
Allan Cameron....	East Branch Barney's River, from Sutherland's Marshy Hope to Bar- ney's River.....	Barney's River.....	do...	25 00
A. C. Pritchard...	Central Pictou County, including Middle, East and West Rivers.....	New Glasgow.....	Overseer..	150 00
	Carried forward.....			9,120 00

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers in the several Provinces, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA—*Continued.*

Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer or Warden.	Salary.
				\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....			9,120 00
	<i>Queen's County.</i>			
S. T. N. Sellon.....	Queen's County.....	Liverpool.....	Overseer..	225 00
Theodosius Ford....	Milton Bridge up to Port Liverpool River	Milton.....	Warden ...	60 00
	Puddingpan Island to Toby's Island, up Port Medway River to Dog Cove	Port Medway	do ...	70 00
John Fitzgerald....	From Steam Mills to Salter's Falls on Port Medway River.....	Mill Village.....	Overseer..	70 00
Barnabas Miles.....	Salter's Falls to Pawn Hook, on Port Medway River	Greenfield, W. O.....	Warden ...	30 00
	<i>Richmond County.</i>			
Duncan Cameron..	Eastern Division, from River Bour- geois to East Boundary of County, including said river.....	St. Peters.....	Overseer..	125 00
John Murchison....	Grand River.....	Grand River, W.O.....	Warden ...	30 00
Francis Marmeau..	Western Division, from River Bour- geois to West Boundary of County.	Arichat	Overseer..	125 00
P. W. Grouchy....	Decousse River	Arichat	Warden ...	30 00
John Procter, sen.	Inhabitants River	Port Hawkesbury.....	do ...	20 00
Abraham Sampson	Petit Degrat Inlet.	Petit Degrat.....	do ...	30 00
Justinian Sampson	L'Ardoise	L'Ardoise	do ...	30 00
Charles Grant.....	River Inhabitants.....	River Inhabitants.....	do ...	30 00
Allan McRae	West Bay, Black River	West Bay.....	do ...	30 00
Farquhar McPherson	River Moulin.....	River Moulin, Gran- digue Ferry, W.O....	do ...	30 00
Patrick Kyte.....	River Tier.....	River Tier, St. Peters.	do ...	25 00
Felix Gerroir.....	Grand Ruisseau.....	Grand Ruisseau, Ari- chat	do ...	25 00
William Kehoe.....	False Bay and Breen's Brook.....	River Bourgeois, W.O.	do ...	25 00
	<i>Shelburne County.</i>			
Wm. John McGill.	Shelburne County	Shelburne.....	Overseer..	125 00
M. Greenwood	Round Bay River and Indian Brook...	Clyde River, W.O.....	Warden ...	20 00
Timothy Archer...	Birchtown River.....	Birchtown.....	do ...	30 00
George Ryer.....	Roseway River.....	Shelburne	do ...	50 00
C. A. Holden	Ogden's Brook and Indian River.....	Jordan River.....	do ...	50 00
Henry Ackerman.	Green Harbour.....	Ragged Island, Locke's Island, W.O.....	do ...	20 00
P. Crowell	Barrington River	Barrington	do ...	20 00
F. G. Nichol.....	Clyde River.....	Clyde River.....	do ...	20 00
	<i>Victoria County.</i>			
Malcolm McIntosh.	Victoria County, North Division, from Smoky Head to Bay St. Lawrence.	Ingonish.....	Overseer..	120 00
Donald McRae, jun	do South Division.....	Baddeck	do ...	120 00
Murdock McRae....	River St. Ann's.....		Warden ...	30 00
	Carried forward			10,733 00

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers in the several Provinces, &c.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA—Concluded.

Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer or Warden.	Salary.
	Brought forward.....			\$ cts. 10,735 00
<i>Victoria County—Concluded.</i>				
John McLellan.....	Middle River.....	Middle River, W.O., Baddeck.....	Warden ...	25 00
Jno. McRae(Rory's Son).....	Middle River, Upper Settlement	McLeod, W.O.....	do ...	25 00
Donald McQuarrie.	do	Baddeck.....	do ...	25 00
John McDonald....	do	do	do ...	25 00
Donald McMillan...	Baddeck River.....	do	do ...	25 00
Donald McAuley...	do	do	do ...	25 00
Donald McRae.....	Baddeck River and tributaries.....	do	do ...	25 00
Frs. McGregor.....	Entrance of Baddeck River.....	Hunter's Mountain, W.O.	do ...	25 00
Angus McDonald...	Washabuck River.....	Washabuck River.....	do ...	30 00
Kenneth McRae....	Indian Brook	Middle River.....	do ...	30 00
Roderick Beaton...	Hume's River	McNaughton's, W.O...	do ...	30 00
William Foyle.....	Peter's Brook	Baddeck River.....	do ...	30 00
John McCharles...	Upper Settlement	Middle River.....	do ...	30 00
Donald Bochaman..	Barachois River.....	Barachois River.....	do ...	30 00
Malcolm Melver....	Indian Brook.....	Indian Brook	do ...	30 00
Joseph Quinn.....	North River	North River	do ...	30 00
Geo. Burton.....	Salmon River, Bay St. Lawrence.....	Bay St. Lawrence, W.O	do ...	30 00
Jos. Hellen	Cape North.....	Cape North.....	do ...	30 00
<i>Yarmouth County.</i>				
Enos Gardner.....	Yarmouth County.....	Tusket.....	Overseer..	150 00
J. A. Hatfield.....	From Lower Narrows, Tusket River, to County line.....	do	Warden...	50 00
William Kavanagh	Gurrill's Bridge to Coldstream	do	do ...	25 00
Eustach. Nickerson	Salmon River.....	Yarmouth.....	do ...	25 00
Edward Perry.....	Little River.....	do	do ...	25 00
Jérôme Doncet....	Tusket River.....	Tusket.....	do ...	30 00
Vital Mius.....	Tusket Forks.....	Tusket Forks.....	do ...	25 00
Joseph M. White...	Eel Lake	Eel Lake.....	do ...	25 00
Wm. Thurston, sen.	Cheggoggin River	Cheggoggin River.....	do ...	25 00
J. I. Brand.....	Pubnico and Argyle.....	West Pubnico.....	do ...	25 00
	Total.....			11,640 00

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

W. H. Venning. ...	New Brunswick.....	St. John, N.B.....	Inspector of Fisher's Clerk.....	1,400 00 400 00
C. R. Venning.....	.....	do		
<i>Albert County.</i>				
Sutherland Stewart	County of Albert.....	Alma.....	Overseer..	100 00
Wallace Taylor....	Peticodiac River.....	Coverdale.....	Warden..	40 00
C. McLatchey.....	Mouth of Peticodiac River and Dor- chester Bay.....	Hillsboro'	do ...	40 00
J. E. Kinne.....	Germantown Lake and Shepody River	Hopewell Corner.....	do ...	40 00
Bartlet Oliver....	Rocher Bay.....	Waterside.....	do ...	40 00
	Carried forward.....			2,060 00

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers in the several Provinces, &c.—*Continued.*PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK—*Continued.*

Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer or Warden.	Salary.
	Brought forward.....			\$ cts. 2,060 00
	<i>Carleton County.</i>			
Alex. G. Lindsay..	Miramichi River (S.W.) from Head Waters to Forks.....	Foreston.....	Overseer..	150 00
Geo. R. Burt.....	St. John River and tributaries, from Long's Creek to Tobique River	Upper Woodstock.....	do ...	100 00
J. W. Scott.....	St. John River, from Eel River to Woodstock.....	Canterbury.....	Warden ...	30 00
	<i>Charlotte County.</i>			
B. L. Cunningham	Inner Bay of Passamaquoddy	Chamcook, W.O.....	Overseer..	70 00
Bartholem. Brown.	Campo Bello and West Isles, with coasts and streams in Charlotte Co..	Campo Bello.....	do ...	100 00
Frank Todd	St. Croix River and tributaries.....	St. Stephen.....	do ...	120 00
W. B. McLaughlin.	Grand Manan Island and spawning grounds.....	Grand Manan.....	do ...	240 00
Samuel Dick	St. George to Beaver Harbour.	La Tête, W.O.....	Warden ...	30 00
Robert Dixon.....	Seeley's Cove to Lepreaux.....	Lepreaux.....	Warden ...	30 00
Leonard Best....	East District, from La Tête to Lepreaux.....	Beaver Harbour, W.O.	Overseer..	100 00
J. M. Lord.....	Deer Island.....	Deer Island.....	do ...	70 00
Andrew Gilmour..	Northern Head, Grand Manan.....	Grand Manan.....	Warden ...	30 00
Edward Carroll....	Whitehead Island.....	do	do ...	30 00
Thos. Holmes.....	West side Deer Island.....	Deer Island.....	do ...	30 00
	<i>Gloucester County.</i>			
James Hickson....	River Nepissiguit and tributaries, with sea coast and streams from Belle- dune River to Grindstone Point.....	Bathurst.....	Overseer..	350 00
Juste Haché.....	Oyster beds in County, Caraquet and Shippegan.....	Caraquet.....	Overseer..	100 00
J. Muzzeroll	Coast from County line to Green Point, including Big and Tracadie Rivers.....	Tracadie.....	Warden ...	50 00
James Walsh.....	Pokemouche.....	Pokemouche.....	do ...	30 00
Frédéric Comeau..	Petit Rocher, from Belledune to Mill Stream	Petit Rocher.....	do ...	100 00
Miles Dempsey....	Salmon Beach, from Bass River to Grindstone Point.....	Salmon Beach	do ...	30 00
Tim. Coughlan....	Grindstone Point to Grand Anse.....	Grand Anse.....	do ...	30 00
Adolphe Haché....	Shippegan.....	Shippegan.....	do ...	100 00
W. Rogers.....	Tête-à-gauche River.....	Tête-à-gauche, Bathurst	do ...	25 00
John Calnan, jun.	That part of River Tête-à-gauche from a mile above the Mill Dam to the source of said river.....	Kinsale.....	do ...	25 00
Joseph Sewell.....	Pokemouche River.....	Pokemouche.....	Overseer..	50 00
Augustin Cormier.	Caraquet Herring Banks.....	Caraquet.....	do ...	50 00
Joseph Poirier....	Bay Chaleur, between Grand Anse and Point Mizzenette.....	Grand Anse.....	do ...	100 00
Alex. Boyd.....	Little Shippegan to Miscou	Little Shippegan.....	Warden ...	30 00
	Carried forward			4,260 00

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers in the several Provinces, &c—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK—*Continued.*

Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer or Warden.	Salary.
				\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....			4,260 00
	<i>Kent County.</i>			
Charles Cormier...	Cocagne River.....	Cocagne.....	Overseer..	100 00
Wm. Fred-Hannah	Richibucto River.....	Richibucto.....	do ...	75 00
F. B. Leger.....	Little Buctouche River.....	Little Buctouche River	Warden ...	80 00
M. A. Girouard...	Big do	Buctouche.....	Overseer..	75 00
James Harnett.....	From the mouth of Nicholas River, on the Buctouche, upwards, including Nicholas River.....	Weldford.....	Warden ...	80 00
Lazare Guimon...	From Kouchibouquacis to Chockfish River.....	Kouchibouquac..	do ...	80 00
Nicholas Muzzeroll	From Kouchibouquacis River to Point Sapin.....	do	do ...	50 00
A. L. Collet.....	Buctouche Bay	Buctouche.....	do ...	80 00
	<i>King's County.</i>			
Samuel Gosline...	From mouth of Smith's Creek, up- wards.....	Smith's Creek, W.O...	Overseer..	100 00
Samuel F. Ryan...	Mill Stream.....	Studholm, Apohaqui...	Warden ...	30 00
James A. Belyea...	St. John River, and Belle Isle Bay and streams running thereinto.....	Westfield.....	Overseer..	50 00
Samuel Gamblin...	Washademoak Lake and its tributaries in King's and Queen's Counties.....	English Settlement, Pearson's, W.O.....	Warden ...	30 00
S. Spragg.....	Belle Isle Bay.....	Belle Isle.....	do ...	50 00
Jonah Keith	North and Canaan River	Havelock.....	do ...	30 00
	<i>Northumberland County.</i>			
Prudent Robichaud	Burnt Church River and tributaries, and Upper Tabusintac River.....	Upper Neguac	Overseer..	100 00
John Stymast.....	Lower Tabusintac River.....	Stymast Road, Neguac	do ...	100 00
William Wyse.....	Herring fisheries, Miramichi Bay, and bass fishing in Napan Bay and Black Rivers	Chatham	do ...	200 00
Thomas Parker...	Miramichi River and tributaries, from Beaubair's Island to Blackville.....	Newcastle.....	do ...	160 00
Samuel Holt.....	From lower line of Blackville to Blissfield.....		do ...	160 00
John Hogan.....	Miramichi River (N.W.) and tribu- taries, from Chatham Ferry, up- wards.....	Newcastle	do ...	400 00
Aaron Hovey.....	Miramichi River (S. W.) and tribu- taries, from Nelson's to Head of Hovey Island.....	Boiestown.....	Warden ...	30 00
George Bryanton..	From Elm Tree Brook to Squire Un- derhill's, on the S. W. Miramichi River.....	Derby, W. O	do ...	30 00
Kenneth Cameron.	Miramichi River (S.W.) from line of Blissfield to the head waters and tributaries	Boiestown	Overseer..	100 00
	Carried forward			6,450 00

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers in the several Provinces, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK—*Continued.*

Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer or Warden.	Salary.
				\$ cts.
	Brought forward .....	.....		6,450 00
	<i>Northumberland County—Concluded.</i>			
Patrick Bergin	From Underhill's to Stephen Mitchell's, on S. W. Miramichi.....	Dumphey, W.O., Parish of Blackville, S.W., Miramichi.....	Warden ...	30 00
Thomas Smith	From lower end of Fingley's Island, on N.W. Miramichi, upwards, and the Big Sevogle.....	North Esk, Red Bank, W. O	do ...	30 00
Jared Blackmore....	From lower side of Ox Bow, on the Little South West, upwards.....	do do	Overseer..	50 00
Patrick Gillis.....	Little S. W. River and tributaries.....	do do	Warden ...	30 00
Denis Hogan.....	Renous River and tributaries	Renous Bridge, W.O....	do ...	30 00
Michael Donovan....	Renous River	Renous Bridge.....	do ...	30 00
John Shaddick.....	Big Sevogle to Square Forks.....	Sevogle	do ...	50 00
F. McDairmid.....	Napan and Black Rivers and tributaries.....	Napan, W. O., Chatham.....	do ...	30 00
John G. Williston..	Bay du Vin River and Bay, with Parish of Hardwick, Fox and other Islands and Stations on South side of Main Channel, Miramichi River..	Bay du Vin, W. O.....	Overseer..	100 00
James Russell	Miramichi Bay and Feeders	Lower Newcastle.....	do ...	150 00
Enoch A. Bamford..	South West Miramichi, within Parish of Blissfield.....	Blissfield.....	Warden ...	50 00
Samuel Freeze.....	From Doaktown to Hovey Islands, in the Parish of Blissfield, on the South West Miramichi River.....	Doaktown, Miramichi..	Overseer ..	100 00
Daniel Mathews....	From lower side of Ox Bow, on Little South West Miramichi, upwards....	Little South West Miramichi.....	Warden ...	30 00
Nat. Morehouse....	Arbo Settlement, Parish of Blackville, South West Miramichi.....	Arbo Settlement	do ...	30 00
J. Underhill	Coughlin Settlement, Parish of Blackville, South West Miramichi.....	Coughlan Settlement ..	do ...	30 00
John Doyle.....	Tabusintac and Bartibog Rivers.....	Bartibog.....	do ...	30 00
George Hubbard....	Whitney Settlement, N.W. Miramichi.	North Esk.....	do ...	50 00
John Blake.	Miramichi River and tributaries, from Point aux Carr to Middle Island....	Black Brook.....	do ...	70 00
Angus McIntosh ...	Miramichi River and tributaries, from Middle Island to Newcastle Ferry....	Chatham Head	do ...	30 00
Tubal Watling.....	Black River and tributaries in the Parish of Glenelg	Black River.....	do ...	30 00
Samuel Kingston...	Upper waters, N.W. Miramichi River, from Rolph's Crossing, upwards.....	.....	do ...	50 00
James Fitzpatrick..	Black River	Napan	do ...	30 00
M. Ryan.....	North West Miramichi.....	North Esk.....	do ...	30 00
M. Hayes.....	Dungarvon River.....	Renous River.....	do ...	30 00
	<i>Queen's County.</i>			
Isaiah Langan.....	Salmon River.....	Chipman, W. O. Gaspareaux.....	do ...	30 00
John Secord.....	Canaan River.....	Longs' Creek, Johnston	do ...	30 00
I. T. Hetherington..	From Cole's Island to foot of Washademoak Lake	Jenkins, W.O. Johnson	Overseer ..	100 00
Robert Philips.....	Head waters, Washademoak Lake....	.....	Warden ..	25 00
	Carried forward .....	.....		7,755 00

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers in the several Provinces, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK—*Concluded.*

Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer or Warden.	Salary.
				\$ cts.
	Brought forward			7,755 00
	<i>Restigouche County.</i>			
A. McPherson	From Belledune to Dalhousie	River Charlo	Overseer ..	100 00
J. A. Verge	The River Restigouche and its tribu- taries, in the Counties of Restigouche and Victoria, including also the waters of the Bay des Chaleurs	Cross Point, P.Q.	do ..	.....
	<i>Sunbury County.</i>			
G. W. Hoben	St. John River, Indiantown to County Line of York	Burton, W.O.	do ..	100 00
W. E. Taylor	do do do ..	Sheffield	Warden ..	30 00
John Noble	Miramichi Bay, Fox Island to Escu- minac		Overseer ..	100 00
	<i>St. John County.</i>			
Joseph O'Brien	St. John County	Carleton, St. John	Overseer ..	150 00
Wm. E. Skillen	Eastern part of St. John County, from Quaco Head to Goose River	St. Martins	do ..	100 00
	<i>Victoria County.</i>			
Thos. D. Ryan	County of Victoria	Grand Falls	Overseer ..	150 00
Chas. Roberts	Lower Division, Tobique River	Andover	Warden ..	30 00
Jno. McDougall	Three Brooks, Branch of Tobique River	Rocky Brook, Parish of Lorne	do ..	30 00
Jno. C. McCloskey	Salmon River	Andover	do ..	30 00
Donald Fraser	Tobique River	Arthurette, W.O.	do ..	30 00
Thos. Edgar	Middle Division, Tobique River	Three Rivers	do ..	30 00
J. McNab Cameron	Tobique River	Tobique River	do ..	30 00
Magloire Caron	Baker's Lake and adjoining streams ..		do ..	30 00
	<i>Westmoreland County.</i>			
W. B. Deacon	Shediac Harbour and River	Shediac	Overseer ..	100 00
D. T. Cormier	Dorchester Bay	Pré-d'en haut	do ..	60 00
Robt. Goodwin	The Parishes of Sackville and West- moreland	Bay Verte	do ..	100 00
	<i>York County.</i>			
Robert Orr	County of York	Fredericton	Overseer ..	150 00
J. Campbell	Grand Pass, on St. John River, upwards from Crock's Point to Lower Line of York County, in- cluding Nashwaak River	Kingsclear, W.O., Fre- dericton	Warden ..	60 00
Wm. Brown	St. John River, from Upper Line of York County to Crock's Point, on River St. John	Southampton	do ..	60 00
A. Moir	From Price's Bend to Burnt Hill, S. W. Miramichi	Bloomfield	do ..	30 00
A. Cunningham	Skiff and Palfrey Lakes		Overseer ..	50 00
	Total			9,305 00

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers in the several Provinces, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer or Warden.	Salary.
				\$ cts.
J. H. Duvar	Prince Edward Island.....	Alberton.....	Inspector of Fish- eries....	800 00
	<i>Queen's County.</i>			
Michael Ready.....	Winter River	Tracadie	Warden ...	30 00
Lionel Garnum....	do	Winter River.....	do ...	30 00
S. VanDerstine....	Vernon River.....	Vernon River.....	do ...	30 00
Geo. Stephensen....	New Glasgow River.....	New Glasgow	do ...	30 00
James Power.....	Huntley and Wheatley Rivers.....	Hunter River.....	do ...	30 00
Jonathan Delaney..	New London.....	New London.....	do ...	30 00
John Mathieson....	Bonshaw, from Appin Road to Dog River, and from South Wiltshire Road to the Coast.....	West River.....	do ...	30 00
Finlay Mackenzie..	Lots 60 and 62.....	Pinette River.....	do ...	30 00
Francis Stanley....	Charlottetown, including East, West and North Rivers	Charlottetown.....	do ...	30 00
Wm. Whitehead....	South West River	S. W. River.....	do ...	30 00
Thomas Murphy....	Trout River.....	Trout River.....	do ...	30 00
Peter Traynor.....	Johnston's River, including Oyster Fishery at its mouth	Johnston's River.....	do ...	30 00
	Orwell and Newtown Rivers.....	Orwell	do ...	30 00
W. Campbell.....	Cousin's Run.....	Cousin's Run.....	do ...	30 00
George F. Beers....	Pownal Bay and Seal River.....	Cherry Valley.....	do ...	30 00
James Howatt.....	Crapaud.....	Crapaud.....	do ...	30 00
	<i>Prince County.</i>			
Henry Clark	Dunk River and Egmont Bay.....	Summerside.....	Overseer..	200 00
D. L. Bryant.....	From western bank of Big Pierre Jac- ques River to the point where the North line of Lot 15 touches the shore of Egmont Bay.....	Enmore River.....	Warden ...	30 00
Calvin Howat.....	Tryon River.....	Tryon River.....	do ...	30 00
John Rix.....	Miminigash.....	Miminigash.....	do ...	30 00
James Ramsay.....	Lot 13, Trout River	Lot 13.....	do ...	30 00
Jas. A. McDonald..	Grand River.....	Grand River	do ...	30 00
John Tucker.....	Dunk River, Lot 25.....	Lot 25.....	do ...	30 00
Patrick McBride....	do do	do	do ...	30 00
William Burns.....	do do	do	do ...	30 00
James Nelligan....	Nail Pond and Skinner's Pond.....	Nail Pond.....	do ...	30 00
John Beaton.....	Lots 5, 6 and 10.....	Lot 10.....	do ...	30 00
Geo. A. Sharpe....	Lot 12, on the Narrows.....	Lot 12.....	do ...	30 00
John A. Sharpe....	Summerside, including Bedeque Bay and South part of Richmond Bay...	Summerside.....	do ...	30 00
John Chaisson	Tignish, from line of Lot No. 2, north- ward, to include Little and Big Tignish, and westward to Railway	Tignish.....	do ...	30 00
Chapel.....	Skinner's Pond, southward, from south end of Nail Pond to Black Pond, inclusive, and East to Rail- way.....	do	do ...	30 00
Peter Aylward.....	Casumpeque Bay and Inlet, from the Narrows to Kildare Capes.	Alberton.....	do ...	30 00
Alex. McDonald....	Dunk River.....	Freetown.....	do ...	30 00
Thos. Drummond..	Richard Bay and Malpeque.....	Indian River, Lot 18...	do ...	30 00
V. S. Gillis.....				
	Carried forward.....			1,990 00

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers in the several Provinces, &c.—*Concluded.*

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—*Concluded.*

Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer or Warden.	Salary. \$ cts.
	Brought forward.....			1,990 00
	<i>King's County.</i>			
Andrew Whelan...	Souris River.....	Souris River	Warden ...	30 00
Allan McDonald...	North Lake	North Lake.....	do ..	30 00
Malcolm Mathew- son.....	Grand River.....	Grand River.....	do ...	30 00
Daniel Reilly.....	Naufrage River.....	Naufrage River.....	do ...	30 00
	Montague, from Georgetown Road to Whim Road, and from County Line to the Coast.....	Montague River.....	do ...	30 00
John Lowe.....	Murray Harbour and River, including Lot 63 and 64.....	Murray Harbour	do ...	30 00
Peter Duffy.....	St. Peter's and Morell.....	St. Peter's.....	do ...	30 00
James Mitchell.....	First District of Morell.....	Peake's Road	do ...	30 00
John O'Brien.....	Second do	Morell River.....	do ...	30 00
Pat. McCullough.....	Third do	Peake's Road.....	do ...	30 00
J. H. Dingwell.....	Fourth do	Morell River.....	do ...	30 00
James Burke.....	Cardigan Bay.....	Georgetown	do ...	30 00
Robert Quinn.....	Brudenell River.....	Cardigan.....	do ...	30 00
John Conaghan.....	Bay Fortune, from Little River to Roll's Bay.....	Bay Fortune.....	do ...	30 00
Henry Morrow.....	Souris River.....	Souris.....	do ...	30 00
	Total.....			2,440 00

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Alex. C. Anderson	British Columbia.....	Victoria.....	Inspector of Fish- eries	1,000 00
Geo. Pittendreich.	do	New Westminster.....	Overseer..	500 00
	Total.....			1,500 00

RECAPITULATION.

Samuel Wilmot, Superintendent, Fish-Breeding Establishments in the Dominion.....	2,000 00
Ontario	8,545 00
Quebec	7,650 00
Nova Scotia.....	11,640 00
New Brunswick.....	9,305 00
Prince Edward Island.....	2,440 00
British Columbia.....	1,500 00
Total.....	43,080 00

No. 2.

NOVA SCOTIA.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE FISHERIES OF NOVA SCOTIA FOR THE YEAR
1883, BY W. H. ROGERS, ESQ., INSPECTOR.

AMHERST. 31st December, 1883.

Hon. A. W. McLELAN,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the fisheries of Nova Scotia for the year ending 31st December, 1883, together with synopses of the reports of the Overseers in the various fishing districts of this Province and the statistical returns from the various counties, as compiled by these officers; also a general table and recapitulation containing full statements of the several items, quantities and values, comprised in our entire fish crop for the year. I have also prepared comparative tables showing the increase or decrease in each county over the preceding year, as well as a table giving the increase or decrease with reference to each item, which will enable everyone to see what localities and what particular branches of the fisheries have improved or declined during the year.

It is, of course, not to be expected that these figures will show the exact quantities and values of fish taken, as with our limited staff of officers and the means within their reach, this could hardly be possible. Still, I am quite free to say that they are considerably under the actual yield.

I am gratified in being able to report an increase over the year 1882, which amounts to \$557,956; the total value of the year's business being \$7,689,874. This very gratifying increase is, as will be seen by reference to the returns, almost entirely confined to the items of cod and mackerel. The large prices obtained for these fish, and the invigorating effect of the bounty, have led to an addition of 143 schooners, chiefly bankers, to the fishing fleet during the year, giving employment to 1,526 additional men. As a result, many of our fishermen, who have been in the habit of going to the United States to man American vessels, stay at home, and find that they can do much better, as they not only save their travelling expenses to and from the States, but they have the bounty also, while their outfits can be obtained much cheaper here. These encouragements, together with the fact that large additions are being made to our fishing fleet, which will give employment to increased numbers of fishermen, will be likely to prevent the usual exodus of our fishermen to the States in the spring, and hence a large increase in the crop may, with confidence, be expected during the year 1884. Never in the history of this Province, was this branch of our industry so prosperous or those engaged in it so happy, comfortable and contented; never did the future look so hopefully bright.

SALMON.

The catch of these fish during the season was about the same as that of the previous year. As the late overseer, W. Anderson, of East Halifax, by an oversight which was not noticed until the report was printed, made a mistake by writing 49,950 lbs. of smoked salmon for 950 lbs., the deduction of this error—49,000 lbs.—from

last year's return, would give us about the same quantity for each year. This is an increase of over 100 per cent. each year over 1881. The total catch of salmon in this Province was, in the year:—

1880.....	383,550 lbs.
1881.....	279,943 "
1882.....	580,061 "
1883, after correction.....	575,940 "

Thus showing a very encouraging return, and there is every reason to expect a still larger increase next season, as the catch this year would have been much larger, had it not been that, during the spring months, the freshets were unusually high, thus interfering with net fishing, and later in the season, heavy gales destroyed many of the nets along the coast. As will be seen by reading the Overseers' reports, the rivers and estuaries were well filled with parent fish during the fall months, on their way up to their spawning beds, and there are now so many of the principal streams opened for their easy ascent, by means of the new fishways, that we may, in the ordinary course of things, look for very gratifying results, more especially since the results of artificial culture are beginning to give unmistakable evidence of its utility. I cannot refrain from again urging upon your attention the great importance of extending, at the earliest possible date, artificial culture of salmon to streams in Queen's, Shelburne and Yarmouth Counties, where these fish owing to their entering the rivers in March and April, command such prices as \$1.00 a pound, and sometimes more. There are several fine rivers, with extensive inland lakes and runs in each of these counties, where salmon could be bred to an almost unlimited extent, and become a large source of wealth to the country. As these counties do not receive their share of profit from the expenditure of public monies in railway and other enterprises, it would seem that they should receive such aid in other directions as are best calculated to improve and develop their material resources, and I am quite sure that no expenditure could be made which would render so certain, so large, or so profitable returns for the outlay. As to the continued decline of the salmon fisheries of North America during the past few years, up to 1881, I think that, with the yield of 1882 and 1883 before us, we may fairly conclude that the bottom has been reached, and as it has been with the alewife, herring and other branches of the fisheries, the increase of the past two years will prove to be but the beginning of a continued and gradual increase for some time to come, and that the prognostications of utter annihilation indulged in by certain people during the past, will prove to have been not well founded. It is very natural, when any branch of the fisheries falls short in any locality, for those interested to point to some local cause and even to local abuses for an explanation of the decline, but when (as was the case with the salmon and alewife fisheries during several years past), this decline is universal all along the Atlantic coast, there must be some general cause, a movement of the fish off the coast, which can only be temporary, and which will right itself in a few years at most. I can remember of such fluctuations in the alewife fishery, as well as in other branches of the fisheries.

ALEWIVES.

This branch of the fisheries shows a still further falling off from the yield of 1881. Still the catch is in excess of the average of the twelve years previous. This average was 10,675 bbls., so that the catch of the present year, being 18,346 bbls., is over 80 per cent. increase on such average, but this year's catch would have been greater had it not been for the high freshets in the rivers. A large run has, however, reached the lakes and will, therefore, tell favourably upon the future yield. Alewives are a much more important fish than the quantity entering into commerce would indicate; they run into the harbours and rivers early in the spring and are followed into the bays and along the coast by cod. They also furnish bait for the fishermen before they can get any other. Their young descend the rivers and brooks, during

the the month of September, in large numbers, and thus attract the mackrel and other larger fish into the bays. My new fishway is particularly well adapted for allowing these fish to pass over mill dams, as the flow of water going through it is so slow and smooth that they can, though much weaker than the salmon, pass up quite easy. As a result, I expect a largely increased run of these fish on the Liverpool River next spring, one of these ladders having been in operation there for four years. The following is the yield of from 1876 to 1883 :—

	Barrels.
1876	7,616
1877	5,443
1878	5,733
1879	9,409
1880	16,145
1881	22,474
1882	21,656
1883	18,346

These figures effectually dispose of the prediction of some people, who were intent upon enlightening the public on this subject during the years 1876, 1877 and 1878, when the yield was so small, and confirm the doctrine which I always maintained; and I entertain no doubt but the present yield will be largely excelled in the immediate future.

SHAD.

The shad fishery still continues to decline, the catch of the past season aggregating only 3,442 bbls., against 6,456 bbls. for the year before, and being but a little over one-third the usual crop. This is no proof, however, that the fishery is being destroyed, the same thing having occurred in all fisheries. As shad do not spawn in or ascend our rivers, but in those further south, and as the Americans are cultivating them artificially to a large extent, we may, with confidence, look for a large increase very soon—probably like the alewives fishery, a much larger yield than ever before. I feel quite satisfied that a year or two more will be sufficient to prove this point. I am aware that Inspector Venning contends that these fish spawn in our rivers. I am not quite sure what quantity ascend the St. John River, but it cannot be large. They do not ascend the rivers of our Province to any extent, and the few that do so go up with the alewives early in the spring, on the coast and estuaries of the Bay of Fundy, early in May, while the shad fishery does not commence until the 15th or 20th of June, continuing through August into September. On account of the scarcity of these fish, they sold in Boston as high as \$15 per bbl. during the past season.

HERRING.

With reference to this fishery, it will be remembered that fishermen complained that the bait used in lobster traps so contaminated the water that herring were deserting their usual haunts and spawning places, and that the fishery would soon be utterly ruined. Our returns, however, show that the average catch per annum, from 1869 to 1879, was 147,105 bbls., while during the four years from 1880 to 1883, the average catch was 183,443 bbls., or an annual increase of 36,338 barrels over the former period. This does not seem to indicate any evidence of the exhaustion or ruin of the fishery.

DIGBY CHICKENS.

This fishery, too, contrary to confident predictions, is showing unmistakable evidences of increased production and vitality. The average crop for the eleven years, from 1869 to 1879, was 28,000 boxes. During much of this period, sawdust was proclaimed the great enemy of this fishery. From 1880 to 1883, the yield was 92,893

boxes per annum, or over 300 per cent. over the average of the eleven years preceding. As these fish attracted much attention at the great International Fisheries Exhibition, and a larger demand may be looked for them, it is to be hoped they may continue to show an increase. The fishermen should themselves take every care in their modes of fishing, so as not to destroy too many of the young. If such care is taken I have no doubt that, at least, a decline may be prevented.

COD.

The cod fishery shows a large increase during the past year; the catch exceeding that of 1882 by no less than 110,041 quintals. The entire cod family yielded an average during the eleven years from 1869 to 1879, of 623,605 quintals, and during the four years from 1880 to 1883, 910,481 quintals per annum, or an average annual increase for the latter period over the former of 286,876 quintals, being equal to 45 per cent., and I think from the increased enterprise, stimulated largely by the bounty, we shall be able to report a much larger increase for the year 1884. Much complaint continues to be made by the shore fishermen against trawl fishing; but a law preventing this mode of fishing, if desirable, would be more difficult to enforce, and if prevented within the three mile limit, would still be practised outside, and thus continue to destroy the mother fish, as contended by some fishermen. An extensive market has been opened up in the Western States recently, and has proved quite remunerative. The method of curing is somewhat different from that ordinarily used. Our Yarmouth and other western fish dealers pay particular attention to this trade.

MACKEREL.

These fish are so uncertain in their movements that it is almost impossible to establish any theory regarding them. I have no doubt, however, that they move, principally, in search of food. The best thing that can be done, therefore, is to attract them into the bays and estuaries by keeping the streams well supplied with river fish, the young of which the mackerel devour eagerly. I do not think that the supply of mackerel can be appreciably reduced by all that may be taken for human food. Their natural enemies devour, probably, a thousand to every one that is caught, and the same, I think, is true of most all our coast and deep sea-fish. The following table, giving the catch of mackerel in Nova Scotia, during the past fifteen years, will show how suddenly they seem to increase or decrease, from year to year, and may furnish useful data to aid in eventually fixing upon some theory as to the cause of their migratory movements:—

1869	46,575 bbls.
1870	85,254 "
1871	228,152 "
1872	115,631 "
1873	141,005 "
1874	122,250 "
1875	91,232 "
1876	70,964 "
1877	113,638 "
1878	129,698 "
1879	101,559 "
1880	126,432 "
1881	63,373 "
1882	73,702 "
1883	88,608 "

Trap nets, which are now extensively used in Yarmouth, Shelburne, Queen's and Lunenburg, are found to be both an effective and economical mode of fishing, as much time is saved, which was formerly wasted, in watching the fish, in order to seine

them; the trap being always ready when the fish come, day or night, in rough weather or fine. By the old method of seining, schools of fish would come and go again without being noticed, and hence the fishing was rendered both expensive and uncertain. As in all such improvements, there has been, and still exists, considerable opposition among the fishermen to such innovations, and the adoption of the improvement is therefore rendered somewhat slow. The recent boom in the fishing industry will aid, however, in bearing down these antiquated notions, and bringing into use new and more expeditious methods and appliances for capturing as well as curing and marketing the products of our extensive and rapidly increasing fish farm.

LOBSTERS.

As will be seen by the accompanying table, this fishery, if judged by its annual yield, shows no signs of exhaustion. There are, nevertheless, many evidences that the natural source of supply is being overtaxed, and I fear a few years more will bring to view unmistakable proof of an exhaustion which will be alarming. On those portions of the coast where factories have existed for any length of time, the lobsters are much smaller than formerly—a sure evidence that the locality is being over-fished; and such is the state of matters now on a very large extent of coast. It would therefore, in my opinion, be a serious mistake to curtail the close season by a single day. If any change is to be made, I would recommend that a uniform close season be fixed from the 20th July to the end of August or 10th September, as during this period many lobsters are shedding their shells, while all are really unfit for food and ought not to be put on the market. These six or seven weeks would, I think, about cover the period in which the fish are in the state referred to on all parts of the coast, and would enable the packers to do considerable business during the fall months. Still, they appear generally to be satisfied with the present law, and most of them obey it faithfully. I detected two violations last summer, both of a pretty serious nature. One occurred in Yarmouth, and the other in Victoria, C.B. The one in the former place being the lighter offence, I fined the concern \$100; while the latter was fined \$200. The Overseer who permitted this violation to go on without enforcing the law was dismissed. I have no doubt these fines will have a salutary effect on the future actions of packers. Quite an extensive trade has recently sprung up in Yarmouth and Shelburne by shipping live lobsters to the United States in smacks built expressly for that purpose. As only the larger class of lobsters are used, it cannot, I think, affect the supply so adversely as the canning business, while the fishermen get much better prices than canners can afford to pay. There is, on this very account, naturally considerable opposition to this business on the part of the canners.

The number of cans put up in this Province since the year 1869, are as follows:—

1869.....	38,000	cans.
1870.....	553,000	"
1871.....	905,500	"
1872.....	2,422,058	"
1873.....	3,462,298	"
1874.....	5,612,545	"
1875.....	4,524,122	"
1876.....	3,348,720	"
1877.....	4,982,026	"
1878.....	5,574,092	"
1879.....	3,182,276	"
1880.....	4,082,140	"
1881.....	4,895,692	"
1882.....	4,965,477	"
1883.....	4,870,339	"

In addition to the above, there have been several thousand tons shipped alive from Yarmouth and Shelburne to the United States during the past two or three years—a profitable trade likely to increase in the future. The lobster is one of the most important items in our fisheries, and will become more and more so. Hence, every means should be adopted not only to facilitate the business but to protect the “raw material” from exhaustion. To this end, a rigid enforcement of an ample close season is indispensable, together with the protection of the female and small lobster.

BASS.

It is altogether probable that this fishing will increase in importance and productiveness, as valuable grounds have just been discovered at Tidnish, in the County of Cumberland, where some fifteen or twenty tons of fish were caught in a few days. It is quite likely that further developments will be made in the harbours further east, along the coast towards Pictou. More or less have been taken in the harbours on this coast during the summer, for many years past, but no effort has yet been made to take them in winter, through the ice. This Tidnish find will, however, stimulate enterprise in this direction.

SMELT.

The smelt fishery is rapidly coming into importance. The same laws and regulations now in force in New Brunswick will have to be enacted for this Province, in order to properly protect and develop this fishery.

TROUT.

These fish are also rapidly increasing in many of our streams. With improved fishways, allowing them to reach their spawning beds, they will rapidly multiply in our extensive inland waters.

EELS.

Eels are plentiful all around our coasts and becoming more productive and of greater importance. If they were properly prepared, a market might be opened for them in Germany and other continental countries.

FISHWAYS.

During the past year five new fishways were built and an old one rebuilt on the new model. I hope to have a large number put in the principal dams next summer. As the season during which they can advantageously be put in is short, it is difficult to construct many in each year, but as there are now several men available who understand their construction, I hope to have fifteen or twenty built during the coming summer. They should be put in all the dams in the Dominion as rapidly as possible. No part of our work is so important, nor will anything that can be done so readily and effectually dispose of the sawdust question as the free passage of fish through all dams. This being accomplished, we will have practical proof as to how much sawdust impedes either the ascent of the fish or their increase thereafter.

GENERAL REMARKS..

The following synopsis of the Overseers' annual reports will be found interesting, and much information of a practical nature and great value will be derived therefrom. Many of these officers take a great interest in their duties, and are vigilant in the enforcement of the laws, and I can in justice, both to them and to the public interest, say that both would be materially benefited were their pay increased. Men cannot be expected to devote the whole of their time to public interests with sufficient diligence and effectiveness when the pay is so small. The annual improvement observable in the inland fishery will, I think, fully warrant a more liberal expenditure in this branch of the public service,

There are some abuses practised in certain branches of the fisheries, which can and ought to be remedied. One of these is the practice indulged in, on some parts of the coast, of leaving herring and mackerel nets set during the day time. Much injury is done by this slovenly practice, and I would recommend that the prayer of the petitioners from Yarmouth and Shelburne Counties be granted, and that a regulation be made, compelling all herring nets to be raised before seven o'clock a m., and not to be set again until four o'clock p m., in these two Counties. These will show whether the observance and enforcement of such a regulation in the above named Counties justifies its adoption all along the coast. Information on this point, was asked from the Overseers a year or two ago, and the general opinion seemed then to prevail that such a law could not, in some cases, be either successfully enforced or voluntarily observed without very much loss of time, and that it could not be observed at all in stormy weather. I am, however, of opinion, that on certain parts of the coast, such a law is necessary and would be generally observed with great advantage to the fishermen themselves, particularly so in the neighbourhood of fish-traps.

The satisfactory results of the great Intercolonial Fisheries Exhibition, as far as Canada is concerned, must be particularly gratifying, and there can be no doubt that it will exert much influence toward a still further development of our valuable fish farm.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. H. ROGERS,
Inspector of Fisheries.

SYNOPSIS OF FISHERY OVERSEERS' REPORTS.

ANNAPOLIS COUNTY.

Overseer W. T. Carty, of Tupperville, reports that the catch of fish in Annapolis County for the pre-sent season is about the same as that of last. Herring did not visit all places at the same time, so that fishermen were led to unite their interests. There has been very little fishing in the Annapolis River. Mr. Carty could get no estimate of any salmon taken at Round Hill, although there were plenty in the brooks last spring. As there is good fishway on this stream, which is also one of the most shamefully poached in the Province, he would recommend that a night watchman be stationed at or near the mills or fishway during the period when the fish go up, otherwise, Round Hill stream will never properly be protected. The salmon do not attempt to go up in the day time, but lie below the dam until night, when they would at once go up, if not prevented by poachers.

ANTIGONISH COUNTY.

Overseer John McDonald, of Doctor's Brook, reports that although his returns show a larger total value of fish than those of previous years, yet that every kind of fish, excepting hake, had not been so scarce for many years past. The bounty given

by the Government had the happy effect of making fishermen more persevering. The demand was greater than usual, and the prices better. The lobster fishing business on the north and west side of Cape George nearly proved a failure during the past season. The new factory at Malignant Cove opened with good prospects, after much outlay of money and labour, but the owners were much disappointed in the catch of fish, while to further their misfortune, the factory was burnt at the close of the season. Another one, however, is now in course of erection. Of the many complaints of violations of the laws made during the season, nearly all proved groundless. One party was fined, and an illegally set net was seized.

CAPE BRETON COUNTY.

Overseer Francis Quinan, of Sydney, reports that the catch of salmon has been smaller than in any other year since his appointment. The fishermen have theories of their own to explain the falling off, but they do not seem at all satisfactory. It may be worthy of note however, that in August the fish were seen ascending the rivers to spawn, in larger numbers than usual. Herring also have been scarce, but mackerel have been rather more plentiful. More codfish have been taken by the resident fishermen this year, than last, but in addition to those, many persons from the country were allured by the high prices of the year before, and also by the bounty. There are now on the coast two establishments which take the fish from them, directly from their boats, at fair prices, thus saving further trouble. No one seems to prize alewives very highly, so that they are now having abundant time to multiply. Capelins appear to be coming into favour. Several barrels were taken in his district, not only for bait but also for food. On the whole, the result of the fishing season is very good. Had salmon and herring shown a fair average, the season's business would have been exceptionally good. A great quantity of the fish now caught at Mira Bay, and elsewhere along our coast, is carried off to other parts of the Province. Of the amount of their catch, he has no account to give, presuming that it will be reported at the ports where the vessels belong.

Overseer Alexander McDonald, of East Bay reports a large decrease in the catch of herring and codfish. The best herring fishing stations in his district are Mira Bay, Main-à-Dieu, and Scatterie. At these stations this fishery was a failure in comparison with other years. The fishermen were fully equipped for a good voyage, but were disappointed, as the fish did not enter the Bay. The decrease in the catch of codfish, was not owing to their scarcity, but to the loss of gear in the gale of 29 h August. Before the necessary repairs could be made, most of the best fishing was over. There is an increase in the catch of mackerel. There were not as many engaged in the salmon fishery as usual. The salmon were much more numerous in approaching their spawning beds. The lobster factory at Gabarus was in operation, but not on a very large scale. Another factory will be in operation at Main-à-Dieu next season. Mr. McDonald has no violations of the law to report.

Overseer York Barrington, of Sydney Mines, reports a greater catch of cod in his district than for many years. Herring were very scarce, but great quantities of mackerel were taken off the coast by American and Nova Scotia vessels, chiefly by use of seines. There are no vessels engaged in that fishing in his district, so there were but few taken. Salmon were very scarce, all being sold fresh and consumed at home.

COLCHESTER COUNTY.

Overseer Henry Blair, reports that fish have been very scarce in the Bay of Fundy. Some of the boats fished only part of time. There were some fine runs of salmon in the North and Salmon rivers during October and November. The only trouble in the way of violations of the law is with mill refuse. There are no fishways in this district, although they are very much needed at McMullin's mill, and up the Salmon River.

Overseer Henderson Gass, of Tatamagouche, reports that the run of salmon has been about the same as in previous years. There were no fines imposed, but he took possession of illegally set nets, for which he could find no owners.

Overseer J. W. Davison, of Little Bass River, reports a large decrease in the catch of shad, as compared with that of the three years previous. There is nothing remarkable in the fact, however, as it is quite common for the fishermen to be well rewarded for their labours for a number of years, and then for a time to have small remuneration, after a season of great expense and toil. The wind was very unfavourable all through the period for shad fishing. The shad were of a very good quality, however, and the fishermen realized high prices, those sent to the United States selling at about \$15 a barrel. Mr. Davison says the catch of salmon in the Bay exceeded that of any year since he has held office, although owing to the failure of the shad fishery, the business was not prosecuted so vigorously as usual. It was a very noticeable fact that those taken were much larger than they ordinarily are. The decrease in the catch of cod is owing to the fact that this fishery was not followed up as much as last year. Taking the whole season's business into consideration, the fishermen were very well paid for their labour.

DIGBY COUNTY.

Overseer Wm. B. Hanley, of Digby, states that the decrease in the catch in Digby county is owing to the fact that last year, an American company purchased large quantities of fish from the Wespport fishermen, while this season the amount was very much less. The cause of the great falling-off in shad does not seem to be known. The herring catch in Digby Basin was very large, there about twice the usual quantity smoked. Mr. Hanley visited Salmon River, where he found the fishway in a splendid state, it having been thoroughly repaired in the spring. He was informed that both salmon and alewives were seen ascending it. The regulations have been generally well observed, and all disputes were settled without litigation.

GUYSBORO' COUNTY.

Overseer James A. Tory reports that the season's business has been the best for several years past, being in excess of last year to the extent of \$73,878. This increase is attributable to several causes—the large and profitable catch of mackerel, the fleet of bank fishermen, and the bounty. The latter has had the good effect of stimulating the fishermen to keep more closely to their occupation, and has led to the employment of more men, many of those who had gone to the United States coming back, and prosecuting their business more profitably at home. The returns show the increase in the numbers of men employed, and also in the number and value of vessels. The bank fleet, although yet small, bids fair to become of no small importance. Mr. Tory states that he finds the lobster canning establishments too careless in regard to the size of the lobsters taken. He fears that the result will be the total annihilation of the lobster fishery. He therefore would urge a more stringent watch upon so valuable a fishery. The bank fishery has become of such importance, that the matter of bait to supply the vessels engaged in it, has become of serious importance. The great demand for bait has led the shore fishermen to adopt a mode of setting their nets and seines in such a manner that they are, to all intents and purposes, traps, the use of which, without license, is prohibited by law. The parties being

unable to pay for a license, the enforcement of the law will prevent this mode of fishing, which is very injurious to those people as well as ruinous to the "bankers." Mr. Tory would, therefore, recommend that some legislation in reference to this matter be made to meet the emergency.

The river or fresh water fisheries are of small importance in comparison with the shore and bank. In connection with the former, he has no complaint to make. A large freshet both in the spring and autumn, enabled the fish to ascend all the rivers unmolested.

Overseer Allan McQuarrie, of Sherbrooke, reports a large increase in the catch of herring, mackerel, cod and salmon. He attributes the increase mainly to the bounty of the past year. Many of our fishermen, he says, have been happily disappointed in the faithfulness with which the Government fulfilled their promise relative to the payment of the bounty. Numbers of them were fearful, indeed of little faith, inasmuch that many did not even think it worth while to trouble themselves, or even file their claims. But now, the scales have fallen from their eyes, and they are satisfied that their rights have been faithfully and honestly conceded them, and this year they have put forth renewed energy, and are preparing to prosecute their arduous occupation in the future with yet more vigour and enterprise. Mr. McQuarrie calls attention to the accumulation of saw-dust on the flats of the Liscombe River, and also to the dilapidated condition of many of the fish-ways on the streams. For several weeks the beach at Indian Harbour has been entirely shut up, and fish can neither get up or down. He thinks the trifling sum petitioned for, should readily be granted to keep open so important a stream. The want of wardens on the shore from Isaac's Harbour to the Halifax county line is strongly felt. The salmon trout fishery in this district is well worthy the protection of vigilant wardens. Mr. McQuarrie complains also of the obstructions on Country Harbour river, which afford poachers the greatest facility for capturing all the fish that attempt to pass up. The sum of \$30 or \$40 would be sufficient to clear them out. Poaching still exists to some extent, especially in the form of sweeping for salmon, shad, and, in fact, all varieties of fish.

HALIFAX COUNTY.

Overseer John Fitzgerald, of Portuguese Cove, reports an increase in the catch of his district of about \$5,000. Mackerel and cod were plentiful, hake were very scarce while the catch of salmon and alewives was about the same as last year. The regulations regarding the close time for lobsters give satisfaction to both fishermen and packers. The fishways in the Hubbard and Indian rivers, put in by the Inspector are all that can be desired. During the year three persons were fined for putting saw-dust in the Sackville river, and one for violating the regulation in regard to seines.

Overseer Isaac Gaetz, of Musquodoboit Harbour, reports that since his appointment he has been endeavouring to make himself thoroughly acquainted with his district and the duties of his office. He has in his charge 100 miles of coast indented with twenty estuaries extending from five to fifteen miles inland, for the most part settled with fishermen on both sides. Most of them make good harbours for vessels, the others furnishing ample facilities for boat fishing. It has thus far been his object to get acquainted with as many of the fishermen as possible, and to endeavour to show them that the laws have been framed in their interest, and that it is wisdom on their part to respect them. He finds that most of the wardens are faithful in their duties, but that others need a good deal of pushing. Offenders have been cautioned that in the future, he would not be disposed to be at all lenient in the discharge of his duties. In many districts poaching has been reduced to a minimum. The work of collecting Statistics he finds the most arduous, owing principally to the fact, that fishermen live very commonly in almost inaccessible localities. The fishermen are unanimous in the opinion that the season just closed has been about the worst in their experience, for prosecuting their work in small boats. The season has been exceptionally rough, and to this fact may be attributed the falling off in the catch of fish in most districts along the shore. Salmon fishing is carried on only to a limited

extent in this district. These fish are doubtless very scarce in comparison with what they used to be. Several men at the Sheet and Musquodoboit Harbours, who some twenty years ago used to catch from 300 to 400 salmon, now report from forty to forty-five. The overseer believes that the greater number of salmon take the rivers during the close season.

Mackerel made their appearance in great quantities this fall, but owing to easterly winds prevailing, very few were caught. Herring were abundant, and as they commanded a good price, they made up what otherwise would have been a poor season. The catch of codfish was light, considering the number of vessels, boats, and men employed, owing, probably to the prevalence of rough weather. Haddock, hake and halibut, also seemed scarce. The catch of alewives was exceedingly light. Mr. Gaetz thinks that this may be accounted for by the fact, that the rivers were very high, and that the fish escaped the nets. He was led to this opinion knowing that the young ones were seen coming down the river in great abundance. The theory of fishermen is that the ice blockade last year drove them in shore. Sea-trout seemed to be more plentiful than for some years before. It is difficult to get an accurate account of the quantity caught, as very few are marketed. The smelt and eel fishery is becoming quite important in parts of the district. Large quantities are taken to Halifax every winter. The lobster fishery is by far the most important branch in some parts of the county. Between Ecum Secum and Beaver Harbour there were three packing establishments in operation. At some of the factories the quantity packed is much less than that of former years, chiefly owing to the fact, that the European market was dull, and that the prices offered by packers were so small that the fishermen did not consider it worth their while to fish. So far as the overseer can learn from the fishermen, the lobsters are by no means exhausted in quantity or greatly reduced in size. Fishermen and packers all agree that the close season as at present existing, is a wise provision, but the fishermen are very much opposed to the nine-inch gauge. The overseer endeavoured, as far as possible, to have the fishways kept open and as efficient as he can, as at present constructed. He believes the new ladder is the only one that fully answers the purpose for which it is intended.

HANTS COUNTY.

Overseer T. B. O'Brien, of Maitland, reports a decrease of the catch of almost all kinds of fish, with the exception of salmon, which shows an increase over that of the past four years. No herring, cod or haddock were taken, and the catch of shad was very small in comparison with former years. Owing to their scarcity, unusually high prices were obtained. From \$12 to \$14 per bbl. were paid, and even at such prices, the supply was not equal to the demand. Early in the season fishermen became disappointed, and sought other employment. Had it not been for this, the catch would, of course, been much larger. There were more alewives in the Shubenacadie river than for a number of years past, although the catch reported is much smaller, the reason being that at the time the alewives were ascending the water was much deeper than usual, and consequently there was a much better chance for them to ascend without being taken.

INVERNESS COUNTY.

Overseer D. F. McLean, of Port Hood, reports as follows:—

"The return for the Western division of this county shows an increase in the following branches of our fisheries: salmon, mackerel, herring, cod, haddock, halibut, shad, bass, trout, smelt and eels, while there is a small decrease in alewives, oysters and lobsters.

"The total value of the fisheries in the different districts named in the return aggregates \$243,007.25, showing an increase on the whole, over the year 1882, of nearly 60 per cent. Of this amount I have estimated the quantity entered for home consumption, at \$42,850.00. The large increase in the fisheries, over that of last

year, may be attributed to two causes: first, a more vigorous prosecution of the fisheries; secondly, storms that would tend to drive fish off this coast, were less frequent this year than for several years past. The fishing bounty granted by the Government proved a valuable boon to fishermen in this part of Inverness County. It was paid here in the month of May, at a time which assisted the fishermen very materially in repairing their boats, procuring additional fishing gear, and in many other respects. The extra efforts put forth by fishermen to catch the required quantity and serve the necessary time to secure the bounty, proves conclusively that it gives this important industry the desired encouragement. That the Dominion Government have taken a step in the right direction in placing an Act upon the Statute book, securing this money for our fishermen, is an incontrovertible fact.

"This year proved exceptionally good for fishing on the coast. Mackerel and codfish have been taken in abundance up to the first of December. The close season was well observed. As far as poaching is concerned, no violations of the law were reported to me. A few complaints were made in reference to obstructions in rivers. In every instance, I visited the localities and explained the law to the parties charged, who removed such obstructions without further trouble, there being no evidence of intention to violate the fishery laws. Both of the lobster-canning establishments were closed at the latter end of July. I would still recommend that no change be made in the close season. Any further extension of the fishing season will tend to impair this important branch of our fisheries; in fact, further restrictions will, ere long, be necessary, otherwise there will be danger of it being exhausted. I contend that in the majority of cases, lobsters caught in the month of August are unfit for food. In several districts of the Province packers have found it almost impossible to preserve them in cans during that month, owing to their sickly condition. That the present mode of protecting our fisheries has done a great deal of good admits of no doubt, and that the law should be rigorously enforced, is an absolute necessity."

Overseer James Coady, of south-west Margaree, reports an increased catch in his district amounting in value to \$33,000. This large increase is owing, chiefly, to the very large catch of mackerel, codfish and haddock. The small catch of herring was owing to the early appearance of these fish, and the unfavourable weather. Salmon were scarce during the first part of the season, the rivers being unusually low and clear. In September and October there were several fine runs, and the rivers were in a good condition. Salmon were never before so plentiful on their spawning grounds. The value of fish used for home consumption is estimated at \$20,200. The close season was never better observed.

Overseer David Ross, of north-east Margaree, reports a large increase in the catch of cod, owing, in a great measure, to a much more extensive fitting out, and also to the absence of ice at a very early date in the year. The catch of mackerel is unusually large, and the prices realized far above those obtained in other years. The lobster factory at Cheticamp closed about the middle of July, on account of the scarcity of fish. The catch of salmon on the shore was below the average. The spawning grounds on the north east branch of the Margaree River were never better supplied with fish. Two hundred and thirty salmon were taken out of the north-east branch to supply spawn for the Sydney hatchery, but even then the grounds seemed to teem with them. The close season was particularly well observed.

KING'S COUNTY.

Overseer John E. Starr, of Starr's Point, reports a decline in the catch of shad, and herring for smoking. Shad do not appear to have run up the Bay of Fundy this season in their usual numbers. The herring fishery may have been somewhat interfered with by strangers who have visited the harbours of the Bay, and who, it is said, have taken away some 72,000 bbls of herring, in addition to some line fish. This, of course, provokes considerable complaint, but the only remedy is greater diligence on the part of resident fishermen. Mr. Starr finds all the fishermen quite willing to comply with the regulations of the law.

Overseer Ruben F. Reid, of Wolfville, reports an almost total failure in the catch of alewives, and a large falling off in the catch of salmon. He still recommends some improvements in the fish-pass at White Rock Mills. Young alewives have gone down the river to the sea in considerable numbers. The same thing occurred three years ago, and it is reasonable to expect that a much larger quantity of fish will return to the Gaspereaux next spring, than for many years past.

LUNenburg COUNTY.

Overseer Geo. W. Redden, of Chester, reports a large increase in the catch of salmon, owing, principally to the Department re-stocking the rivers. There is also an increase in the catch of alewives, but a marked decrease in that of mackerel. Herring were very plentiful, while cod and the other varieties were about the average. The prices of all fish being high, the fishermen will be comfortably provided for. There is a great necessity for the removal of obstructions on Larder's and Upper Gold Rivers and at East River Falls. The laws have been well observed, with but few exceptions.

Overseer C. E. Goddard, of Bridgewater, says that salmon entered the La Have River early this year. The first were taken on the 25th of April, below Davison's mill. It was not until the 14th of June that any were seen at the second mill, a day or two after which they were seen passing up Cook's dam. The run of last spring was the largest seen for many seasons, about 200 being taken from the mouth of the river to Davison's lower dam. A fisherman remarked that it was several years since it was thought of any use to set a net. The quantity of alewives is diminishing annually, a fact to be regretted, as they are what the inhabitants crave for, being actually the poor man's fish. A few shad are occasionally seen, seeking in vain for their spawning grounds. The past season's experience has verified Mr. Goddard's formerly expressed opinion, that the ladders in Davison's dam, running as they do so far below the dams, are comparatively useless as a passage for fish. The constant flow of waste water, the run below, proceeding from the mill while sawing, and the light from the burning slabs, attract the fish to that side of the river, and they remain there in large numbers in deep holes, while not any are to be found on the side where the ladders are. He found the fishway in Cook's mill entirely destroyed, and was informed that a rock detached from the railway track had smashed in the top and buckets, while the rest was carried off by a freshet. He concluded it was best merely to clean out the passage, until it was determined whether a ladder, on the new model, should be built in its place. The locality is not the best that could be selected, as it is a place where a ladder is very likely to be destroyed, or damaged by ice and logs. As soon as the salmon struck in, Mr. Goddard visited the mills and notified the owners keep a passage open for fish. The general reply was "get them over Davison's dams, and we will see that they get over ours." He again visited the mills while the salmon were passing up, and saw that passages were open. On receiving information that some persons were netting fish in Sherbrooke Lake, he proceeded there, and found that two persons were encamped there and that they had been catching togue and large trout in nets. The men made their escape into the woods, and at the time he was not able to find out their names. He has since obtained that of one, and has issued a summons against him. The fine fishing of the lake has been nearly destroyed by nets set in the spawning seasons. The quantity of sawdust and rubbish put into the river from the mills is injurious both to the fisheries and to navigation. The owners of the mills have been notified to cease. Eight men were arrested for poaching, but as they were unable to pay fines, they were allowed to go, promising not to do so again. Only a few nights afterwards, one of them was found poaching again, but he has not been seen since.

Overseer H. S. Jost, of the Western Division, reports the total loss of two bunkers and one of the north bay vessels with nearly all their crews, and also the partial loss of gear and materials in other cases. There is an increase in the value of the fisheries in his district the present season over that of last year, of more than a quarter million of dollars, owing largely to the fact that a greater number of vessels have been employed

there being about forty new ones added to the fleet. The shore fishery has not been very productive. Mackerel have been very scarce, and no line fishing seems to have been remunerative. There is not much done in the lobster canning business in this district. If the new business of supplying the United States with live lobsters from the shores of Nova Scotia, by the employment of smacks for carrying them, increases, the lobster fishery and canning business will soon be of the past, and the shores of Nova Scotia will soon be as those of Maine and Massachusetts. As it now is, we hear of many factories being closed in consequence of the poorness of the business. But few salmon are now reported. Petite Rivière still has a few, but the La Have has been about exhausted. The large mill dams running directly across the river, from side to side, appear to be altogether too much for the salmon.

PICTOU COUNTY.

Overseer D. G. McDonald, of Lismore, reports that salmon were scarcer this season than last. Other deep-sea fish were, however, more plentiful than usual. Those who wish to prosecute deep-sea fishing extensively find better fishing grounds in the neighbouring County of Antigonish, and in the summer such persons generally go there. The higher prices paid for salmon made up fully the deficiency in the catch. Mr. McDonald does not think it probable that the price of salmon will ever again be so low as in years previous to 1882. The brisk state of general trade, the consumption by the various collieries, the increasing demands from other countries, would fully account for the higher prices, but the custom of freezing fish for export to Europe, which is yearly becoming more general, will doubtless bring permanent results. The salmon season is short, the supply of fish never so abundant as that of herring, mackerel, or cod, the fishing grounds comparatively small, hence a continued market for more salmon than will ever be offered for sale is evidently awaiting the fishermen. It is worthy of note, that though there was a deficiency during the summer, yet at the spawning time more fish than usual are known to have ascended the fresh-water streams. They have been seen in Mill Brook for the first time in about forty years. It will be easily understood why the canning of salmon has ceased to be carried on in so many places—refrigerator, preserve the fish at less expense. Lobsters, however, were caught and canned at each of the three establishments on Pictou Island. On the opposite mainland coast, two establishments, which had done some work in previous years, were closed. The scarcity of lobsters along the mainland, while they are plentiful at Pictou Island, some 10 miles distant seems to be perfectly unaccountable. Poaching is, no doubt, practised to a small extent, though with great caution and secrecy. One night in October, a whole gang of persons, masked and otherwise disguised, appeared at Barney's River with torches, spears and other appliances. The Warden was unable to identify the parties, and although a careful investigation was held, Mr. McDonald failed to discover grounds for a conviction. He thinks it would be advisable, in order utterly to abolish the few remnants of poaching still found, to pay Wardens by the night and make it obligatory that they watch the whole of every night of the poaching season. This would add little or nothing to the expense, and would doubtless be more effectual.

QUEEN'S COUNTY

Overseer John Fitzgerald reports another increase in the catch of salmon. The fact that much of the increase was at the upper waters of the river, proves that there have been but few obstructions in the river during the fishing season. Large numbers of salmon have also been seen at the different spawning grounds. He has taken great pains to prevent any interference with the fish at or near the spawning places, during the close season. There has been an increase of about 500 barrels in the catch of alewives, all of which were caught at the upper part of the river. Smelt were also more plentiful. Sea-trout are also commencing to visit the river, after an absence of many years. The Wood Pulp Company has this year built two dams on Melega Lake, on one of the largest feeders of the river. Mr. Fitzgerald made several visits to the dam, while in the course of construction, and is pleased to be able to state

that there are efficient fish-passes in both dams: The officials of the Company have always shown a desire to do all in their power for the preservation of the fisheries. In proof of this, Mr. Fitzgerald refers to the fact that, though they have developed one of the best water powers in the Province, the fish have increased since they have began operations, and also that when it was brought to their notice that the fish pass in one of the dams was imperfect, they cheerfully, though at considerable expense and trouble, remedied the defect.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Overseer D. Cameron, of St. Peter's, reports a better catch of cod than last year; the increase being 1,206 quintals. The catch of mackerel is also greater than that of last year, there being an increase of 1,367 bbls. There is a decrease of 1,241 bbls. of herring, and also a decrease of 73,000 cans of lobsters, the latter due to the closing of the factory at St. Peter's Island. Fishermen seem well satisfied with the yield, and they procured fair prices for their fish. This, with the aid of the bounty, places them in good circumstances for the year.

Overseer Francis Marmeau, of Arichat, reports an increase in the catch of cod, haddock, herring and mackerel. He attributes the increase to the encouragement the fishermen received from the high prices of the previous year.

SHELburne COUNTY.

Overseer W. J. McGill, of Shelburne, says that eight new vessels have been added to the fishing fleet, all of which are larger and of a better class than those commonly in use. The vessels engaged in bank fishing returned with average fares, showing an increase, however, of 22,199 quintals. Dry fish did not command so high a price as the year before, and consequently the business has not been so remunerative. There is an increase of 956 bbls. of herring. These fish are in good demand, and prices have ruled high, thus making the business a profitable one. Trap fishing for mackerel has been a success. The small deficiency is attributable to the failure in net fishing. Lobsters were about as plentiful as in former years. The large decrease in the number of cans is due to the fact that a great many were sold in the shell to American smacks, for the Boston market. This business will probably be prosecuted more extensively next season, as quite a number of smacks are expected to run between Shelburne and Boston. There is one of 70 feet keel, now in course of construction, to be launched next spring. As smacks pay a much larger price for lobsters than the packers, they will certainly have a damaging effect on the factories. There is no improvement in the alewife fishing, owing largely to the want of proper fishways. Mr. McGill is, however, pleased to note improvements in this matter. The fishway on Roseway River has been completed, at a cost to the mill-owners of about \$200. Quite a number of fall salmon were seen passing it. That at Clyde River continues satisfactory. If the new one built in the Stewart, Freeman & Co.'s dam at Jordan River proves as satisfactory as the one on the Clyde, it will supply a long felt want. Mr. McGill, in closing, says: "As our rivers are now in a better condition for the passage of fish, steps should be taken to stock our fine lakes with young salmon." This is, I consider, a very important matter and should receive due consideration.

VICTORIA COUNTY.

Overseer M. McIntosh, of Aspy Bay, reports that, immediately after receiving his appointment, he began his tour for the collection of statistics. He states that the season's fishing has been remunerative. Cod fishing was especially brisk at Green Cove, Neil's Harbour and New Haven. South Harbour was formerly renowned for oysters; a vast quantity of small ones were seen a few years ago, and they are not in any way molested. On North Harbour River, the best salmon stream in the County, there are two Wardens, but it does not appear that they exert themselves to any great extent. A Warden ought to be appointed for the upper settlement. The Warden for Salmon River, Bay St. Lawrence, is altogether too old for the proper discharge of

his duties. A young man should be appointed in his place. Fishermen were, on the whole, never better off in regard to winter supply than they are this season.

Overseer D. McRae, of Baddeck, reports that during the early part of the season the catch of fish was very large, but that the fall fishery was almost a complete failure. The total catch, consequently, only slightly exceeds that of last year. On the whole, however, the season has been a prosperous one, as the prices obtained for all kinds of fish have been exceptionally high. The rivers have been carefully watched, as heretofore, and one violation of the law was detected and the offender punished. The Indians at the mouth of Middle River, who seem to use their spears in spite of the law cause a great deal of trouble. One of them was captured, and his confinement in gaol for a short time has had a salutary effect on his fellows. Three cases of violation of the law, besides this, are now under consideration, sufficient evidence to identify the parties not being as yet obtained.

YARMOUTH COUNTY.

Overseer Enos Gardner, of Tusket, reports an increase over last year of over \$150,000. The amount used for home consumption was about \$75,000 in value. He continues, as follows: "On account of the high prices obtained last year, large preparations were made for fishing this season, and quite a number of new vessels, well fitted, were added to the fleet, and I am pleased to report that they all made successful trips. Bank fishermen all got full fares, and the shore fishermen, with very few exceptions, made large catches, and, as they sold their fish early, got good prices. The fishermen generally are in a very prosperous condition, and money is plentiful with them. The trapnets for mackerel all got a fair quantity, some of them making large dividends. The trap at Sanford was one day completely filled. It was estimated that there were 2,000 bbls. in it, but, owing to bad judgment in repairing their old netting with new twine, the pressure was so great that it burst, and most of the fish were lost. Had this not happened, the trap would have made a large summer's work, and as it was, a small dividend was made.

"The return of our river fishery for alewives and salmon is much less than last year. Both these fish struck in early, and in large quantities, but owing to the height of the freshet on the river, the fish could not be taken. It is the opinion of the fishermen that quite as many alewives came in the river as last year, but that they could not be caught, for this reason. The salmon, after the first run, were not so plentiful, and I trust there will be a hatchery put on our river to increase this fish, as the price obtained for the early caught salmon is \$1 per lb. in the American market. The price of alewives was also high, they selling readily for \$1.50 per barrel. In the early part of the summer, the water got very low in the rivers, and continued so until October. In fact, it has not been known to be so low for many years. As there were obstructions on the river, and as the young fish could not get down without assistance, I decided to have the obstructions removed, and also to keep a good look-out for parties who are in the habit of putting in eel weirs, which destroy large quantities of young fish. I placed this matter in the hands of John A. Hatfield, Warden, who, with others to assist him, cleared the main river and branches of obstructions, and gave the young fish a good passage. A report of his doings is annexed. Our rivers are now in good order, and I look for a large increase of alewives and salmon, as the young fish came down the rivers in large numbers. I know this from personal observation, and from the information of others who saw them." Mr. Gardner goes on to say that he visited the Argyle River, on 27th September, with Warden Joseph M. White, where they found the water so low that he had to hire a man to clear out the obstructions. Above tidal waters were found eel weirs and flumes, closing the river from side to side. One Capt. Samuel Hobbs admitted that he had put one of them in, and he was fined \$10.

"The new fishway put in at Carleton Mill dam, under the Inspectors' direction, has given general satisfaction. All who have spoken of it to me, say they are quite satisfied that it will give the fish a free pass. The work was done in a substantial and

workmanlike manner. There appears to be no doubt in the minds of anyone that the fish-ladder will be a success.

The new industry of shipping live lobsters to the United States was prosecuted with renewed energy and a successful business was done. Lobsters valued here at \$20,000 were shipped by steamers to the United States, being four times as much as last year. Canning factories in consequence found it hard to get lobsters for their business, and the factory at Lower Argyle put up only about one-third the quantity they did last year. I visited the factory at Little River on 28th July, and informed the owner that there would be no extension of time after 1st August. They had a large quantity of lobsters on hand boiled, which were of a very good size but of an inferior quality. Mr. Gardner next refers to McDonnell's factory at Lower Argyle, saying that he gave Mr. McDonnell up to 4th August to clear up the lobster on hand. He was quite surprised that he should continue packing after that, as he has always taken a great interest in the preservation of the fishery, having for years past, advanced the argument that the lobsters should not be taken in July or August, as they were unfit for food.

"The herring fishery," he continues, "has been very good this year, their quality and size being much better than formerly. The reason given by the fishermen for the improvement, is this—when the trap-nets were first put down in the county, large quantities of what they called shack fish were caught. This year very few of that kind of fish were taken, and herring have kept increasing from year to year. This year the fishermen said the coast was alive with them, and that if the trap-nets had been kept down, very large quantities would have been taken. There are large preparations being made for all the fisheries next year, and many fishermen who formerly went to the United States, will stay at home and help to build up a large business here. With the bounty that is given and the market at hand, there is no doubt that our fishing industry will grow larger every year, as it has been growing for several years past. The regulations have been fairly observed, as most of the fishermen see that it is to their advantage."

Warden John A. Hatfield makes the following report to Overseer Gardner:—"On your suggestion, that it would be well to have the Tusket River and its tributaries, cleared of the obstacles which hinder the free passage of alewives down to the tidal waters, I proceeded with three men and a punt to Kemptville, a distance of sixteen miles, thence went down the main Tusket River to Coldstream, and found several eel weirs across the main river, which were destroying large quantities of young fish. I removed the weirs and made a free passage for the fish. We then went up Coldstream into Canoe Lake, a distance of four miles, and found an eel weir across said stream, which had in it quite a quantity of dead herring. We destroyed the weir and opened up a free passage, by clearing out stones, &c., at several points. We then went down Main River to Indian Falls, and there hired a team and took the punt through to Bigger's Lake, and cleared out a brook which leads from the lake to Little Fork River—a mile in length—and found a quantity of young fish dead. In the spring when the water is high, the fish ascend in large quantities to this lake, and there spawn. In the summer and fall the brook becomes dry, or almost so, in many places, so that the young fish cannot get down, and consequently die. By clearing out this brook they have ready access from the lake to the river. We then went up Little Fork River to the Bad Falls, and there found a mill dam across the river with its gates all closed, and thousands of young fish above the dam that could not get down—also a quantity of dead fish under the dam. The falls below the dam were filled up with slabs, stones and brush. I cleared the falls of this rubbish, cut a gate through the dam and built a sluice-way, to let the young fish through. We then descended the river and found three eel weirs in Little Fork Falls, which were destroyed. From thence we went up Mispou Branch, and found it all clear. Thence down the Main River, to tidal waters, a distance of about fifteen miles, and found many obstructions to the free passage of fish going either up or down. In my opinion, the few days of labour spent in the foregoing work, were much needed and of great advantage to the increase of the fisheries on this river."

RETURN showing the Number, Quantity and Value of Fishing

DISTRICT.	FISHING MATERIAL.				KINDS									
	Nets.		Weirs.		Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, smoked, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.	Mackerel, in cans.	Herring, barrels.	Herring, smoked, in boxes.	Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.
	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.										
<i>Annapolis.</i>		\$		\$										
Margaretville and Port George	22540	5170	3	600	...	2620	...	...	...	...	7000	3000	.....	175
Port Lorne and Chute's Cove ..	10000	5000	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	3470	.....	.....	375
Phiney and Parker's Cove ..	8750	4375	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	6830	.....	.....	250
Hudson, Delap, and Gut Station	5000	2500	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2000	.....	.....	100
Annapolis Basin .....	.....	.....	8	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	660	12000	.....	100
South Basin	100	75	15	1670	...	...	...	...	...	...	278	19425	.....	1263
Lequill River .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	780	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	5	.....
Totals	46390	17120	26	3070	...	4400	...	...	...	...	20238	34425	5	2263
<i>Antigonish.</i>														
Arisaig	4500	6000	.....	.....	...	13500	...	...	150	...	40	.....	.....	150
Morristown	4000	7000	.....	.....	...	13600	...	...	200	...	50	.....	10	175
Antigonish	3200	5800	.....	.....	...	15900	...	...	120	...	10	.....	.....	12
Tracadie	3100	600	.....	.....	...	8900	...	...	300	...	100	.....	15	80
Totals	14800	19400	.....	.....	...	51900	...	...	770	...	200	.....	25	417

Material, Kinds and Quantities of Fish, &c.—Nova Scotia.

OF FISH.													FISH PRODUCTS.			VALUE.	
Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Pollock, cwt.	Hake Sounds, lbs.	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Squid, barrels.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as bait, barrels.		Fish used as manure, barrels.
.....	50	.....	400	7000	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	325	...	1300	.....	33,074 00
.....	160	.....	500	2000	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1000	...	1000	.....	19,053 75
.....	100	.....	550	4000	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	850	...	1106	.....	32,000 00
.....	100	.....	500	5000	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	700	...	100	.....	11,330 00
.....	200	.....	600	4000	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	...	200	.....	9,725 00
.....	1300	6000	1600	20000	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3468	2400	500	.....	33,611 45
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	176 00
.....	1910	6000	4150	42000	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7143	2400	4200	.....	138,970 20
.....
.....	.....	1080	520	.....	...	1000	.....	.....	5000	...	.....	120000	400	200	.....	.....	26,717 50
.....	.....	1000	453	.....	...	1200	.....	.....	4000	.....	.....	55000	370	300	.....	.....	17,398 75
.....	.....	100	60	.....	...	2000	4000	.....	7000	100	80	100000	80	8	.....	.....	6,701 00
.....	.....	200	195	.....	...	.....	5000	.....	6000	140	210	.....	150	200	.....	.....	24,310 00
.....	.....	2380	1230	.....	...	4200	9000	...	22000	240	270	275000	1000	708	.....	.....	75,127 25

RETURN showing the Number, Quantity and Value of Fishing

DISTRICT.	FISHING MATERIAL				KINDS										
	Nets.		Weirs.		Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, smoked, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.	Mackerel, in cans.	Herring, barrels.	Herring, smoked, in boxes.	Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	
	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.											
		\$		\$											
Cape Breton.															
Marion Bridge to False Bay Beach.....	4,200	1,600	.....	.....	9	800	...	...	12	...	380	.....	31	1,230
False Bay Beach to Long Beach.....	5,400	2,000	.....	.....	.....	100	...	...	38	...	1,460	.....	.....	2,055
Long Beach to Little Glace Bay	3,400	1,250	.....	.....	.....	200	...	...	26	...	631	.....	.....	435
Lingan to South Bar.....	2,860	1,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	13	...	440	.....	.....	340
South Bar to North-West Arm and Point Edward...	5,300	2,100	.....	.....	.....	600	...	...	3	...	475	150	55	290
North of East Bay to Point Aconi.....	920	506	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	10	...	150	.....	.....	2,170
Fife's Mill and Little Pond.	120	66	.....	.....	.....	100	...	...	.....	...	50	.....	12	150
Mill Pond	80	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	50	.....	.....	400
.....	Home consumption
Big Pond	160	88	.....	.....	.....	100	...	...	.....	...	100	.....	.....	140
Lloyd's Cove	80	44	.....	.....	.....	50	...	...	.....	...	50	.....	.....	80
North Bar.....	200	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	100	.....	.....	200
North-West Arm	320	176	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	100	.....	.....	60
Litche's Creek.....	86	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	50	.....	8	.....
Ball's Bridge.....	160	88	.....	.....	.....	50	...	...	.....	...	50	.....	7	80
Black Brook.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Horn's Mill.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gabarus	7,000	3,000	300	210	.....	.....	...	...	430	.....	1,740	.....	.....	6,090
Belfry	250	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	50	.....	100	.....	.....	500
Kennington Cove.....	260	130	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	50	.....	270	.....	.....	162
Louisborough	3,200	1,700	.....	.....	2	.....	...	...	540	.....	1,600	.....	.....	2,700
Big Loraine.....	5,560	2,780	.....	.....	6	.....	...	...	300	.....	1,440	.....	.....	1,960
Little Loraine.....	2,760	1,380	.....	.....	6	.....	...	...	180	.....	540	.....	.....	1,000
Baulin	950	475	.....	.....	6	.....	...	...	140	.....	300	.....	.....	770
Main-a-Dieu and Scatterie..	4,325	1,660	.....	.....	8	.....	...	...	450	.....	1,160	.....	.....	3,240
Mira Bay and Chatelone....	4,100	2,050	.....	.....	20	600	...	...	348	.....	1,060	.....	.....	2,760
Grand Mira and Lewis.....	600	250	.....	.....	.....	200	...	...	.....	...	250	.....	20	600
East Bay and Big Pond	700	350	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	100	.....	15	150
Totals	52,985	23,145	300	210	57	2,800	...	...	2,590	...	12,646	150	148	27,562

Material, Kinds and Quantities of Fish, &c.—Nova Scotia—Continued.

OF FISH.										FISH PRODUCTS.							VALUE.
Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels	Pollock, cwt.	Hake and Sounds, lbs.	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Squid, barrels.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as bait, barrels.	Fish used as manure, barrels.	
.....	124	700	1	...	1,000	.....	1,600	37	9	.....	620	6	108	....	8,914 50
.....	420	4,900	...	...	400	.....	300	5	...	.....	1,140	6	207	.....	17,862 75
.....	35	2,800	...	...	200	.....	2,300	19	...	.....	228	5	31	.....	5,538 45
.....	25	650	...	...	400	.....	800	15	...	.....	180	15	26	.....	4,036 50
.....	10	.....	...	...	1,600	20	3,400	31	...	.....	145	4	22	.....	4,410 25
.....	90	110	...	...	500	.....	.....	15	20	.....	543	.....	67	.....	10,889 05
.....	20	300	...	...	150	.....	.....	4	...	.....	38	.....	5	.....	1,068 20
.....	15	100	...	...	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	12	.....	2,040 30
.....	6,960 00
.....	30	100	...	...	.....	.....	.....	5	...	.....	36	.....	4	.....	1,193 40
.....	10	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	2	.....	600 00
.....	20	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	6	.....	1,358 50
.....	10	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	2	.....	701 75
.....	100	.....	.....	4	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	274 00
.....	100	.....	.....	5	...	.....	13	.....	2	.....	639 45
.....	280	.....	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52 80
.....	300	.....	1,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90 00
6	300	.....	...	...	300	.....	2,000	.....	.....	37,440	2,500	.....	304	.....	45,779 50
.....	250	.....	30	.....	3,355 50
.....	180	.....	30	.....	2,988 50
.....	1,700	.....	135	.....	26,459 00
.....	1,200	.....	93	.....	19,803 00
.....	560	.....	50	.....	9,374 00
.....	400	.....	35	.....	6,599 50
.....	1,640	.....	162	.....	26,032 00
.....	1,380	.....	200	.....	21,413 00
.....	250	.....	12	.....	4,007 50
.....	70	.....	6	.....	1,293 00
6	3,165	11,860	6	...	5,810	20	13,800	151	39	37,440	13,258	36	1,556	.....	233,729 40

RETURN showing the Number, Quantity and Value of Fishing

DISTRICT.	FISHING MATERIAL.				KINDS									
	Nets.		Weirs.		Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, smoked, lbs.	Salmon, in cans.	Mackerel, barrels.	Mackerel, in cans.	Herring, barrels.	Herring smoked, in boxes	Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.
	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.										
		\$		\$										
Colchester.														
Mass Town	2,800	650	.....	.....	5	5,050	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Debert.....	500	140	.....	.....	2	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Little Dyke.....	2,000	480	.....	.....	2	3,801	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Great Village.....	550	150	.....	.....	.....	700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Great Village Point.....	1,500	220	.....	.....	3	900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Highland Village.....	1,250	250	1	150	2	2,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portapique.....	.....	.....	1	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Five Houses.....	2,000	420	3	700	4	5,150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Birch Hill.....	950	250	2	600	.....	700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bass River.....	2,000	450	1	250	4	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Little Bass River	2,700	640	1	150	2	4,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Upper Economy.....	6,300	1,400	4	1,500	5	8,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....
Economy Point.....	.....	.....	6	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....
Central Economy.....	2,000	480	5	2,500	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	125	.....	20
Lower Economy.....	.....	.....	3	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	250	.....	12
Five Islands.....	.....	200	5	750	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	100
Clifton.....	1,050	400	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Black Rock.....	1,100	420	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
Princeport.....	900	370	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Lower Stewiacke	85	60	.....	.....	.....	1,589	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forrest Glen.....	25	18	.....	.....	.....	210	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Middle Stewiacke.....	50	36	.....	.....	.....	686	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stirling.....	150	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	50	.....	40
Totals.....	27,910	7,149	32	10,200	29	37,836	.....	.....	.....	.....	180	425	16	173
Cumberland.														
Fort Lawrence.....	134	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	.....
Sharp's Creek.....	194	200	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....
Barrow's Point.....	96	100	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....
Minudie.....	300	275	.....	.....	.....	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	.....
Apple River.....	20	20	1	35	20	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	50
Advocate Harbour.....	100	100	1	40	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	160	.....	.....	100
Spencer's Island.....	20	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	.....	.....	120
Fraserville.....	30	30	3	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	150
Port Greville.....	40	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	200
Parrsboro'.....	.....	.....	2	75	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	150
Two Islands .....	.....	.....	4	150	.....	350	.....	.....	.....	.....	220	.....	.....	60
Tidnish.....	475	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	.....	325	.....	175	.....
Pugwash and River Philip...	950	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	350	.....
Wallace.....	1,300	1,110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	100	.....	400	.....
Totals.....	3,659	2,060	11	400	20	4,920	.....	.....	145	.....	1,625	.....	1,475	830

Material, Kinds and Quantities of Fish, &c.—Nova Scotia—Continued.

OF FISH.													FISH PRODUCTS.				VALUE.	
Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Pollock, cwt.	Hake and Sounds, lbs.	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Bas, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Squid, barrels.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as bait, barrels.	Fish used as manure, barrels.	\$	cts.
...	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,100 00
...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	360 00
...	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,556 20
...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	340 00
...	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	698 00
...	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	824 00
...	35	...	...	...	1,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	376 00
...	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,822 00
...	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	732 00
...	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,232 00
...	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,676 00
...	296	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,138 00
...	199	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,692 00
...	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	1,058 25
...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	414 05
...	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	1,212 50
...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	232 00
...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	280 00
...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	178 00
...	4	400	300	...	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	631 80
...	6	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102 00
...	8	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	210 20
...	10,000	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,027 50
...	22,892 50
...
...
...	320	...	700	...	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,650 00
...	65	...	...	...	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,056 00
...	75	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	844 00
...	255	...	50	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,739 50
...	170	...	200	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	1,551 70
...	30	40	100	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	70	...	...	...	...	1,430 90
...	30	40	540	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	1,314 50
...	25	50	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	...	...	...	...	2,427 50
...	40	100	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	1,875 00
...	50	150	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	...	...	...	...	2,122 00
...	50	100	800	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	1,490 50
...	20	50	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,228 00
...	650	...	...	650	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	14,363 00
...	15	2,250	1,100	...	1,200	30	250	70,000	...	...	50	...	...	36,500 00
...	500	30	300	220,000	...	...	100	...	...	...
...	245	...	545	4,190	730	2,900	2,170	...	4,850	60	550	292,000	430	...	150	...	...	74,592 60

RETURN showing the Number, Quantity and Value of Fishing

DISTRICT.	FISHING MATERIAL.				KINDS									
	Nets.		Weirs.		Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, smoked, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.	Mackerel, in cans.	Herring, barrels.	Herring, smoked, in boxes.	Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.
	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.										
<i>Digby.</i>	<i>¢</i>	<i>¢</i>												
Digby.....	1,000	850	10	1,050	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	30,000	...	9,000
Broad Cove and Caldwell's Cove	1,635	1,660	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	750	...	...	625
Gulliver Cove.....	1,660	1,660	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	...	...	900
Shelving Cove.....	800	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	450	...	...	390
Centreville.....	1,700	2,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	1,800
Sandy Cove to Mink Cove.....	840	1,660	1	150	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	1,120	...	...	1,120
Little River.....	1,700	2,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	3,000
Tiverton.....	850	1,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	3,500
Weymouth to White's Cove.....	1,600	1,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	...	...	650
Church Point.....	1,600	1,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,400	...	...	400
Meteghan.....	1,000	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	850	...	...	575
Salmon River.....	850	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	950	...	...	1,400
St. Mary's Bay.....	...	...	6	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...
Freeport.....	3,000	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	...	...	6,000
Westport.....	2,600	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,400	...	...	20,000
Totals	20,855	22,730	17	1,500	...	4,000	...	...	...	...	16,110	30,000	...	49,360

Material, Kinds and Quantities of Fish, &c.—Nova Scotia—Continued.

OF FISH.													FISH PRODUCTS.				VALUE.		
Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Pollock, cwt.	Hake Sounds, lbs.	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Squid, barrels.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as bait, barrels.	Fish used as manure, barrels.			
...	300	12,000	18,500	179,480	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,239	...	2,000	2,000	159,224	15
...	125	1,000	1,250	7,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,250	...	750	1,000	13,931	25
...	350	1,000	3,650	2,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,250	...	750	1,000	22,037	50
...	130	780	1,950	3,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	...	400	50	12,696	50
...	700	2,000	7,500	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,000	...	1,500	1,000	44,550	00
...	560	1,680	4,620	2,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,820	...	980	840	32,601	00
...	500	2,500	6,000	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,750	...	1,500	1,200	51,277	50
...	2,000	2,600	8,000	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,000	80	1,500	500	62,085	00
...	400	800	2,000	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,500	...	1,800	600	20,523	50
...	410	500	1,100	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,600	...	1,500	600	15,949	00
...	60	300	650	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,550	...	1,500	550	11,441	25
...	450	350	1,160	8,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,750	...	1,550	640	19,228	50
...	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	40	1,000	00
...	3,000	3,000	10,000	20,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000	...	2,100	800	89,000	00
...	55,000	3,000	58,000	25,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,000	...	2,500	1,500	504,250	00
Smoked Haddies, 3,360 cases, at \$2.....																		6,720	00
Canned Haddies, 1,535 cases, at \$5.....																		7,675	00
Sardines, 50 cases, at \$4.....																		200	00
Potted Herring, 100 cases, at \$4.....																		400	00
Fresh Haddock, 60,000 lbs., at 4 cts....																		2,400	00
Lobsters, 39 tons, at \$40.....																		1,560	00
...	63,985	31,510	124,180	258,280	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66,549	80	20,330	12,320	1,078,806	15

RETURN showing the Number, Quantity and Value of Fishing

DISTRICT.	FISHING MATERIAL.				KINDS										
	Nets.		Weirs.		Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, smoked, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.	Mackerel, in cans.	Herring, barrels.	Herring, smoked, in boxes.	Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues & Sounds, brls.
	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.											
Guysboro'.		\$		\$											
Fisherman's to Isaac's Harb'r.	12,400	6,200	3	500	6	.....	2,280	516	...	4,780	...	239	1,550	...	
Coodles and New Harbour.....	10,800	5,400	...	.....	3	.....	.....	360	...	2,700	...	30	1,200	15	
Tor Bay Point to Charlo's Cove.	15,600	7,800	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	...	1,950	...	25	4,000	...	
Cole Harbour to White Head...	28,500	14,250	...	.....	30	.....	.....	950	...	2,850	...	475	3,800	20	
Salmon River to Fox Island.....	16,800	8,400	28	4,250	15	.....	.....	5,000	...	600	...	10	2,000	15	
Little Canso and Dover.....	32,400	16,200	27	3,500	30	.....	960	2,420	...	1,310	...	1,400	24,153	25	
Guysboro'.....	13,200	6,600	9	720	35	.....	.....	1,320	...	680	...	150	6,000	3	
North Shore to Sand Point.....	16,000	8,000	3	150	5	.....	.....	3,000	...	3,000	...	25	500	...	
Sand Point to County Line...	20,800	10,400	3	300	.....	.....	.....	1,513	...	3,500	.....	.....	150	...	
Ecum Secum.....	1,400	900	.....	.....	.....	2,000	2,000	60	...	260	...	20	900	...	
Marie Joseph.....	3,000	850	.....	.....	.....	400	800	50	...	450	.....	.....	2,400	...	
Big Liscombe & Spanish Bay...	2,200	750	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	...	350	..	20	1,450	...	
			Seines.												
Little Liscombe.	1,400	500	2	100	1	200	100	30	...	190	...	175	770	...	
Gegogan Harb'r	160	80	.....	.....	.....	200	1,000	10	...	150	...	5	380	...	
St. Mary's Bay...	2,000	500	.....	.....	2	1,450	2,600	6	...	600	...	2	275	...	
St. Mary's River..	1,200	360	.....	.....	10	12,000	600	.....	.....	.....	...	60	.....	...
			Seines.												
Wine Harbour....	2,800	800	2	700	10	500	200	20	...	1,200	.....	.....	100	...	
Indian Harbour..	1,200	400	1	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	2,350	.....	20	30	...	
Hallands Harb'r	800	300	.....	.....	.....	400	100	5	...	200	.....	.....	150	...	
Bickerton Harb'r	2,400	800	.....	.....	.....	400	400	60	...	800	.....	5	300	...	
Head of County Harbour River.	200	80	.....	.....	.....	600	50	.....	...	.....	...	20	.....	...
Totals.....	185,260	89,570	78	10,520	147	17,750	7,850	3,240	15,990	...	27,900	...	2,691	50,168	78

Material, Kinds and Quantities of Fish, &c.—Nova Scotia—Continued.

OF FISH.											FISH PRODUCTS.					VALUE.		
Pollock, cwt.	Hake Sounds, lbs.	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Squid, barrels.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Roes, barrels.	Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as bait, barrels.	Fish used as manure, barrels.	\$	cts.
.....	...	248	2,480	...	.....	1,000	.....	2,000	.....	...	105,600	775	...	.....	.....	.....	50,228	05
.....	...	150	6,000	...	.....	2,000	.....	4,000	5	.....	.....	600	...	.....	.....	.....	21,459	00
.....	...	1,000	5,000	...	.....	2,050	.....	.....	20	...	96,000	2,000	...	.....	.....	.....	50,703	00
.....	...	1,425	9,500	5	.....	400	.....	.....	10	...	135,000	1,900	...	.....	.....	.....	68,826	50
.....	...	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	.....	2	...	52,800	1,000	...	.....	.....	.....	78,353	00
324	...	4,920	72,680	6	.....	1,000	600	1,000	10	...	258,000	12,074	...	.....	.....	.....	210,518	15
.....	...	200	3,000	.....	.....	600	.....	300	10	...	.....	3,000	...	.....	.....	.....	45,565	00
.....	...	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	...	.....	250	...	.....	.....	.....	46,272	50
.....	...	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	...	.....	.....	.....	30,341	25
.....	...	20	100	.....	.....	4,500	10	5,000	30	...	.....	460	...	15	.....	.....	7,615	00
.....	200	.....	.....	.....	24	3,000	12	...	96,000	1,100	...	20	.....	.....	28,271	00
.....	...	20	3,000	.....	.....	500	.....	2,000	5	...	.....	700	...	30	.....	.....	8,972	50
.....	...	20	2,000	.....	.....	1,500	.....	3,000	6	...	86,000	400	...	40	.....	.....	18,824	50
.....	...	10	1,500	.....	.....	400	.....	3,500	.....	.....	.....	190	...	10	.....	.....	3,067	50
.....	...	50	350	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	20	...	18,000	120	...	15	.....	.....	7,681	75
.....	2	100	2,500	.....	600	4	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,184	00
.....	...	20	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000	.....	.....	.....	50	...	40	.....	.....	6,087	50
.....	500	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	20	...	60	.....	.....	9,810	50
.....	...	10	.....	.....	.....	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	...	15	.....	.....	1,793	50
.....	...	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68,000	160	...	30	.....	.....	15,596	50
.....	1,000	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	00
324	20	10,268	105,810	13	100	19,450	1,434	29,400	139	...	915,400	24,974	...	275	.....	.....	711,469	70

RETURN showing the Number, Quantity and Value of Fishing

DISTRICT.	FISHING MATERIAL.				KINDS									
	Nets.		Weirs.		Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, smoked, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.	Mackerel, in cans.	Herring, barrels.	Herring, smoked, in boxes.	Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.
	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.										
Halifax.		\$		\$										
Ecum Secum to Beaver Har- bour	3062	900	.....	.....	.....	646	2000	...	50	...	400	...	50	857
Sober Island to Sheet Harb'r	3009	890	.....	.....	.....	2800	2190	...	20	...	500	...	25	348
Mushaboon to Pope's Harb'r	17520	6240	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	860	...	3604	...	10	1270
Tangier to Ship Harbour....	8210	2803	.....	.....	.....	2550	.....	...	76	...	1825	...	294	1553
W. Ship Harbour to Clam Harbour	7200	2000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1500	...	110	...	2030	...	700	1303
East and West Jeddore.....	6196	1922	.....	.....	.....	200	760	...	105	...	1627	...	25	3027
Musquodoboit Harbour to East Chezzetcook	8370	2495	.....	.....	.....	1000	820	...	95	...	1904	...	160	2894
North side W. Chezzetcook to Lawrencetown.....	22610	5100	.....	.....	.....	800	.....	...	500	...	3200	...	800	4214
Cole Harbour to Eastern Passage and Devil's Island	5860	1794	.....	.....	.....	1800	.....	...	100	...	1200	...	60	1412
North Shore.....	10400	3120	48	9600	.....	3000	.....	...	1700	...	100	...	100	1000
East Margaret's Bay.....	9800	2940	65	13000	.....	5000	.....	...	600	...	180	...	25	2250
Indian Harbour.....	4100	1230	27	5400	.....	1000	.....	...	200	...	100	.....	.....	3050
Peggy's Cove	15700	4710	57	11400	.....	13000	.....	...	600	...	100	.....	.....	490
Dover	12500	3750	38	7600	.....	2000	.....	...	3590	...	500	...	20	2240
Prospect	50700	15210	76	15200	.....	1950	.....	...	2786	...	1875	...	50	967
Terrence Bay.....	12600	3780	32	6400	.....	.....	.....	...	2000	...	300	...	20	2609
Pennent	6000	1800	9	1800	.....	700	.....	...	62	...	600	...	231	945
Sambro	4700	1410	3	670	.....	.....	.....	...	516	...	900	...	10	2170
Ketch Harbour.....	6900	2070	13	2600	.....	.....	.....	...	100	...	1500	...	80	3650
Portuguese Cove	30000	9000	18	3600	.....	9000	.....	...	800	...	2250	...	20	400
Herring Cove	9500	2850	26	7200	.....	1000	.....	...	575	...	2000	.....	.....	2840
Ferguson's Cove	3400	1020	34	6800	.....	.....	.....	...	115	...	1125	.....	.....	400
Totals.....	258328	77334	456	91200	...	46146	7270	...	15560	...	27820	...	2680	40180
Hants.														
Maitland	2100	600	.....	.....	.....	2870	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	540	.....
Upper Selma	900	250	.....	.....	.....	570	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....
Noel.....	560	185	2	450	.....	145	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....
Burn Coat.....	300	100	.....	.....	.....	70	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....
Temicappe	2800	575	.....	.....	.....	185	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....
Walton	3500	925	.....	.....	.....	190	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....
Shubenacadie	1042	490	.....	.....	.....	245	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	442	.....
West Hants	3200	1250	3	500	1	.....	.....	...	.....	...	750	...	.....	.....
Totals	14402	4375	5	950	1	4275	.....	...	.....	...	750	...	982	.....

Material, Kinds and Quantities of Fish, &c.—Nova Scotia—Continued.

OF FISH.													FISH PRODUCTS.					VALUE.	
Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Pollock, cwt.	Hake and Sounds, lbs.	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Squid, barrels.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Roes, barrels.	Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as bait, barrels.	Fish used as manure, barrels.	\$	cts.
.....	36	100	.....	.....	1200	.....	1000	12	.....	451056	407	.....	.....	.....	.....	74,634	40
.....	246	.....	.....	.....	2100	.....	800	10	.....	96000	180	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,696	00
..... 10	240	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	2000	6	.....	115200	1000	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,483	50
..... 12	240	.....	.....	.....	600	.....	500	9	.....	.....	730	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,849	75
.....	154	.....	.....	.....	2500	.....	1000	20	.....	43200	700	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,721	75
..... 9	657	.....	.....	.....	800	.....	2000	18	.....	.....	1600	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,415	75
..... 24	442	800	.....	.....	2500	.....	28000	30	.....	95000	1450	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,841	00
..... 20	377	850	.....	.....	1000	.....	100000	12	.....	.....	2100	.....	.....	.....	.....	48,043	00
..... 10	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	750	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,253	50
..... 20	2000	1000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1200	.....	200	.....	.....	29,270	00
..... 43	1100	550	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1680	.....	280	.....	.....	22,080	50
..... 61	2250	1125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85000	2430	.....	407	.....	.....	36,913	50
..... 16	200	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	360	.....	60	.....	.....	11,996	50
..... 45	1280	640	8000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1740	.....	290	.....	.....	53,636	00
..... 20	872	436	13500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75000	840	.....	140	.....	.....	55,343	75
..... 52	1600	835	12000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2070	.....	340	.....	.....	39,622	00
..... 19	640	320	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	780	.....	130	.....	.....	10,630	25
..... 49	560	280	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76000	1680	.....	270	.....	.....	33,942	50
..... 61	840	420	6300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2100	.....	309	.....	.....	27,612	50
..... 8	100	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	270	.....	45	.....	.....	21,131	50
..... 57	840	420	52000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1980	.....	340	.....	.....	33,476	00
..... 8	250	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	330	.....	53	.....	.....	8,361	00
Fish sold in Halifax market....													.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,500	00
453	85	12532	8523	93650	.....	.....	11200	.....	135300	127	.....	1036456	26377	.....	2855	.....	.....	727,459	65
.....	41	2050	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,185	00
.....	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	410	00
.....	81	1290	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	754	40
.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	94	00
.....	71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	605	00
.....	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	462	00
.....	82	930	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,528	80
.....	65	.....	.....	3000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,718	00
.....	440	4270	.....	3000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,757	20

RETURN showing the Number, Quantity and Value of Fishing

DISTRICT.	FISHING MATERIAL.				KINDS									
	Nets.		Weirs.		Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, Smoked, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.	Mackerel, in cans.	Herring, barrels.	Herring, smoked, in boxes.	Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.
	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.										
<i>Inverness.</i>		\$		\$										
Cheticamp	1918	1429			32				818		207			19691
Eastern Harbour.....	1700	850							1850		200			3300
Pleasant Bay.....	800	350							500		100			700
Big Pond.....	1200	500							300		200			1250
Friar Head.....	580	240							300					1250
E. Har. and N. E. Margaree					4000									
Port Hawkesbury....	10000	4000			35				7000		4000		400	1600
Port Hastings.....	1400	600							180		1200			120
Low Point.....	600	200							20		200			80
Creignish.....	1100	500			5				100		150			80
Long Point.....	1500	700							90		100			160
Judique.....	800	300							100		400			100
Little Judique.....	5000	2500							200		800			800
Port Hood.....	22000	6000							1200		1200			5200
Mabou	2000	800					3072		175		250			760
Whycocomagh.....	800	240									100			400
Boom.....	800	500									400			480
Malagawatch.....	2714	1540									800			600
Basin, River Dennis.....	600	375									150			400
River Dennis														
North Mountain.....	2254	1340									600			600
West Bay.....	400	300									200			200
River Inhabitants.....	240	100												
Delaney's Cove.....	520	200							150		83			950
Doucett's Cove.....	600	300			5				230		100			800
E. and W. Margaree Har....	4300	3400			70	12000			330		440		91	6700
Margaree Forks and River..	240	200	75	750	7				12		24		286	30
Margaree Island.....	395	180							768		260			988
Broad Cove Marsh	400	230							680		145			960
Port Bann.....	650	200							230		200			400
Broad Cove Shore.....	580	160							300		190			780
Coal Mines.....	190	180							140		49			360
Lake Outlet.....													25	
Trout River.....														
Totals.....	66281	28414	75	750	154	16000	3072	15673		12748		802	49739	

Material, Kinds and Quantities of Fish, &c.—Nova Scotia—Continued.

OF FISH.													FISH PRODUCTS.					VALUE.
Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Pollock, cwt.	Hake and Sounds, lbs.	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Squid, barrels.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Roes, barrels.	Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as bait, barrels.	Fish used as manure, barrels.	\$ cts.
.....	.....	1800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	107	.....	.....	.....	.....	10887	.....	30	612	159	108,216 80
.....	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	1760	.....	.....	220	.....	35,684 00
.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	.....	.....	60	.....	9,145 00
.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2500	.....	.....	85	.....	11,172 50
.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	30	.....	9,367 50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15000	.....	.....	.....	.....	65000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,450 00
30	800	400	.....	8	.....	.....	1000	100	1000	30	.....	.....	8000	.....	.....	20	.....	103,864 00
16	200	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	1000	.....	4000	30	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	10	.....	8,370 00
.....	100	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	60	.....	2,153 00
.....	100	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	50	.....	2,263 00
.....	200	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	1600	.....	5000	4	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	20	.....	2,801 00
.....	200	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	1500	.....	8000	20	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	200	.....	5,640 00
10	600	600	500	.....	500	.....	1500	.....	4000	30	.....	.....	400	.....	20	600	.....	13,190 00
.....	3000	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	40	3000	6	.....	111557	2000	.....	80	600	.....	63,557 55
.....	500	200	200	.....	200	.....	200	10	2500	20	4	29102	500	.....	60	40	.....	13,842 70
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5000	.....	5000	50	100	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,489 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1000	.....	2000	100	120	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,145 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1000	.....	5000	100	40	.....	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,234 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1000	.....	2000	90	100	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,655 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1500	.....	1000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	500	35	.....	.....	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,385 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,878 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5000	.....	5000	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	960 00
.....	.....	120	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	.....	.....	8	.....	6,581 50
.....	.....	100	510	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	350	.....	.....	9	.....	6,807 10
.....	.....	880	1400	.....	.....	.....	600	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	2915	.....	.....	26	.....	42,843 25
.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	4000	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,153 50
.....	.....	180	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	460	.....	.....	20	.....	13,868 00
.....	.....	140	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	218	.....	.....	16	.....	12,155 70
.....	.....	98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	9	.....	5,232 00
.....	.....	100	1200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	480	.....	.....	8	.....	7,817 00
.....	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	4	.....	3,449 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	.....	.....	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	733 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9840	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	590 40
100	5700	6318	5010	8	700	51790	312	48000	671	364	205659	33300	190	2707	159	530,323 50	.....	.....

RETURN showing the Number, Quantity and Value of Fishing

DISTRICT.	FISHING MATERIAL.				KINDS									
	Nets.		Weirs.		Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, smoked, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.	Mackerel, in cans.	Herring, barrels.	Herring, smoked, in boxes.	Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.
	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.										
<i>King's.</i>		\$		\$										
Black Hole and Baxter's Harbour	120	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	.....	.....	120
Hall's Harbour	1000	480	2	500	.....	10000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1800	.....	.....	400
Black Rock	250	100	5	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	930	4400	.....	160
Harbourville	2000	600	7	700	.....	2000	.....	.....	.....	.....	3800	10000	.....	300
Morden Bay .....	.....	.....	2	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1200	.....	.....	20
Scott's Bay .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	1400	.....	.....
Medford and Pereaux .....	.....	.....	9	700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	4000	.....	.....
Long and Little Islands	4000	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Starr's Point	4000	700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Porter's Point	1400	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gaspereaux	120	40	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
Aylesford .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kentville .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	12890	2960	25	2600	...	12900	.....	.....	.....	.....	8530	19800	10	1000
<i>Lunenburg.</i>														
Chester	1800	1500	12	2400	...	92000	4000	...	350	3500	400	.....	650	1150
Martin's River	1700	1500	5	1000	.....	1000	.....	...	20	.....	300	.....	50	3000
Fox Point	1000	800	13	2600	.....	350	.....	...	175	.....	40	.....	12	600
Mill Cove	1800	2000	10	2000	.....	550	.....	...	318	.....	15	.....	.....	90
Lodge	1600	850	12	3000	.....	100	.....	...	260	.....	20	.....	.....	20
North-West Cove	1000	700	11	2200	.....	500	.....	...	175	.....	200	.....	10	90
Aspotogen	1400	800	14	2800	.....	100	.....	...	214	.....	100	.....	.....	300
Sandy Beaches	800	1700	14	2800	.....	40	.....	...	200	.....	100	.....	.....	50
Blandford	9000	4500	11	2200	.....	5000	.....	...	200	.....	1000	.....	40	800
Little Tancook	1400	900	6	1200	.....	.....	.....	...	50	.....	1000	.....	14	200
Big Tancook	2000	1200	12	2600	.....	1000	.....	...	150	.....	5000	.....	14	700
Deep Cove	400	300	8	1600	.....	.....	.....	...	150	.....	.....	.....	20	.....
Iron Bound	400	300	4	1200	.....	600	.....	...	50	.....	1000	.....	.....	100
Lunenburg to Cross Island	10000	9000	Trp. 1	750	...	100	150	...	2500	.....	6000	.....	.....	96866
Mahone Bay to Martin's Island	4000	3500	.....	.....	.....	300	200	...	300	.....	3000	.....	20	26000
E. LaHave River to Iron Bound Island	10000	11000	.....	.....	.....	300	250	...	1000	.....	4000	.....	30	38063
W. LaHave River to Cape LaHave	11000	12000	.....	.....	.....	300	200	...	1500	.....	5000	.....	30	48000
Totals	59300	52550	133	27750	...	102240	4800	...	7612	3500	27175	.....	890	216029

Material, Kinds and Quantities of Fish, &c.—Nova Scotia—Continued.

OF FISH.												FISH PRODUCTS.				VALUE.		
Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Pollock, cwt.	Hake and Sounds, lbs.	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Trout, lbs.	Squid, barrels.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as bait, barrels.	Fish used as manure, barrels.	\$	cts.	
.....	50	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	600	.....	3,690	00
.....	300	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	1000	.....	13,825	00
.....	50	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	150	.....	6,055	00
.....	50	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	1000	.....	20,290	00
.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	20	.....	5,137	50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	123	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	1,746	50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	1,410	00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	1,612	00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	1,130	00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	.....	6000	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	370	00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	450	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	568	00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	141	00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	140	00
.....	510	.....	450	.....	508	1050	.....	8000	8	.....	.....	1050	.....	2879	.....	56,101	00
.....	
25	10	40	100	1000	.....	500	200	.....	20	.....	162000	915	2	250	.....	59,176	75
10	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	200	.....	1000	.....	.....	.....	1100	.....	.....	.....	15,582	00
4	.....	400	100	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1200	.....	100	.....	6,393	00
.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	.....	4	.....	3,843	75
.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,820	00
.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	3,421	25
.....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	225	.....	.....	.....	4,231	25
.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,690	50
10	.....	.....	50	4000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	.....	.....	.....	11,435	00
.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	5,538	50
4	.....	.....	200	1009	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	.....	.....	.....	25,909	00
.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,650	00
.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,220	00
85	7850	200	23400	96000	.....	1500	100	2000	60	.....	.....	80000	60	1200	600	632,210	50
25	2500	25	5975	30000	.....	3000	.....	2000	30	.....	.....	26000	40	400	300	175,962	50
30	3550	33	8297	40000	.....	1500	.....	1500	55	.....	.....	30000	30	50	400	253,430	25
40	4000	37	9963	30000	.....	2000	.....	4000	80	.....	9000	42000	60	600	300	321,587	50
Herring, Frozen, 1,000, at 45c. per 100....																	450	00
233	17930	735	48345	202000	.....	8700	390	10500	245	.....	171000	182980	192	3054	1600	1,531,559	75

RETURN showing the Number, Quantity and Value of Fishing

DISTRICT.	FISHING MATERIAL.				KINDS									
	Nets.		Weirs.		Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, smoked, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.	Mackerel, in cans.	Herring, barrels.	Herring, smoked, in boxes.	Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.
	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.										
<i>Pictou.</i>		\$		\$										
Pictou Island.....	360	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	300	.....	.....	55
Chance Harbour.....	1,600	2,000	.....	.....	.....	9,000	.....	.....	15	.....	20	.....	.....	14
Little Harbour.....	1,300	1,850	.....	.....	.....	10,000	.....	.....	30	.....	100	.....	.....	60
Big Island.....	1,700	2,400	.....	.....	.....	24,300	.....	.....	17	.....	15	.....	.....	30
North Beach.....	550	600	.....	.....	.....	7,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ponds.....	1,300	1,200	.....	.....	.....	11,200	.....	.....	44	.....	30	.....	.....	34
Lismore.....	950	1,300	.....	.....	.....	8,300	.....	.....	28	.....	14	.....	.....	10
West Pictou.....	.....	.....	traps. 10,300	6,180	.....	2,000	.....	.....	116	.....	330	.....	4	891
Totals.....	7,760	9,510	10,300	6,180	.....	72,200	.....	.....	330	.....	809	.....	4	1,094
<i>Queen's.</i>														
Mill Village.....	1,255	640	.....	.....	.....	6,354	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,472	.....	.....
Port Medway.....	1,844	1,052	.....	.....	.....	12,315	.....	.....	304	.....	87	.....	47	6,640
Ponhook.....	150	118	.....	.....	.....	2,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	750	.....	.....
Liverpool.....	2,232	1,240	.....	.....	.....	5,448	.....	.....	310	.....	175	.....	25	1,799
Port Mouton.....	2,500	1,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	.....	700	.....	5	2,800
Port Joli.....	180	96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	80
Port Lebert.....	180	104	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
Somerville.....	140	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
Hunt's Point.....	800	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	650
White Point.....	360	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	15	.....	.....	200
Brooklyn.....	936	520	.....	.....	.....	4,065	.....	.....	5	.....	60	.....	20	3,936
Beach Meadow.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	516	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coffin Island.....	918	500	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	.....	.....	190
Eagle Head.....	666	229	.....	.....	.....	336	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46
Blueberry.....	1,170	462	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	49
Pudding Pan.....	1,134	401	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	190
West Head.....	2,460	984	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	357	.....	.....	719
Moose Harbour.....	660	300	.....	.....	.....	144	.....	.....	5	.....	114	.....	.....	151
Black Point.....	720	324	.....	.....	.....	175	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	110
Milton.....	180	100	.....	.....	.....	4,603	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....
Eastern Head.....	260	91	.....	.....	.....	180	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	3	30
Gull Island.....	240	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	47
Totals.....	18,935	9,829	.....	.....	.....	37,091	.....	.....	1,084	.....	1,692	.....	3,387	17,787

Material, Kinds and Quantities of Fish, &c.—Nova Scotia—Continued.

OF FISH.												FISH PRODUCTS.				VALUE.		
Cod Tongues and Sottuds, barrels.	Pollock, cwt.	Hake and Sounds, lbs.	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Squid, barrels.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as bait, barrels.			Fish used as manure, barrels.
80	100											400,000	25				\$ 62,680	cts. 00
60	80												5				2,092	75
20	30								1,000	4			15				3,304	75
													8				5,443	70
24	30								600	8			12				1,480	00
19	25												9				3,189	30
																	2,160	85
			10	15,000								497,000	150		1,980		84,245	25
	203		275	15,000					1,600	12		897,000	224		1,980		164,586	60
40			270	700			600		8,550	28		64,000	4,890				11,959	80
							315			11							48,246	00
			250				50						849		250		3,617	90
3	5		20	1,000			100			1		72,000	1,400		75		14,387	20
			5				10		4,000	15			40				31,045	00
			5				10			8			30				958	50
			4				4						75		15		361	50
1			10				6						325		50		511	25
			5				5						100		25		3,144	75
			100				20			5			1,963		50		1,375	00
																	19,686	95
																	103	20
													95				1,345	25
													25				318	95
													25				354	50
													95				929	25
			100				60						359		40		5,577	10
							10						76		20		1,275	95
			18				20					14,400			10		3,010	50
																	1,021	60
													15				305	25
			6				5						30				340	25
44	5		793	1,700			915	390	12,550	68		150,400	10,302			535	149,875	65

RETURN showing the Number, Quantity and Value of Fishing

DISTRICT.	FISHING MATERIAL.									
	Nets.		Weirs.		Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, barrels.	Salmon, smoked, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.	Mackerel, in cans.
	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.						
		\$								
<i>Richmond.</i>										
Fourchu	2,700	675	...	...	...	...	...	...	225	585
Framboise	2,800	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	210	168
St. Esprit	2,520	630	...	...	...	...	...	...	207	171
Larcheveque	3,920	980	...	...	...	...	...	...	210	280
Grand River	10,240	2,560	...	...	...	...	...	...	640	736
Point Michaud	2,400	960	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	300
L'Ardoise	21,000	7,400	...	25	...	...	...	2,800	1,300	35
St. Peter's Island	3,280	1,640	...	...	...	...	...	...	186	197
St. Peters	8,500	2,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	100
River Bourgeois	3,100	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	40
Arichat	10,000	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	1,000
Arichat West	11,000	4,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	1,300
Petit de Grat	12,000	4,800	...	5	200	...	...	...	300	1,500
Cape Hogan	1,500	720	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	1,000
Port Royal	1,000	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	500
D'Escousse	4,000	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	350
Lower d'Escousse	9,000	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	100
Polimand	1,000	4,050	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150
Port Richmond	900	450	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	140
Cape Le Rond	3,000	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	500
Rocky Bay	8,000	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	140	100
Little Anse	8,000	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	1,000
Gros Nez	8,000	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	1,000
River Inhabitants	9,000	4,050	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	100
Black River	9,000	450	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	100
Martinique and Lennox Passage	700	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150
Totals	156,560	61,265	...	40	200	...	...	6,258	12,867	553

Material, Kinds and Quantities of Fish, &c.—Nova Scotia—Continued.

KINDS OF FISH.													FISH PRODUCTS.				VALU.		
Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Pollock, cwt.	Hake and Sounds, lbs.	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Squid, barrels.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as bait.	Fish used as manure, barrels.	\$	cts.
1,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,000	1,125	...	...	...	18,071	25
140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98	...	...	...	3,430	70
108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	...	...	...	3,265	65
60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	...	...	3,502	30
96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	...	...	...	9,793	60
150	3	6	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	4,101	50
4,300	...	...	...	2,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,500	...	...	...	63,440	00
353	...	...	...	263	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,000	176	...	...	...	9,383	15
1,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	900	...	...	...	11,135	00
2,100	...	...	...	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	...	...	...	10,980	00
Amount added for home consumption of above districts																		8,000 00	
600	1	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	15	...	100,000	1,000	...	...	...	26,647	00
800	2	...	...	1,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	16,319	00
3,100	4	...	...	2,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	32,853	00
1,500	2	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	19,039	00
300	2	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	10	...	...	250	...	...	...	7,701	50
10,000	60	...	...	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,000	...	...	...	49,290	00
1,000	15	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	5,800	00
800	6	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	100	...	...	...	4,353	00
200	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	30	...	...	...	2,171	50
150	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	4,860	25
200	...	...	...	1,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	...	...	...	8,347	50
400	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	...	...	...	12,547	50
400	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	...	...	...	12,047	50
50	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	500	2,000	50	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	2,059	00
100	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	100	2,000	30	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	1,667	50
100	...	...	...	80	...	...	...	300	800	40	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	2,137	50
30,607	95	6	...	17,443	...	...	...	900	7,800	152	...	162,000	...	15,281	...	...	...	352,943	90

RETURN showing the Number, Quantity and Value of Fishing

DISTRICT.	FISHING MATERIAL.				KINDS								
	Nets.		Weirs.		Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, smoked, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.	Mackerel, in cans.	Herring, barrels.	Herring, smoked, in boxes.	Alewives, barrels.
	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.									
<i>Shelburne.</i>		\$		\$									
Jordan Bay.....	2,500	700									366		
Jordan Ferry.....	2,000	500									75		
Woods Harbour.....	3,500	1,000	4	4,750					1,600	78,000	400		30
Shag Harbour.....	5,000	1,300							600		800		
Bear Point.....	4,200	1,350							200		250		
West Barrington.....	2,100	650							300		300		375
Port Latour and Baccaro.....	9,000	2,500	1	1,100					300		1,500		50
Cape Island.....	12,000	3,000	6	5,500					6,300		700		
Upper Port Latour.....	3,500	1,000							100		1,200		50
Cape Negro and Blanche.....	3,400	1,100							50		3,500		
Port Clyde.....	900	350									450		35
North-West Harbour.....	800	240									400		
North-East Harbour and Negro Island.....	2,500	625	1	1,000							900		
Black Point and Red Head.....	6,000	1,350									1,980		
Roseway and McNutt's Island.....	5,000	1,500							20		1,500		25
West Shelburne.....	1,600	500									500		15
East Shelburne.....	6,000	2,000									1,500		10
Lockeport.....	2,500	1,000							2,100		1,300		20
Totals.....	72,500	20,665	12	12,350					11,570	78,000	17,621		610

Material, Kinds and Quantities of Fish, &c.—Nova Scotia—Continued.

OF FISH.														FISH PRODUCTS.		VALUE.			
Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Pollock, cwt.	Hake and Sounds, lbs.	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Squid, barrels.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Guano, tons.		Fish used as bait, barrels.	Fish used as manure, barrels.	
2,400				300										1,200				\$	cts.
5,800				500										2,800				13,494	00
400		10		75									115,000	150		1,800		28,520	00
950		50		175										400				50,565	00
1,500		100		100									65,000	800				14,285	00
6,000		300		500										4,800				20,345	00
4,500	6	1,500		1,000									10,000	4,500		200		37,120	00
18,000		300		750									148,000	8,550		850		41,724	00
5,000		150		350										2,500				174,582	50
2,500				600									65,000	1,600		450		30,625	00
650				75										475				38,465	00
750				250										525		25		5,273	75
																		6,028	75
212		180		100										480		825		6,618	00
400				600										550		250		12,327	50
800		20		1,500										925				15,621	25
550				600										425				6,773	75
14,762				100									44,224	7,000		200		80,512	10
50,000		50		400	20,000								72,000	29,000				271,205	00
Lobsters sold to smacks for the American market...																		9,928	00
Fish consumed in County.....																		25,000	00
115,174	6	2,660		7,975	20,000								519,224	66,680		4,600		889,031	60

RETURN showing the Number, Quantity and Value of Fishing

DISTRICTS.	FISHING MATERIAL.				KINDS										
	Nets.		Weirs.		Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, smoked, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.	Mackerel, in cans.	Herring, barrels.	Herring, smoked, in boxes.	Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.
	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.											
<i>Victoria.</i>		\$		\$											
New Campbelton.....	800	400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	530	..
Great Bras d'Or.....	900	450	..	..	..	..	..	..	78	..	29	..	..	780	..
Boularderie.....	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
French River.....	1500	750	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	..	40	..	..	420	..
English Town.....	900	400	..	..	9	..	..	..	81	..	78	..	..	620	35
Grand Narrows.....	1000	500	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	75	..	..	400	..
North River.....	300	175	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	..	10	..
Wreck Cove.....	900	450	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	70	..	..	200	..
St Ann's Bay.....	350	150	..	..	5	..	..	..	10	..	150	..	..	110	..
Baddeck.....	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Smoky Head.....	750	375	..	..	12	..	..	..	25	..	50	..	..	125	..
Washabuck.....	150	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	..
Home Consumption of above Districts.															
South Ingonish.....	4136	1128	..	..	..	..	20000	100	28000	125	..	..	..	3600	..
North Ingonish.....	3036	1104	..	..	17	..	..	457	..	..	40	..	..	2466	..
Green Cove.....	780	248	..	..	13	..	..	42	..	..	60	..	..	1003	..
Neil's Harbour.....	3310	1200	..	..	5	..	..	136	..	..	115	..	..	2700	20
New Haven.....	1760	1100	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	..	40	..	..	2508	..
White Point.....	2706	1008	..	..	11	..	..	60	..	..	65	..	..	1640	..
Bay St. Lawrence.....	1232	500	..	..	4	..	..	150	..	..	100	..	..	3000	..
Totals.....	24500	10013	..	..	84	..	20000	1236	28000	1157	..	..	..	20201	55
<i>Yarmouth.</i>															
Bay Shore to Yarmouth Town.....	22000	14000	8	16000	..	2000	..	4082	..	..	3903	..	160	5010	60
Yarmouth Town.....	8000	6000	4	8000	..	1000	..	2705	..	..	6375	..	58	33705	70
Little River.....	2200	700	..	..	..	..	..	33	..	..	819	..	5	146	..
Tusket Wedge.....	8000	5000	1	2000	..	400	..	1450	..	..	2135	..	50	11925	42
Salmon River.....	7000	2500	..	..	..	1000	..	..	..	..	..	1260	..	..	..
Tusket.....	22000	8000	..	..	..	3000	..	..	..	..	..	1450	..	..	..
East River.....	600	3500	..	..	..	950	..	..	..	..	..	360	..	..	..
Eel Lake.....	4500	2200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	250	100	2
Argyle.....	3000	1600	1	200	..	..	..	70	5000	..	70	..	400	3700	6
Argyle Sound.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	..	200	..	..	4100	8
East and West Pubnico	15000	5000	2	4000	..	..	..	1400	..	..	1400	..	75	40765	131
Totals.....	97700	48900	16	30200	..	8350	..	9790	5000	15002	..	4068	..	99451	319

Material, Kinds and Quantities of Fish, &c.—Nova Scotia—Continued.

OF FISH.											FISH PRODUCTS.					VALUE.		
Pollock, cwt.	Hake Sounds, lbs.	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Squid, barrels.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Roes, barrels.	Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as bait, barrels.	Fish used as manure, barrels.	\$	cts.
	80	40										280			350			3,084 50
												270			50			4,436 50
																		54 00
		40										150			60			2,692 50
24	55						400					240			150			6,286 50
												125			25			2,206 25
																		442 50
		30										60			25			1,499 00
		10										50			20			1,345 00
																		90 00
		15										60			40			1,328 75
										100					2			727 00
																		8,817 00
											120000	2400			282			44,812 00
												616			276			16,577 90
												640			90			5,755 00
												800	4		240			14,301 00
												1000			100			12,535 00
100	50						20					1200	4		441			15,140 00
							1400					3000			336			17,003 00
204	580						1820			100	120000	10891	8		2487			159,168 40
3730		3205	82950	92								7140		650				123,561 00
1618		2183	32700	20								17633		400				229,605 20
12		41	600					300	12	53760		125			1200			13,339 25
625		950	10300									5875						84,280 50
						200		15000	18									6,314 00
						900		25000	25						240			8,899 00
						500			10						1,750 00			1,750 00
10		30							300			50						4,711 50
			2000						20	35000		2400			800			26,607 00
150		750	4000						15			2300						23,801 00
250		5560	67000	10					35			25820		50				236,351 25
							6000	Finnen Haddies										600 00
							800000	Live Lobsters shipped to United States.										20,000 00
							30000	Lobsters sold in shell in County										750 00
							50000	Smoked Alewives sold in County										400 00
6395		12719	200150	137		1800		50300	435		88760	61343		1100		2000		780,969 70

RECAPITULATION showing the Number, Quantity and Value of Fishing Material, Kinds and Quantities of Fish, &c.—Nova Scotia.

No.	COUNTIES.	FISHING MATERIAL.				KINDS OF FISH.									
		Nets.		Weirs.		Salmon, bar- rels.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, smok- ed, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Mackerel, bar- rels.	Mackerel, in cans.	Herring, bar- rels.	Herring, in boxes.	Alewives, bar- rels.	Cod, cwt.
		Fathoms.	Value. \$	No.	Value. \$										
1	Annapolis.....	46390	17120	26	3070	.....	4400	.....	.....	.....	.....	20238	34425	5	2268
2	Antigonish.....	14800	24800	.....	.....	.....	51900	.....	.....	770	.....	200	.....	25	417
3	Cumberland.....	3659	2060	11	400	20	4920	.....	.....	145	.....	1625	.....	1475	830
4	Colchester.....	27910	7149	32	10200	29	37836	.....	.....	.....	.....	180	425	16	172
5	Cape Breton.....	52985	23141	300	210	57	2800	.....	.....	2590	.....	12646	150	148	27562
6	Digby.....	20855	22730	17	1500	.....	4000	.....	.....	.....	.....	16110	30000	.....	49360
7	Guysborough.....	185260	89570	78	10520	147	17750	7850	3240	15990	.....	27900	.....	2691	50108
8	Halifax.....	238328	77334	456	91200	.....	46446	7270	.....	15560	.....	27820	.....	2680	40180
9	Hants.....	14402	4375	5	950	1	4275	.....	.....	.....	.....	750	.....	982	.....
10	Inverness.....	66281	28414	75	750	154	16000	.....	3072	15673	.....	12748	.....	802	49739
11	King's.....	12890	2960	25	2600	.....	12900	.....	.....	.....	.....	8530	19800	10	1000
12	Lunenburg.....	59390	52550	133	28350	.....	102240	4800	.....	7612	3500	27175	.....	890	216029
13	Pictou.....	7760	9510	10300	6180	.....	72200	.....	.....	330	.....	809	.....	4	1094
14	Queen's.....	18985	9829	.....	.....	.....	37091	.....	.....	1084	.....	1692	.....	3387	17787
15	Richmond.....	117460	61265	.....	.....	40	200	.....	.....	6258	.....	12867	.....	553	30607
16	Shelburne.....	72500	20665	12	12350	.....	.....	.....	.....	11570	78000	17621	.....	610	115174
17	Victoria.....	24500	10013	.....	.....	84	.....	.....	20000	1236	28000	1157	.....	.....	20201
18	Yarmouth.....	97700	48900	16	30200	.....	8350	.....	.....	9790	5000	15002	.....	4068	99451
	Totals.....	1081965	512385	11486	198480	532	423308	19920	26312	88608	114500	205070	84800	18346	721979

GENERAL RECAPITULATION—NOVA SCOTIA.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantities.	Rate.	Value.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salmon, pickled.....	532 brls.	18 00	9,576 00
do fresh, in ice	423,308 lbs.	0 20	84,661 60
do smoked	19,920 lbs.	0 20	3,984 00
do preserved	26,312 cans.	0 20	5,262 40
Mackerel.....	88,608 brls.	10 00	886,080 00
do preserved	114,500 cans.	0 15	17,175 00
Herring.....	205,070 brls.	4 00	820,280 00
do smoked	84,800 boxes.	0 25	21,200 00
Alewives	18,346 brls.	4 00	73,384 00
Cod	721,979 cwt.	4 25	3,068,410 75
Cod Tongues and Sounds.....	1,389 brls.	7 00	9,723 00
Pollock	94,049 cwt.	3 50	329,171 50
Hake Sounds.....	59,290 lbs.	1 00	59,290 00
Hake and Haddock.....	246,969 cwt.	3 50	864,391 50
Halibut.....	959,650 lbs.	0 06	57,579 00
Shad.....	3,442 brls.	8 00	27,536 00
Bass, Trout and Smelt.....	488,505 lbs.	0 06	29,310 30
Squid.....	4,366 brls.	4 00	17,464 00
Eels	2,308 brls.	9 00	20,772 00
Oysters	1,343 brls.	3 00	4,029 00
Lobsters	4,870,339 cans.	0 15	730,550 85
Fish Oil	521,859 gals.	0 65	339,208 35
Fish Roes.....	8 brls.	4 00	32 00
Fish Guano	1,598 tons.	15 00	23,970 00
Fish used as Bait.....	43,127 brls.	1 00	43,127 00
Fish used as Manure.....	23,693 brls.	0 50	11,846 50
Home consumption of various counties, as per returns			48,777 00
Haddies, Sardines, Potted Herring, Lobsters, &c., in Digby			18,955 00
Fish sold in Halifax market			31,500 00
Herring frozen in Lunenburg.....			450 00
Lobsters sold to American Smacks in Shelburne....			9,928 00
Fish products in Yarmouth not enumerated above (see General Returns)			21,750 00
Total			7,689,374 75

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Increase and Decrease of the several Productions
of the Fisheries of Nova Scotia, with 1882.

Articles.	Increase.	Decrease.
Salmon.....	barrels.	168
do in ice.....	lbs. 5,253	
do smoked.....	lbs.	45,990
do preserved.....	cans. 25,216	
Mackerel.....	barrels. 14,906	
do preserved.....	cans. 71,800	
Herring.....	barrels. 11,709	
do smoked.....	boxes.	74,705
Alewives.....	barrels.	2,710
Cod.....	cwt. 110,041	
Cod Tongues and Sounds.....	barrels. 128	
Pollock.....	cwt.	12,199
Hake and Haddock.....	cwt.	27,765
Halibut.....	lbs. 207,419	
Shad.....	barrels.	3,014
Bass.....	lbs. 3,430	
Trout.....	lbs. 27,740	
Smelt.....	lbs. 41,900	
Eels.....	barrels. 525	
Lobsters.....	cans.	95,138
Fish Oil.....	gals. 45,996	
Fish Guano.....	tons.	419
Fish used as Manure.....	barrels. 7,501	
Hake Sounds.....	lbs.	1,530
Squid.....	barrels. 911	
Oysters.....	barrels.	402

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Value of Fisheries in each County in the Province of
Nova Scotia, for the Years 1882 and 1883.**

Counties.	1882.	1883.	Increase.	Decrease.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Annapolis.....	152,040 00	138,970 20	.....	13,069 80
Antigonish.....	59,333 75	75,127 25	15,793 50	.....
Cape Breton.....	253,081 85	233,739 40	.....	19,342 45
Colchester.....	55,075 30	22,892 50	.....	32,182 80
Cumberland.....	56,943 20	74,592 60	17,649 40	.....
Digby.....	1,224,274 66	1,078,806 15	.....	145,468 51
Guysborough.....	647,720 20	711,469 70	63,749 50	.....
Halifax.....	763,793 35	727,459 65	.....	36 335 70
Hants.....	19,307 40	11,757 20	.....	7,550 20
Inverness.....	346,585 75	530,323 50	183,737 75	.....
Kings.....	83,743 00	56,101 00	.....	27,642 00
Lunenburg.....	1,293,882 60	1,531,559 75	237,677 15	.....
Pictou.....	101,640 75	164,586 60	62,945 85	.....
Queen's.....	151,285 70	149,875 65	.....	1,410 05
Richmond.....	338,936 90	352,943 90	14,007 00	.....
Shelburne.....	813,857 15	889,031 60	75,174 45	.....
Victoria.....	141,961 25	159,168 40	17,207 15	.....
Yarmouth.....	627,948 55	780,969 70	153,021 15	.....
Totals.....	7,131,418 36	7,689,374 75	840,962 90 283,006 51	283,006 51
Increase.....	.....	.....	557,956 39	.....

No. 3.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

REPORT OF W. H. VENNING, ESQ., INSPECTOR OF FISHERIES FOR THE
PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK, FOR THE YEAR 1883.

ST. JOHN, 31st December, 1883.

Hon. A. W. McLELAN,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit a report on the fisheries of New Brunswick for the year 1883, with synopses of the reports from local officers. Appended to these will be found returns of the catch in the several districts, in each County and in the Province. In the aggregate, these show a slight decrease from the catch of last year.

SALMON.

The improvement in the catch of this fish, reported last year, has not been maintained. The returns show a decrease of 231,576 pounds, as compared with those of last year. Though the catch was slightly better than in 1881, it was less than the yield of 1880 by 80,553 pounds, and less than that of 1879 by 861,720 pounds. The only County in the Province which shows an increased catch is Ristigouche; but even in this County, where, for the last ten years the rivers have been better protected than in any other, the decline in this fishery is too plain to be denied by anyone who has not some personal interest to serve in misstating the facts. The catch last year, with all the additional nets in use, and with all the improved modes of arranging and setting them, which ingenuity and enterprise have developed in the last ten years, falls short of 1874 by 470,640 pounds. Since then, the catch has fluctuated—some years better than others, some years worse—but no year since has given anything like the catch of 1874, which was 678,500 pounds. This steady decline, even in Restigouche, will be more apparent if we take the average catch of the preceding four years and compare it with that of the present year.

In 1882 the catch was	148,591 pounds.
“ 1881 “ “	161,659 “
“ 1880 “ “	179,916 “
“ 1879 “ “	518,376 “

This would give an average of 252,135 pounds, compared with which the catch of the present year is short by 44,275 pounds. As this is the district concerning which most exaggerated statements have been made, I regret the necessity that compels me to point out their fallacy. While the supply is thus steadily decreasing, the demand grows larger, and the greater the scarcity the higher is the price. In this comfortable conviction, and in the hope that the fish will last their time, fishermen go on competing with each other who shall kill most and spare least, utterly careless of the future or of the injury they are doing the Province. In former

reports, I have expressed the conviction that the salmon fishery cannot stand the excessive annual drain made on the decreasing stock, and the returns of each successive year add strength to this conviction.

BASS.

The improvement in this fishery, noted last year, has continued ; that is the catch is larger by 47,456 pounds. But the number of fishermen is yearly increasing, and the large prices obtained have stimulated exertion in the pursuit. In Northumberland, where this fishery is most largely pursued, and where it gives employment in winter to a large number of persons, the destruction of young fish still continues, in spite of the efforts of the Overseer to prevent it ; without assistance he can do little good among several hundred men, who are rather encouraged to defy his authority than punished for their breaches of the law. The regulations now in force are absolutely necessary to protect the fish, and enable it to increase ; any relaxation of them will be followed by an immediate falling off in the yield of the fishery.

SHAD.

This fishery shows a slight falling off from last year, although it has been pursued with increased vigour. As stated in former reports, I can see no hope of any permanent improvement in this fishery. The supposition that our catch of shad would annually improve, in consequence of the vast numbers yearly hatched by the artificial process, and turned out in American rivers, never had any foundation, in fact, and its fallacy is proven by the returns, not only in this Province but in Nova Scotia. The St. John and Miramichi are the only rivers in New Brunswick to which this fish now returns to spawn, in any large numbers. In both these rivers, excessive fishing has so reduced the stocks that, without some measure of protection, it is impossible they can increase.

ALEWIVES.

The improvement noticed last year in the catch of this fish has been followed by a decrease of 4,462 barrels. The falling off has been general all over the Province, and will, no doubt, become marked in future years ; because, as the supply diminishes prices increase, and the drain on the failing stock will still be kept up. As this fish comes into our waters solely for the purpose of spawning, and only when the ova and milt of the sexes are fully ripe for depositing, the whole yearly catch consists of gravid fish, and of course both parents and progeny are destroyed. I can see no grounds for doubting that, under the present system of fishing, the species will, ere many years have elapsed, become extinct in our waters.

SMELT.

This fishery still continues to attract both labour and capital. The catch this year exceeds that of last by nearly a 1,000,000 pounds, although last year's catch was nearly a 1,000,000 pounds in excess of the year preceding.

	Pounds.
In 1879 the catch was.....	1,582,008
" 1880 " "	2,553,828
" 1881 " "	1,925,105
" 1882 " "	2,838,624
" 1883 " "	3,822,793

The facilities for transport are now so complete that large quantities are sent to the great cities of the West, and these extended markets have so enhanced prices that both shippers and fishermen are reaping the benefit. The business is now conducted on better principles; markets are supplied in accordance with the demand; gluts, that formerly reduced prices to less than first cost, are now avoided, and carloads of smelts are no longer lost by a sudden rise in the temperature of American markets. How long the supply will continue, under the great annual drain to which our waters are subjected, remains to be seen. In the meantime, it is satisfactory to know that those engaged in the business are no longer losing either their capital or their labour.

PICKEREL AND PERCH.

The demand for these fish in American markets has not been great this year, and less attention has been given to their capture by our fishermen. The home demand has increased, and both species now find ready sale in our local markets. The fishery is confined almost exclusively to the River St. John and its tributaries, in which both species are increasing.

STURGEON.

The decrease in the catch of this fish has been very marked. The returns show a falling off of 50 per cent., as compared with last year, which also showed a great decline from the catch of 1881. Fishermen still attribute this to the high water, which prevented them from getting to work until late in the season. My own opinion is, that this is not the whole trouble, and I have strong doubts that the stock in the river was ever so large as sanguine fishermen believed, and that the large catches of former years are now telling the usual tale of all excessive fishing. The present regulations, if adhered to, are sufficient to afford the fish reasonable protection, and I see no cause to recommend any change.

HERRING.

The catch of this fish has been large, the returns showing an increase on that of last year. The quantity salted has been rather less than usual, but the number of boxes smoked, and the quantity used as sardines, are largely in excess. The continued demand for sardines has enhanced the price, and this branch of the business has been profitable to fishermen. This increased consumption of small herring does not yet seem to have lessened the supply; but I would again urge that the spawning places of herring be protected, and fishing in them prohibited during the spawning season. Between Roger's Head and McCoy's Head, below Cape Spencer, in St. John County, there is an extensive spawning ground to which a large number of fishing vessels resort every season for the purpose of taking herring in the very act of spawning. The numbers of herring taken and the quantity of spawn destroyed are immense. I cannot too earnestly urge that this destruction of spawning fish be prevented, by prohibiting fishing within the limits of the spawning ground. When the Southern Head of Grand Manan was left unprotected for several years, the herring fishery of Charlotte County was almost annihilated. As soon as protection was restored, the fishery improved, and has continued good ever since; but only during the last few years has the great drain been made on young fish. Complaints are increasing, from both weir and net fishermen, against the mode of fishing known as "driving," in which torches, composed of cotton waste or caskum saturated with paraffine oil, are used. The oil from the torches pollutes the water and drives the schools from the shores. There is no doubt that this is a very objectionable mode of fishing, and I would again call attention to the necessity of prohibiting it.

MACKEREL.

This fishery is not pursued with any vigor in New Brunswick, although every year immense schools of mackerel are found in all our northern waters. Our fishermen have neither suitable vessels in which to follow the schools, nor suitable seines to capture them. The fishing is done in the old and primitive shore boat, with hook and line, and when the fish will not take bait, none are caught. Nothing but want of enterprise prevents our fishermen from following the mode of fishing adopted by American mackerel men. With suitable vessels and suitable nets, there is no reason why they should not share in this valuable fishery. No fish is more easily cured, none bring such high prices, and for none there is a larger demand. Though considerably more than last year, the catch has been very small.

COD.

There is a large increase in the catch of this fish, compared with that of last year; but the lobster fishery in the northern counties, and the sardine fishery in Charlotte have given employment nearer home to the fishermen who formerly made cod-fishing their principal business. While these shore fisheries continue to give remunerative employment, no great increase in the catch of deep-sea fish can be expected; but where the supply of lobsters has been exhausted, our cod fisheries will furnish more profitable employment to those who are now doing their utmost to hasten the time when they must revert to their old avocation.

HALIBUT, POLLOCK, HAKE AND HADDOCK.

The causes mentioned above have, for several years past, greatly reduced the catch of all these fishes. Halibut fishing has been almost abandoned, while pollock and hake have been pursued in a desultory manner. Even the large demand for smoked haddock, and the consequent good prices offered for fresh fish, have not induced our fishermen to leave the more easy lobster fishing and the more profitable sardine fishing.

LOBSTERS.

The effects of the enormous annual drain made on this shell-fish for the last fifteen years, are now plainly to be seen, and even interested cupidity can no longer deny them. Though the number of factories has increased and greater numbers of men have been employed, the returns show a decrease of nearly 2,000,000 cans, compared with the quantity put up last year. This serious decline in numbers, added to the still more serious decline in size, visible everywhere, points to the certain extinction of the fish, if the business continues to be pursued on the same excessive scale. In former reports, both annual and special, I have expressed my conviction that no creature can long withstand so great a yearly drain as has been made on the lobster. This drain has been out of all proportion to the power of so slow-growing a creature to multiply. Even the canners themselves are now convinced of this fact; but in the hope that the fish will last their time, they are redoubling their exertions to increase their catch; are endeavouring to make increased numbers of small fish compensate for the almost total absence of large ones, and are striving to have the present insufficient restrictions relaxed. While every officer in the Province in whose district this fishery is pursued, records the fact of its failing supply, none of them, except Overseers Wyse, of Chatham, Girouard, of Buctouche, and Deacon, of Shediac, offer any suggestions for its improvement or conservation. I have given their opinions in their own words in the abstracts from their reports. Whatever opinion I may entertain of the practicability of Overseer Wyse's views, it cannot be

denied that their adoption would give lessees a direct interest in so conducting their business that their breeding stock could not be exhausted, and that none but mature and healthy fish should be killed. At present, neither cannery nor fishermen have any interest in protecting or conserving the fishery—their interest now lies rather in destroying it by over-fishing. But with respect to the opinions of Messrs. Deacon and Girouard, my own observation forces me to differ from their conclusions. The present close time extends from 20th August to 20th April, a period of eight months. Soft-shelled lobsters, those with eggs attached, and all less than 9 inches in length, are now forbidden to be killed. With all this protection the fishery shows indisputable signs of exhaustion. Not only is the supply failing, but the average size has fallen below 9 inches. Had the law been rigidly enforced this season, every cannery in the Province would have been closed. In the face of these undeniable facts, I cannot see how *extending the fishing season* is going to improve matters—*increase the supply of fish or raise their average size.* My conviction is now what it has been for years, that the fishery has been pursued to so unreasonable an extent that it is sheer folly to suppose it can continue much longer on the same extravagant scale. Mere tinkering with it will do no good. This has been tried and has failed most signally. Some radical change must now be made or the fishery is doomed to extinction. Quarrels and disputes about fishing limits are yearly increasing, and these add very much to the onerous duties of fishery officers. If the fishery were placed under license, it could be controlled for the eventual benefit of all concerned.

OYSTERS.

The demand for oysters and the good prices obtained have stimulated production everywhere, and the depleted beds are now raked more industriously than ever. Like the 'tailings' of the gold diggings, something can yet be tortured out of some of them; but these very efforts to meet the demand shuts the door against all hope of any improvement from natural increase. In Westmorland, where the largest supplies were formerly obtained, the increased demand and improved prices have failed to produce an increased yield, which clearly shows that these once prolific beds are now exhausted. Over-fishing and indiscriminate raking have done their work very effectually. Oyster culture by private enterprise is the only means by which an increased supply can now be obtained.

SYNOPSIS OF OVERSEERS' REPORTS.

RISTIGOUCHE COUNTY.

Overseer Verge, of the Upper Division, reports an increased catch of salmon. The figures show 78,660 pounds, against 55,183 pounds last year. In 1881, the catch in this division was 70,000 pounds; in 1880 it was 68,520 pounds, and in 1879 it was 135,262 pounds. The average catch for the four years, 1879, 1880, 1881 and 1882, would be 82,741 pounds; so that the catch this year, although better than last, still falls short of the average by 4,081 pounds. Mr. Verge expresses his satisfaction at the manner in which the regulations have been complied with, and especially that which curtails the angling season. He also expresses great satisfaction with the thorough protection his special Guardians have given to the spawning beds. Neither settlers nor Indians have disturbed the breeding fish, and he anticipates good results from their labours.

Overseer McPherson, of the Coast Division, also reports a better year for salmon. The returns show a catch of 129,200 pounds—an increase of 38,792 pounds over that of last year; but this falls short of 1879 by 245,914 pounds. There is also an increase

in the catch of lobsters and herring; but the mackerel fishery has been a failure—even worse than last year.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

Overseer Hickson says:—"I am sorry not to be able to report an improvement in our salmon fishery. I have almost given up hope of everseeing a permanent change for the better. It is, of course, not to be expected that a small stream like the Nepissiguit, over-fished as it is by anglers, can furnish salmon enough to keep up the supply in spite of the drain that is yearly made on its stock. If any benefit is to be derived from the hatching houses in Restigonche and Miramichi, our river and our fishermen should share in it. The steady decline in the catch of salmon on our coast indicates the end of this fishery at no distant day." He reports a diminished catch of lobsters. Had prices not advanced at the close of the season, every packer in the county would have lost money. Nearly all are short of their contracts, and some have lost heavily by default. Mackerel were more plentiful than last year and a larger catch has been made; but this fishery is not pursued with much vigour. Two traps were licensed last season after the salmon season was over, one of which did very well, but the other barely paid expenses. The catch of herring was much larger than last year, as also was that of cod; but our fishing firms are not yet alive to the value of this fishery when properly pursued as is by a few large Jersey Houses on the other side of the Bay.

Overseer Haché, of Shippigan, reports a small catch of salmon, but a better catch of cod and herring. The smelt fishery yielded about the same catch as last year. The lobster fishery in this district, as in all others show a decreasing yield, and some of the factories have done a losing business from scarcity of fish.

Overseer Sewell, of Pokemouche, reports about an average catch of salmon, but a much better return of mackerel, herring, alewives, bass and cod. Lobsters were very scarce and the catch very small compared with former years.

Overseer Muzzeroll, of Tracadie, reports a good catch of cod and herring, but an almost total failure of alewives and lobsters. The catch of smelt was about the same as last year, but that of salmon fell much below.

Overseers Haché, of Caraquet, *Poirier*, of Grand Anse, and *Cormier*, of the Herring Banks, have not sent me any reports of their districts; but from reliable information, obtained from other sources, there has been no important change in the fisheries. About an average season was made in most all the fisheries pursued. The decline, if any, was more marked in lobsters.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Overseer Stymast, of Tabusintac District, reports that salmon have been scarce and the catch was much smaller than that of last year. Mackerel were plentiful in the Bay, but as they would not take bait, and fishermen were not prepared with suitable nets for their capture, the catch was very small. Cod fishing was pursued to a limited extent, and the catch was very encouraging. Bass were plentiful, and the fall fishing with hook and line gave good returns to those who engaged in it. The catch of smelt was somewhat less than last year, and the lobster fishery was a failure, compared with previous years.

Overseer Robichaud, of Neguac and Portage Island District, reports a much smaller catch of salmon, but he is unable to assign any cause for the decrease, except scarcity of fish, as the season was favourable and the fishery was pursued with more than usual energy. Herring, cod and mackerel gave about an average catch. Fall bass fishing, with hook and line, was profitable, and the winter smelt fishery was very good. Lobster fishing in this district was a failure, and fishermen lifted their traps before the season ended, as the catch was too small to pay for the labour of collecting it.

Overseer Noble, of Escuminac and Fox Island Districts, reports a very poor season for salmon, and he thinks the large catches of former years are among the things that have passed, never to return. The spring herring fishery was very good, and a large quantity was caught for lobster bait and home consumption. The lobster fishery continues to decline and has ceased to be a profitable business.

Overseer Williston, of Bay du Vin, reports a very poor catch of salmon, and as fishermen made extensive preparations for a good season, in consequence of the slight improvement last year, many of them did not take enough to pay expenses. Shad gave about an average catch and were in excellent condition. Herring were plentiful but alewives very scarce. Good catches of bass were made, both spring and fall, by hook and line. The quantity of smelt caught in the winter was very large, and gave good returns to fishermen and dealers.

Overseer Russell, of Grand Downs and Lower Newcastle District, reports as follows:—"I regret to state that the catch of salmon is far short of last year. At Grand Downs the catch this year was 700 lbs., last year it was 2,800, being a decrease of 2,100 lbs.; at Oak Point, the catch this year was 7,210 lbs., last year 17,400 lbs.; decrease 10,210 lbs. At Lower Newcastle this year's catch was 7,770 lbs., last year 21,430; decrease 13,660 lbs. Making a total decrease in the district of 25,970. The fishery was prosecuted with as much attention as last year, and the falling off is owing to the scarcity of salmon in the river. Alewives gave a poor catch, but bass were plentiful and hook and line fishing good. The catch of smelt was not so large as last year, owing to the ice not being strong enough for fishermen to set their nets until the best run was past. The close time was well kept and there was no illegal fishing.

Overseer Wyse, of Napan and Chatham Districts, reports a serious falling off in the salmon catch, although fishing was pursued with unusual vigor. The catch this year was only 20,000 lbs., against 50,000 last year, showing a decrease of over 50 per cent. A great improvement was made in the management of the smelt business last winter, and better prices were obtained. The principal dealers have formed a club, and control the shipment in such a manner as to prevent the markets from being glutted. Frost fish, or tom cods, which were formerly wasted in large quantities now, find sale at remunerative prices, and a good business is done in exporting them. Bass fishing with hook and line was productive and profitable. The lobster fishery shows a decrease, compared with last year. Mr. Wyse, who was formerly extensively engaged in the lobster business, says in his report:—"No improvement will be seen in this important branch of fishing industry until Government adopts the principle of leasing portions of the coast to responsible packers, and places the whole business under license. These lessees should give bonds to protect the fish by having all undersized and spawning lobsters returned to the water when their traps are unloaded. Officers should be specially appointed to see that this is done, and if any lessees or their servants are detected in using such fish, their bonds should be forfeited and their establishments closed. No other means, in my opinion, will preserve this fishery from destruction."

Overseer Hogan, of Newcastle and North Esk Districts, reports a decrease in the catch of salmon, as compared with last year. In May and the early part of June, the catch was fair, but as the season advanced, fish became scarce, until the close season commenced. From 20th September to the end of October the run of late fish was good; but the water was so low they could not get up the rapids, and consequently they became an easy prey to poachers in both branches of the river. A great many nets were seized, but the owners could not be ascertained. The nets employed in this illegal fishing are generally old and of little value, so that the poacher incurs but trifling loss when they are seized. The pools in the upper reaches of the river have especially suffered from illegal fishing. There are so many lumbering roads through the woods, that it is an easy matter for any one acquainted with them to get to the different pools without detection. Mr. Hogan urges the employment of special Guardians to protect the spawning grounds. These should camp in the neighbourhood and devote their whole time to the duty, from the 1st of August until the end of October. Bass were plentiful, and the catch exceeded that of last year. A great

many undersized fish are still caught, and every device is adopted to evade detection. The fishing grounds extend about 15 miles, and in this distance there are about 350 fishermen and three times that number of holes cut in the ice. Fishing is best on cold and stormy nights, and more persons are then on the ice than at any other time. In this distance, there are but two Wardens, and they cannot stay at home and look after the bass fishing for the small pay they receive, but are obliged to go to the lumber woods in winter to support themselves and families. These men get no more pay than other wardens, who have no duty at all to do in winter. In the absence of the Wardens, Mr. Hogan has found it necessary to employ assistance, as it is impossible for one man to do the work. He recommends a regulation to prevent the shipment of bass during the close season, unless the boxes are examined and marked by a fishery officer. Under the pretext that bass are stored in freezers during the open season, considerable quantities of fish illegally caught are shipped during the close season.

Overseer Parker, of Derby, has sent me no report, but *Overseer Holt*, of Blackville, who had charged of the district before Mr. Parker's appointment, reports a poor catch of salmon in both districts. This he attributes to the river being full of running logs nearly all summer, which prevented nets from being set the best part of the fishing season.

Overseer Fleeze, of Doaktown, reports as follows: "The catch of salmon has fallen off considerably this season. The causes are over-fishing below and extreme lowness of water. The oldest inhabitants say they never saw the river so low as it has been the past summer. During the spawning season, salmon were very scarce, and in my opinion, very few reached their spawning places above, and fewer still were allowed to spawn below. I am sorry to have to report much poaching from the head of tide to the sources of the river. In my district I have had great difficulty with poachers and prosecuted a number of them. They were not convicted, because the witnesses were intimidated by the accused, and did not tell the same story in court that they did in private. I have seized quite a number of nets illegally set, but they are old and worthless; I could not discover the owners. A warden, about 7 miles above me, would be of great service in protecting the river from poachers, and I would beg to recommend that one be appointed."

Overseers Bamford, of Blissfield, and *Cameron*, of Stanley, report to the same effect, that the extreme lowness of the river prevented salmon from ascending, and consequently very few reached the head waters. This unprecedented drought was very favourable for poachers, who took every possible opportunity to violate the law and evade its officers.

KENT COUNTY.

Overseer Guimon, of St. Louis Division, reports that salmon fishing was not so good as last year. Mackerel and herring gave somewhat better returns to the few fishermen who engaged in their pursuit. Cod and hake were plentiful off shore, and these deep sea fish will afford profitable employment to all who will undertake their capture in suitable boats. Shad and alewives are becoming very scarce, and but little attention is now given to them. The small quantities caught are used in home consumption. The catch of bass was double that of last year. Smelt fishing was about the same as last year, but prices were better, and large preparations are being made for this winter. The catch of lobsters was very much smaller than last year.

Overseer Hannah, of Richibucto District, reports a falling off in the catch of salmon; but alewives and bass gave about the same returns as last year. Cod and herring show a decrease. Lobsters were less plentiful than last year, and the catch has been considerably reduced, although not so much in this district as in others.

Overseer Girouard, of Buctouche, reports about an average catch of all kinds of fish frequenting the Bay. Mackerel and herring show an increase; alewives and bass about the same as last year. The catch of smelt was more than double, and prices

were better than formerly. The demand for oysters has stimulated production, and the quantity raised has more than doubled that of last year. The lobster fishery shows about the same catch as last year. Mr. Girouard urges a close time, from 15th July to 15th August, with liberty to fish as early in the spring and as late in autumn as the weather will permit. He thinks the packers will all agree to this, and he expresses his belief that this would afford better protection to the lobster than the regulations now in force.

Overseer Cormier, of the Lower District, reports a large increase in the catch of spring herring, and also in that of mackerel. The catch of smelt exceeds that of last year; the quantity of alewives caught was about the same. A larger quantity of oysters was raised, the increased demand and better price having stimulated industry in this direction. The weight of canned lobsters falls much short of last year, the average size of the fish being much smaller. This is one of the surest signs of a failing fishery, and indicates that the present minimum of 9 inches is too small.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

Overseer Deacon, of Shediac and Cape Tormentine, reports as follows:—"The catch of fish, generally, has been good. Mackerel were plentiful and of good quality. A fair catch of bass was made with hook and line. The catch of smelts exceeded that of last year, and the weather was very favourable for shipment, being constantly cold; dealers therefore did a good business. A great deal of travelling is necessary to keep fishermen up to the regulations, and to see that none use illegal nets or fish without license. The catch of spring herring was very good, and the quality much superior to the usual run. There were twelve lobster factories in operation in the district. I found lobsters this year scarcer and very much smaller than in previous years. I would again urge that the close season be from 15th July to 15th August. This would give the only close season required, and with that the fish would be better protected than they are at present; the packers would do better, and the consumer would get healthy fish to eat, with this close season; all berried lobsters released, and a vigilant watch kept over the factories, there will be some hopes of keeping up the supply. I find packers look only to present profit, and continually violate the law, when they can do it without detection."

Overseer Goodwin, of Bay Verte and Sackville District, reports an increased catch of herring. The consumption of this fish, both as food and as lobster bait, has largely increased, and although prices are low, the facilities for taking them are so great, that at the end of the season the fisherman finds quite a good margin of profit for his labour. Mackerel fishing was almost a failure; though fish were plentiful off the coast and in the Bay, they would not, except occasionally, take bait, and but few were caught. Lobsters are plentiful in the Bay; but as yet no factory has been started in the district. The failure of this fishery in other places will probably induce the erection of a factory ere another year has passed. Mr. Goodwin says:—"I regret to note that shad fishing at Wood Point, Sackville and Rockport shows a decrease. In June and July, there were some good catches; but as the season advanced fish became scarcer. The quality was very fine, the best I have seen for many years. Prices ranged from \$10 to \$12 per barrel, and even at these prices the supply was not equal to the demand. I have no suggestions to make; the regulations are fairly observed. I have some trouble occasionally with mill-owners, on the score of sawdust, but this nuisance is being removed, and will, I am in hopes, be entirely removed in the near future."

Overseer Cormier, of Dorchester Bay District, reports a smaller catch of shad than last year. He attributes this decrease to spring fishing in the Bay, by which the parent fish and all their progeny are destroyed. The good quality of the fish and the better prices obtained have, in a great measure, compensated for the decreased catch.

ALBERT COUNTY.

Overseer Stewart reports about an average catch of all the usual fish in his district. Herring and shad gave more than an average catch, but alewives fell short. There were but five weirs built this year. The whole catch of the district is for home consumption. The fisheries are not extensive, but they are of considerable local value to an agricultural population, which devotes its spare time to fishing.

VICTORIA COUNTY.

Overseer Ryan reports as follows:—"There was a good run of salmon in the Tobique this season. The principal violation of the law consists in the use of the spear. Neither Indians in the village nor settlers on the Tobique can be induced to use nets. Their only implements for fishing are the torch and spear, and the only means by which they can be prevented is the employment of a few special Wardens, engaged for the season and paid daily wages. If these men neglect their duty, they should be discharged and others employed. The sole occupation of these men, during their engagement, should be the protection of the fish. Stationary Wardens are of no use whatever; they should be dispensed with, and in their place these travelling guardians should be constantly moving on the river, while fish are running, and when they have reached their spawning grounds, the guardians should camp there and protect them from the spear of the poacher. I had one such man employed this season, and I can confidently say he has done more to protect the fish than all the stationary Wardens on the river. I can say positively that there has not been six salmon speared in the Tobique this summer. I know of but one, while last season there were some hundreds speared." From the peculiar character of this river, its limited settlement, its long stretches of unbroken wilderness, where the Indian and the hunter are the only visitors, I know of no other means than those described by *Overseer Ryan*, and repeatedly urged by the late *Overseer McCluskey*, for protecting the salmon that yet resort to it in considerable numbers.

CARLETON COUNTY.

Overseer Lindsay, of the Upper District, reports that the water was very low in both branches of the South-West Miramichi, and that but few salmon reached their accustomed haunts until late in the season. Those that did reach their spawning beds in the district were not molested by the settlers, and the angling season being over, no sportsmen were camped on the river, so that the fish were not disturbed while spawning.

Overseer Burt, of the Lower District, reports but few salmon caught. The extensive lumber drives in the river all summer prevented nets from being set. In fact, there is very little fishing in this part of the river, and less interest is taken in it every year, for the quantity caught for several years past has not paid for the labour of setting and attending nets.

Warden Scott, at Bel River, reports a very poor catch of salmon in May, June and July, but in August there was a good run and a considerable number were caught. Shad and bass were scarcer than usual, and but little effort was made to capture them. He reports a seizure of three salmon nets found fishing in September.

YORK COUNTY.

Overseer Orr reports that salmon were more than usually scarce this season, and very few were caught. Whitefish have been more plentiful, and a large number were caught for domestic use. No close time has been fixed for this fish, and numbers of gravid fish are taken. Mr. Orr recommends that no fishing for them should be

allowed after September. Bass were more plentiful than last year, but shad scarcer. This scarcity of fish has led to some illegal fishing, and the confiscation of a number of nets, the owners of which could not be ascertained. Mr. Orr says:—"On that portion of the South-West Miramichi which runs through York County, much illegal fishing has been done. Poachers there set the law at defiance, and without assistance I cannot prevent them. The district is so extensive, and the facilities for poaching are so great, that I can see no way of protecting the spawning fish, but by employing special men to camp on the river, and devote their whole time to its protection, after the 1st of August until the middle of October."

I have no report from Wardens Brown, of Southampton, or Campbell, of Kingsclear; but on my annual visit to these districts, I learned that, in both, all kinds of fish were very scarce, and but few nets were set.

SUNBURY COUNTY.

Overseer Huben reports that there was a larger catch of shad and alewives than there was last season. The catch of salmon was very small. The number of sturgeon nets set in the Lower Counties the last two seasons has prevented many of these fish from getting up the river, as formerly, and no nets were set this season. Pickerel and perch were plentiful, and preparations are being made to pursue these fisheries through the ice this winter. Bass were not as plentiful as last year, and less attention was given to their capture. The close time was well observed, and no occasion arose for imposing penalties for illegal fishing.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

Overseer Hetherington reports a very poor run of salmon. The catch of alewives was not so good as that of last year, but the quantity of shad caught was somewhat larger. Pickerel and perch are now caught in considerable quantities, both for local markets and for export to the States. Mr. Hetherington recommends that drifting for shad be prohibited in Washademoak Creek, Jemseg, and the thoroughfare between Maguapit and Grand Lakes. He states that drift nets in these places prevent the fish from entering the lakes.

Warden Phillips, of Canaan River, reports that after the close season for salmon commenced, quite a nice run ascended that stream, which he had some difficulty in protecting from the spears of Indians, and others who have not their excuse for poaching. This river was formerly one of the best nurseries for salmon among the tributaries of the St. John. For several years in succession quotas of young salmon from the Miramichi hatching house were placed in this river and also in Salmon River, emptying into Grand Lake, in this County. Had any considerable proportion of these attained maturity, they should now begin to show themselves. It is just possible that those seen by Warden Phillips may be some of them grown to maturity. If so, we may reasonably look for a larger number in future years. Careful enquiry has thrown no light on the fate of those placed in Salmon River. So far as I have been able to learn from very reliable parties residing on the river, no sign of them or their progeny have ever been seen.

KING'S COUNTY.

Overseer Belyea, of Westfiel and Belleisle District, reports a very small catch of salmon, but bass, shad, and alewives were more plentiful than last year and gave larger catches. The sturgeon fishery was confined almost entirely to this district, and though vigorously pursued, yielded less than half the quantity caught last year. Mr. Belyea is at a loss to account for this great falling off, unless it arises from over-fishing in former years. Those engaged in the business think the poor catch was

caused by the high freshet in the spring which prevented nets from being set until June. There are difficulties in the way of both these surmises, and at present I cannot fully accept either. The result of next season's fishing will probably solve the question. In the meantime I fully agree with Mr. Belyea that no good reason exists for making any change in the present regulations.

Overseer Gosline, of Kennebecasis River and tributaries, reports but little change in the district. The extremely dry season made the rivers so low that fishing of all kinds was very poor. Some sturgeons were caught in the mouth of the river, which are included in Overseer Belyea's returns. At the present time, considerable numbers of hake, post-fish and smelts are being caught in the lower part of the river.

ST. JOHN COUNTY.]

Overseer O'Brien, of the harbour district, reports as follows:—"There was a large falling off in the catch of salmon, as compared with last year. Alewives, also, gave a smaller catch, but the increased price obtained more than made up for the deficiency. The destruction of small fish in the wiers must tell upon the future supply, if some steps are not taken to prevent it. The catch of herring off the harbour last winter was unprecedented—nearly doubling that of any former years. At one time a hundred sail of small vessels were fishing in the mouth of the harbour and around Partridge Island. All made good fares, some exceptional catches being enormous. The winter was very favourable for the frozen fish trade, being dry and cold, enabling fish-dealers to send their herring to all parts of Canada and the United States. With so many outlets, the price was kept up all the season. Encouraged by this success, last winter quite a number of small vessels have been built, especially for this business; the bounty, also, being an inducement to pursue it. Many persons, competent to form an opinion, think that if the bounty all went to the vessel, it would cause a better class of craft to be built for fishing, and the crews manning them would indirectly get a benefit. As it is at now, the crews of vessels are changing so frequently, that it is difficult to distribute the bounty properly. But, even as at present distributed, there is no doubt that the bounty will do much to develop our fisheries."

Overseer Skillen, of St. Martin's district, reports as follows:—"The present season has not met the anticipations of our fishermen. The catch, though slightly better than last year, is not in proportion to the means employed. Fish were very late in striking our shores, and the whole work of the season was done in a very short time. Lobster fishing, in this district, is being more industriously followed. The fish are plentiful and of good quality along our shores. Heretofore, they have been but little fished. The scarcity in other places will, no doubt, develop a good business here. During the present season, I carefully examined the herring spawning ground, between Roger's Head and Ten Mile Creek, on which I formerly reported. This year it was nearly the end of July before the school came to spawn. They nearly all struck the shore below the creek, and immense hauls were made while they remained. It is much to be regretted that all fishing on this spawning ground is not prohibited. The great demand for "sardines," which is yearly becoming greater, and the increasing value of the young herrings, make it very necessary, that if the supply is to be maintained, all spawning places should be rigidly protected, and I would again urge that the great destruction of gravid herrings, which has heretofore been committed on this spawning ground, be prevented in future."

CHARLOTTE COUNTY.

Overseer Todd, of St. Croix District, reports a falling off in the catch of all fish except alewives. By employing a night watchman, in connection with one employed on the American side by the Maine Commissioners, drifting for salmon in the St. Croix has been entirely prevented. The fishways are all in good order, and have been kept

open during the season. A new and costly one has been built at Salmon Falls, by the Cotton Mill Company. It is a first-class structure, and will afford an easy passage over the dam. A new one was also erected by Messrs. Broad at their dam on Denis Stream. Mr. Todd says: "The Maine Commissioners of Fisheries, Messrs. Stillwell and Stanley, take a great interest in improving the St. Croix River, and they are doing all in their power on the American side to protect and increase the supply of fish. I am indebted to them for a ready compliance with all my suggestions which can contribute to this end, and especially for their co-operation in putting a stop to drifting for salmon, by employing a special night watchman, to take alternate nights with my guardian."

Overseer Cunningham, of St. Andrew's Bay, reports that the winter herring fishery was not so good as last year; but prices were better and made up for the diminished catch. Sardines or small herring show an increase over the take of last year, and prices were well maintained during the whole season. A new sardine factory has been established at St. Andrews, and hopes are entertained that there will be a good demand for sardines in Canada. Should this be the case, there will be a brisk demand for small herring close to the weirs, the catch of which are now sent to Eastport at considerable expense. Mackerel were scarce, and but few were caught. Cod, pollock, hake and haddock show a small increase over last year's catch. The bounty given by Government has, no doubt, stimulated industry in this direction. It has certainly led to a larger number of vessels and boats being engaged in the outside fisheries. Last year there were six vessels employed; this year there are fifteen, besides twenty good boats. There have been no lobsters canned at St. Andrews this year. Mr. Harit has closed his factory and gone into the sardine business. There were, however, some fifty tons sold fresh to dealers. This cessation of lobster canning will give the fish a chance to increase, which they would hardly have got had the factory continued in operation.

Overseer Best, of Beaver Harbour, reports a good season's fishing. Winter herring gave a good catch, but hake and haddock gave smaller returns than last year. Cod and pollock show a slight increased catch. Weir fishing was very good; prices were well maintained during the season, and the business has been more profitable than any previous year in the Overseer's memory. Most of the catch was sold to the sardine factories; the balance was smoked for export. Lobster fishing was not followed to any extent since the factory closed at St. Andrews.

Overseer Lord, of LaTête and West Isles, reports as follows:—"The catch of line fish, with the exception of pollock, is smaller than last year by nearly one-third. The falling off in this fishery is, no doubt, owing to the demand being less, on account of the large catches of cod made on the banks by the American and Nova Scotia fleets engaged in that fishery. The demand for line fish is regulated by the price of cod, and when this is low, the demand for other fish is small. Pollock brought a fair price, and the catch was better than that of last season. The catch of lobsters was very small and is yearly becoming less. Excessive fishing in past years fully accounts for the present scarcity. There is a slight decrease in the quantity of smoked herring, the price of which was fair in the spring, but is now very low. Winter herring fishing was not good in this district. For some unknown reason, the fish did not visit our waters, but our fishermen went to Grand Manan, and afterwards to St. John, where fair catches were made. The price was better than last year's, giving fishermen a fair remuneration for the season's work. The catch of sardines was somewhat less than that of last year, but prices averaged higher, probably about \$10 per hogshhead, which more than made up the deficiency. The proceeds, however, were not very evenly divided—some weirs making large profits, while others did comparatively little. The result of this uncertainty may yet be salutary and deter many from neglecting more certain modes of fishing and from putting their money, time and labour into weirs, which very often turn out to be valueless. A large amount of capital and labour has been expended on weirs during the last few years, which are now abandoned without having paid a quarter of their cost. The outlook for next year seems good, as several new factories are to be started in the spring. If

fish continue to be plentiful, we look for another good season's work. I must again call your attention to the very objectionable practice of 'driving' herring, and urge that it be prohibited. It is manifestly unfair to the weir owner, who has spent a large sum in building his weir, and paid for his license regularly, to see the fish driven from it by torches, and the water so polluted by the oil dripping from them that the whole school deserts the neighbourhood. Complaints are constantly made to me by weir owners, who have suffered from this cause, and while I know their cases are particularly hard, in the present state of the law I am powerless to help them."

Overseer Brown, of Campo Bello, reports about an average catch of fish of all kinds in his district. Small herring for sardines have been more than usually plentiful, and good catches have been made by many of the weirs.

Overseer McLaughlin, of Grand Manan, reports as follows:—"We have yet a month to fish before the year's work will close, and I have no reason to doubt that this month will add many hundreds of dollars to the sum total for the year. I have now to report that there has been a large decrease in the catch of hake, but all other branches of line fishing have been very good, though we have few vessels engaged in the fisheries, and not one 'banker' is owned in the Island. The great increase in the herring fisheries of Grand Manan has led our people to that branch of business almost exclusively. In this fishery, only boats are employed, and a failure in herring, even for one year, would cause great distress in the Island. The schools of herring in the waters of Grand Manan have been wonderful, and the catch in weirs and nets has been correspondingly great, the value of which will exceed that of former years. An establishment for the manufacture of 'guano' from fish offals, was erected at North Head, but it has been unsuccessful this year, on account of the small catch of hake. Only about fifty tons were made. Neither of the lobster factories has been in operation this year, the whole catch of lobsters having been smacked to the State of Maine, where they brought good prices. No large body of mackerel came into our waters this season, and only a few barrels were caught in the weirs; these were of good quality. The annual close time at Southern Head spawning ground has been well observed, but it requires constant attention to prevent encroachment on the limits. In conclusion, I would beg to say that a change in the bounty system would better suit this Island. The bounty should go to the vessels of from ten to eighty tons, and none should be given to boats. We have too many fishing boats now, while our vessels hardly deserve the name. A bounty on tonnage would lessen the boats and increase the vessels, and create a better class of fishing craft. With us, the fishermen would get the bounty, as they would own the vessels, and a fleet of good vessels would enable our fishermen to share in the deep-sea fisheries."

From the foregoing report and abstracts, Your Honour will observe that several measures are necessary for the protection of our Provincial fisheries. I can hold out no reasonable hope of any permanent improvement in the salmon fishery, so long as the present excessive fishing is carried on. But to prevent its total destruction as a profitable industry and a source of wealth to the country, the protection of the parent fish while exercising their pro-creative instincts, is absolutely necessary. Ten years ago, and every year since, I called attention to the threatened extermination of the lobster, from excessive fishing. This extermination is now so imminent that even selfish cupidity can no longer shut its eyes to the fact. The curtailment of this excessive fishing has now become absolutely necessary to the continual existence of this valuable crustacean on our coasts. To foster and protect our yet valuable herring fisheries, I have urged and now beg again to urge the prohibition of all fishing within the limits of a spawning place, while herring are there depositing their spawn and milt. I also beg to urge again the prohibition of that mode of taking herring called "driving," which is described in my annual report for 1881, page 51. This practice is increasing and is doing great injury to the fishery and great injustice to their owners. Shad and alewives are yearly decreasing in numbers, in consequence of over-fishing. The existence of these species in in our waters depends now on the curtailment of this

excessive fishing. I would again urge an additional close time, to enable a better stock of parents to reach their spawning grounds. I would beg to call Your Honour's attention to the remarks made in my last annual report on the changes that have taken place since I entered on my duties as a fishery officer, and to facilitate this, I ask your indulgence for repeating them:—"Since the organization of the fisheries service in this Province, the circumstances of many of the districts have essentially changed; new branches of fishing have arisen; old branches have been greatly developed; more men and more costly materials are now employed; more ingenious modes of fishing, and more ingenious modes of poaching have been adopted; and the duties of fishery officers have much increased. The scale of salaries originally fixed for many districts was ill-calculated to secure the services of competent and faithful men to undertake the unpleasant duties required of them. Many of these salaries, originally too small, are now quite inadequate to remunerate Overseers and Wardens in many districts for the increased duties these changes have devolved on them, and their readjustment has become necessary. I would again recommend these and some other matters on which I have made special reports, to your favourable consideration."

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. H. VENNING,

Inspector of Fisheries, N.B.

RETURN showing the Quantity and Value of Fishing Material, Kinds and Quantities of Fish, &c., in the Province of New Brunswick, for the Year 1883.

DISTRICT.	FISHING MATERIAL.						KINDS OF FISH.													
	Nets.		Weirs.		Smelt Nets.		Lobster Traps.		Salmon, brls.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, smoked, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Mackerel, brls.	Mackerel, in cans.	Herring, brls.	Alewives, brls.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, brls.	Hake, cwt.	
	Fathoms	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.												
<i>Restigouche.</i>	8,250	\$ 8,250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	78,660	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	9,249	4,624	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	129,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	17,499	12,874	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	207,860	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	900	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Totals .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Gloucester.</i>	4,990	4,990	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69,484	.....	.....	500	31,368	1,000	.....	1,500	.....	.....	.....
	6,053	6,053	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59,000	.....	.....	250	.....	400	250	2,000	.....	.....	.....
	4,722	4,722	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	33,600	3,000	.....	4,000	.....	.....	.....
	2,390	1,530	.....	.....	9	270	3,000	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	10,990	.....	10,000	.....	.....	.....
	3,000	1,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,800	4,800	.....	8,000	.....	1,500	200	7,000	2,000	.....	2,600	.....	.....	.....
	7,390	4,380	.....	.....	44	1,408	21,100	21,100	.....	7,280	.....	1,450	15	21,600	1,600	.....	9,760	.....	830	.....
	3,480	1,740	.....	.....	63	1,260	4,550	4,550	.....	10,000	.....	2,000	.....	28,736	2,612	90	2,691	.....	299	.....
	4,572	2,029	.....	.....	22	630	2,400	2,400	.....	16,000	.....	.....	67	10,900	2,532	270	725	.....	187	.....
	36,597	26,944	.....	.....	138	3,568	35,850	35,850	.....	169,764	.....	4,950	1,682	136,204	24,134	610	32,676	.....	1,316	.....
	Totals

Return showing the Quantity and Value of Fishing Material, &c.—New Brunswick—Continued.

DISTRICT.	KINDS OF FISH.												FISH PRODUCTS.			VALU.				
	Hake Sounds, lbs	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, brls.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Frost Fish, lbs.	Squid, brls.	Flounders, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Pickarel, lbs.	Perch, lbs.	Eels, brls.	Oysters, brls.	Lobsters, tons.		Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, galls.	Fish used as bait, brls.	Fish used as manure, brls.
<i>Restigouche.</i>																				
From Tide Head to Dalhousie.
From Dalhousie to Belledune.
Totals.....
<i>Gloucester.</i>																				
Petit Rocher.....	£00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bathurst
New Bandon.....
Caraget.....
Grand Anse.....
Shippegan
Pokemouche.....
Tracadie
Totals.....

RETURN showing the Quantity and Value of Fishing Material, &c.—New Brunswick—Continued.

District.	Fishing Material.						Kinds of Fish.											
	Nets.		Weirs.		Smelt Nets.		Lobster Traps.		Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Mackerel, brls.	Mackerel, in cans.	Herring, brls.	Alewives, brls.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, brls.	Hake, cwt.	Hake Sounds, lbs.
	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.										
Northumberland.	2,122	2,122	.....	\$	64	1,920	4,160	2,460	5,540	900	.....	10,800	.....	.....	70	10,600	.....	.....
	11,234	3,370	.....	.....	36	1,260	3,098	3,098	43,210	.....	58	3,810	2,000	.....	.....	850	.....	.....
	4,700	2,360	.....	.....	113	4,520	.....	.....	15,680	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	.....	.....
	30,000	30,000	.....	.....	15	300	2,000	2,000	60,000	300	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	100	.....	9
	6,600	1,518	.....	.....	66	1,650	.....	.....	16,850	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	4,000	1,200	.....	.....	248	7,000	.....	.....	20,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....
	3,022	2,002	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	300	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,000	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	300	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Totals.....	62,278	42,922	542	16,650	9,198	7,558	227,130	1,200	58	14,640	2,350	250	10,980	100	9
Kent.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	6,725	6,000	.....	.....	50	1,500	8,900	8,900	31,032	1,000	50	52,800	1,500	50	150	.....	254	150
	4,020	3,620	.....	.....	75	2,250	5,980	5,980	10,000	1,500	200	15,000	900	45	110	4	180	220
	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	435	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....
	8,147	3,539	100	250	35	875	2,830	2,830	.....	.....	538	3,338	1,602	.....	16	.....	25	.....
	13,000	6,500	.....	.....	16	320	4,785	4,785	300	.....	493	2,128	3,500	65	50	.....	20	.....

Totals.....	31,892	19,719	100	250	200	5,380	22,495	22,495	41,332	2,500	1,281	73,266	7,502	480	326	4	454	395

Return showing the Quantity and Value of Fishing Material, &c.—New Brunswick—Continued.

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District.	Kinds of Fish.										Fish Products.				Value.			
	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, brls.	Bas, lbs.	Trou, lbs.	Frost Fish, lbs.	Squid, brls.	Flounders, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Percy, lbs.	Eels, brls.	Oysters, brls.	Lobsters, tons.	Lobsters, cases.		Fish Oil, galls.	Fish used as bait, brls.	Fish used as manure, brls.
Northumberland.																		
Tabusintac Bay and River	8 000	4,000	.....	.....	.....	718,140	.....	50	250	.....	153,000	50	675	.....	114,538 90
Tabusintac River to Grand Downs	27,000	1,000	.....	.....	.....	57,603	.....	25	.....	.....	74,500	100	2,300	100	41,634 18
Grand Downs to Chatham Ferry	32,000	1,000	50,000	.....	500	256,750	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,707 00
Point Escaumac to Bay du Vin	16,000	200	2,000	.....	6,000	10,000	.....	.....	300	.....	100,000	50	400	100	32,316 00
Hardwicke and Glenelg	40	26,000	.....	10,000	.....	.....	178,409	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	680	18,584 54
Bay du Vin to Beaubien's Island	2,467	.....	300,000	.....	2,000	540,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	56,068 02
Chatham Ferry to Head Waters, North West	91,000	3,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,450 00
Blackville	5,000	.....	.....	.....	160,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,420 00
Blacksfield	654 00
Doaktown to Hovey Island	1,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	632 00
Hovey Island to Burnt Hill	192 00
Totals	40	170,667	.....	.....	15,500	362,000	.....	8,500	1,949,903	.....	75	1,000	.....	327,500	200	3,375	2,860	316,196 64
Kent.																		
From Kouchibouguac's to Eel River	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	300,000	3,000	150	500	.....	375,000	200	5,000	.....	108,062 90
From Kouchibouguac's to Chock-fish	900	5	14,000	1,000	2,250	.....	.....	250,000	.....	145	180	.....	509,000	110	2,900	.....	110,415 50
Richibucto River and branches	37,000	2,000	.....	.....	.....	323,300	3,300	62	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,444 00
Buctouche and Buctouche Bay	8,840	2,905	.....	4	4,578	169,628	.....	42	2,782 37	.....	174,265	2	2,650	100	64,020 71
Cocagne	35	.....	.....	3,000	600	.....	.....	.....	49,123	.....	45	750 10	.....	261,932	40	3,000	150	63,984 38
Totals	35	900 25	.....	67,840	6,505	2,250	4	4,578	1,091,951	6,300	444	4,262 47	1,320,217	352	13,550	250	.....	375,927 49

RETURN showing the Number, Quantity and Value of Fishing Material, &c.—New Brunswick—Continued.

DISTRICT.	FISHING MATERIAL.								KINDS OF FISH.								
	Nets.		Weirs.		Smelt Nets.		Lobster Traps.		Salmon, brls.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Mackerel, brls.	Mackerel, in cans.	Herring, brls.	Herring, smoked, in boxes.	Alewives, brls.	Hake, cwt.	Shad, brls.
	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.									
<i>Westmorland.</i>		\$		\$		\$		\$									
	6,000	6,000			110	990	9,000	9,600		500	1,000	7,200	6,700	2,500			
	3,250	750								150	25	5,000	1,000	500	150		250
	14,930	2,590															1,320
	24,180	9,340			110	990	9,000	9,000		650	1,025	12,200	7,000	3,000	150		1,570
<i>Albert.</i>																	
	315	168	5	200					10				225	220	3	25	230
From Hopewell Point to Wolf River...																	
<i>Victoria.</i>																	
	770	500							30								25
From Grand Falls to Carleton Co. Line.																	
<i>Carleton.</i>																	
	400	200	13	26						1,800							20
From Carleton County Line to York Co.																	

RETURN showing the Number, Quantity and Value of Fishing Material, &c.—New Brunswick—Continued.

DISTRICT.	KINDS OF FISH.										FISH PRODUCTS.				VALUE.
	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Frost Fish, lbs.	Flounders, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Pickereel, lbs.	Perch, lbs.	Eels, brls.	Oysters, brls.	Lobsters, tons.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, galls.	Fish used as bait, brls.	Fish used as manure, brls.	
Westmoreland.	6,000	3,500	4,000	2,000	361,410	.....	.....	170	30	60	691,452	.....	6,756	8,000	\$ cts.
	2,000	1,000	.....	.....	10,000	.....	.....	15	.....	3	.....	.....	2,000	.....	180,141 40
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	55	.....	.....	11,760 00
	Totals.....	8,000	4,500	4,000	2,000	371,410	187	30	63	691,452	55	8,756	8,000	10,611 00
Albert.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	202,512 40
	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	3,149 50
Victoria.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	770 00
Carleton.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	1,200	.....	.....	.....	300	1,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,336 00
From Carleton County Line to York Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

RETURN showing the Quantity and Value of Fishing Material, &c.—New Brunswick—Continued.

District.	Fishing Material.						Kinds of Fish.							
	Nets.		Weirs.		Lobster Traps.		Herring, barrels.	Herring, frozen, cwt.	Herring, smoked, in boxes.	Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Pollock, cwt.	
	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.								
York.		\$		\$		\$								
								7,000						
Sunbury.														
	4,980	2,240						1,450		1,365				
Queen's.														
	6,500	3,250								200				
King's.														
	5,960	3,808						5,336		473				
Totals	5,960	3,808						5,336		484				
St. John.	2,200	6,000	1	100	60	180	15	3,000			1,400		1,000	
	100,000	72,000	32	10,000				18,000	24,000	14,720	3,000	50	1,000	
Totals	102,200	78,000	33	10,100	60	180	15	21,000	24,000	14,720	4,400	50	2,000	

RETURN showing the Quantity and Value of Fishing Material, &c. -New Brunswick--Continued.

DISTRICT.	KINDS OF FISH.										FISH PRODUCTS.			VALUE.	
	Hake, cwt.	Hake, Sounds, lbs.	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Sturgeon, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Pickarel, lbs.	Perch, lbs.	Eels, barrels,	Lobster, tons.	Fish Oil, gallons.		Fish Koses, barrels.	Fish used as bait, barrels.
<i>York.</i>						25	6,000								
From York Co. Line to Sunbury Co. Line.....															
<i>Sunbury.</i>						152	9,900		15,000	750					
From Sunbury Co. Line to Queen's Co. Line.															
<i>Queen's.</i>						400	600	400	12,000	1,000	10		150		
From Queen's Co. Line to King's Co. Line....															
<i>King's.</i>															
Westfield and Belle Isle.....					125,280	48	6,540		7,000				1,035	38	
Kennebecasis and Smith's Creek	30					50	1,000	400			8				
Totals.....	30				125,280	98	7,540	400	7,000		8		1,035	38	
<i>St. John.</i>															
From Point Wolf to Quaco Head	100		800	3,900		8						12			
From Quaco Head to Point Lepreaux, includ- ing St. John Harbour.	2,000	1,000	2,500	15,000		1,000	2,000				20 50				100
Totals...	2,100	1,000	3,300	18,900		1,008	2,000				20 62				100

Return showing the Quantity and Value of Fishing Material, &c.—New Brunswick—Continued.

DISTRICT.	FISHING MATERIAL.						KINDS OF FISH.												
	Nets.		Weirs.		Smelt Nets.		Lobster Traps.		Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.	Herrings, barrels.	Herrings, frozen, per 100.	Herrings, smoked, in boxes.	Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Pollock, cwt.
	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.											
<i>Charlotte.</i>		\$		\$		\$		\$											
St. Croix.....	125	75	5	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,560	70	.....	240	.....	.....	400	50	.....	.....
Inner Bay of Passamaquoddy	7,000	4,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	400	.....	150	20	.....	1,000	400,000	3,030	40	1,200	10	750
Lepreaux, Beaver Harbour																			
and Back Bay	21,900	10,950	25	12,930	.....	.....	1,000	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,000	5,000,000	75,000	.....	5,000	75	2,000
Deer Island	15,000	10,000	75	37,500	.....	.....	800	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	2,500,000	50,000	.....	800	.....	1,000
Campo Bello	9,729	5,988	25	7,000	.....	.....	630	555	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,140	7,175,000	182,610	.....	7,704	.....	1,774
Grand Manan.....	20,000	12,000	67	40,000	.....	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	.....	15	.....	19,000	5,000,000	800,000	.....	18,000	8	4,000
Totals	73,764	43,013	197	97,630	.....	.....	4,280	3,255	.....	3,650	105	.....	43,180	20,075,000	1,110,610	410	32,754	93	9,524

RETURN showing the Quantity and Value of Fishing Material, &c.—New Brunswick—Continued.

DISTRICT.	KINDS OF FISH.											FISH PRODUCTS.				VALUE.			
	Hake, cwt.	Hake Sounds, lbs.	Haddock, cwt.	Hallbut, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Frost Fish, lbs.	Squid, barrels.	Flounders, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Pickereel, lbs.	Perch, lbs.	Sardines, hds.	Lobsters, tons.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, gallons.		Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as bait, barrels.	Fish used as manure, barrels.
Charlotte.	1,500	1,500	150	2,500	1,650	2,000	.....	.....	4,000	.....	.....	120	1,930	50	10,000	150	500	650	6,047 50
	20,000	20,000	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,000	100	100	12,000	1,000	1,000	100	534,075 00
	5,800	7,250	6,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,700	30	30	9,000	75	500	.....	117,175 00
	1,893	2,679	693	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	817	73	73	3,734	.....	500	.....	163,849 40
	4,000	4,000	3,200	3,000	.....	.....	.....	2,000	.....	.....	.....	150	500	500	20,600	50	5,000	2,000	463,656 00

Totals	33,193	35,429	13,140	4,150	4,150	2,000	100	2,000	4,000	.....	.....	37,717	753	.....	54,734	1,275	7,000	2,750	1,334,421 90

RECAPITULATION showing the Quantity and Value of Fishing Material, &c.—New Brunswick—Continued.

COUNTIES.	FISHING MATERIAL.						KINDS OF FISH.																
	Nets.		Weirs.		Smelt Nets.		Lobster Traps.		Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.	Mackerel, in cans.	Herring, barrels.	Herring, frozen, cwt.	Herring, smoked, in boxes.	Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Souds, brls.	Pollock, cwt.	Hake, cwt.	Hake Souds, lbs.	
	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.															
Restigouche.....	17499	12874	....	....	....	....	1160	1160	207860	....	....	....	....	900	....	....	....	610	32676	....	....	1316	3952
Gloucester.....	36597	26944	....	....	138	3568	35850	35850	169764	4950	1682	136204	24134	24134	....	....	....	250	10980	....	....	100	9
Northumberland .	62278	42922	....	....	542	16350	9198	7558	10	227130	1260	58	14640	2350	....	....	....	480	326	4	....	454	395
Kent.....	31892	19719	100	250	200	5380	22495	22495	41332	2500	1281	73266	7000	7000	....	....	....	3000	....	....	....	....	....
Westmoreland....	24180	9340	....	....	110	990	9000	9000	650	....	1025	12200	7000	7000	....	....	....	150	....	....	....	....	....
Albert.....	315	168	5	200	....	....	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	225	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....
Victoria.....	770	560	....	....	....	....	....	....	30	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Carleton.....	400	200	13	25	....	....	....	....	....	1800	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
York.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7000	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1365	....	....	....	....	....
Sanbury.....	4980	2240	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1450	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	200	....	....	....	....	....
Queen's.....	6900	3250	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
King's.....	5690	3808	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5336	....	....	....	15	....	....	....	484	....	....	....	30	....
St. John.....	102200	78000	33	10100	....	....	60	180	....	100000	....	15	....	21000	700000	24000	....	14720	4400	50	2000	2100	1000
Charlotte.....	73764	43013	197	97630	....	....	4280	3255	....	3650	....	105	....	43180	20075000	1110610	410	32754	93	9534	33193	35429	
Totals.....	367065	242978	348	108206	990	26588	82043	79498	50	765972	8650	4166	236310	106306	20775000	1137830	18702	81136	147	11524	37218	40785	

RECAPITULATION showing the Quantity and Value of Fishing Material, &c.—New Brunswick—Concluded.

COUNTIES.	KINDS OF FISH.											FISH PRODUCTS.						VALUE. \$ cis.					
	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Sturgeon, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Bas, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Frost Fish, lbs.	Squid, barrels.	Flounders, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Pickarel, lbs.	Perch, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Sardines, bds.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, tons.	Lobsters, cans.		Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Roes, barrels.	Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as bait, barrels.	Fish used as manure, barrels.
Ristigouche.....	517	5100	.....	412	22615	10700	.....	.....	1500	405530	200	1100	334	.....	.....	.....	91893	12887	.....	.....	150	.....	59,181 25
Gloucester.....	.....	.....	.....	40	170667	15800	35200	.....	8500	1949902	.....	.....	75	.....	5025	.....	1608890	.....	.....	.....	8556	10111	632,872 30
Northumberland.....	.....	.....	.....	25	67840	6505	2250	4	4573	1091951	.....	6300	444	.....	1000	.....	327500	200	.....	.....	3375	2860	316,196 64
Kent.....	35	900	.....	.....	.....	.....	4000	.....	2000	371410	.....	.....	187	.....	4262	47	1320217	352	.....	.....	13550	250	375,927 49
Westmoreland.....	.....	.....	.....	1570	8000	4500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	63	694452	55	.....	.....	8756	8000	202,512 40
Albert.....	.....	.....	.....	230	.....	1000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	3149 50
Victoria.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	6000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	770 00
Carleton.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	12000	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	1300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,336 00
York.....	.....	.....	.....	25	6000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,960 00
Sunbury.....	.....	.....	.....	152	9909	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15000	750	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,505 00
Queen's.....	.....	.....	.....	400	600	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	12000	1000	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,020 00
King's.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7510	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	7000	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	103538	.....	.....	.....	13,134 40
St John.....	3300	18900	.....	1003	2000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	230,688 00
Charlotte.....	13140	3000	.....	.....	4150	2000	100	2000	2000	4000	.....	.....	.....	37117	753	753	.....	54734	1275	1275	7000	2750	1,334,421 90
Totals	17022	27900	125280	3634	293162	56055	370250	104	18578	3822793	34500	10450	10762	37717	10317	925	4042954	69438	38	1275	41487	23971	3,185,674 88

RECAPITULATION of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries of New Brunswick, during the Year, 1883.

Kinds of Fish.		Quantities.	Prices.		Value.
			\$	cts.	\$ cts.
Salmon, pickled.....	brls.	50	18	00	900 00
do fresh, on ice.....	lbs.	765,972	0	20	153,194 40
do in cans.....	"	8,650	0	20	1,730 00
Mackerel.....	brls.	4,166	10	00	41,660 00
do in cans.....	cans.	236,310	0	15	35,446 50
Herrings.....	brls.	106,306	4	00	425,224 00
do frozen pieces @ 60 cents.....	per 100	20,775,000	0	60	124,650 00
do smoked.....	boxes.	1,137,830	0	25	284,467 50
Alewives.....	brls.	18,702	4	00	74,808 00
Cod.....	cwt.	81,136	4	25	344,828 00
Cod Tongues and Sounds.....	brls.	147	7	00	1,029 00
Pollack.....	cwt.	11,524	3	50	40,334 00
Hake.....	"	37,218	3	50	130,263 00
Hake Sounds.....	lbs.	40,785	1	00	40,785 00
Haddock.....	cwt.	17,022	3	50	59,577 00
Halibut.....	lbs.	27,900	0	66	1,674 00
Sturgeon.....	"	125,280	0	66	7,516 80
Shad.....	brls.	3,634½	8	00	29,076 00
Bass.....	lbs.	298,162	0	66	17,889 72
Trout.....	"	56,655	0	66	3,363 30
Frost Fish.....	"	370,250	0	66	22,215 00
Squid.....	brls.	104	2	00	208 00
Flounders.....	lbs.	18,578	0	66	1,114 68
Smelt.....	"	3,822,793	0	66	229,367 58
Pickrel.....	"	34,500	0	66	2,070 00
Perch.....	"	10,450	0	66	627 00
Eels.....	brls.	1,078½	9	00	9,708 50
Sardines.....	hhds.	37,717	8	00	301,736 00
Oysters.....	brls.	10,317	3	00	30,951 00
Lobsters, fresh.....	tons.	925	30	00	27,750 00
do preserved.....	cans.	4,042,954	0	15	606,443 10
Fish Oil.....	galls.	69,438	0	60	41,662 80
Fish Roes.....	brls.	38	2	00	76 00
Fish Guano.....	tons.	1,275	15	00	19,125 00
Fish used as bait.....	brls.	41,487	1	50	62,230 50
Fish used as manure.....	"	23,971	0	50	11,985 50
Total, 1883.....					3,185,674 89
do 1882.....					3,192,338 85
Decrease.....					6,663 97

No. 4.

QUEBEC.

REPORT OF THE FISHERY OFFICER IN CHARGE OF THE GOVERNMENT VESSEL *LA CANADIENNE*, ENGAGED IN THE PROTECTION OF THE GULF FISHERIES, FOR THE YEAR 1883.

GASPÉ, 31st December, 1883.

The Hon. A. W. McLELAN,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor herewith to forward the annual statement of the Fisheries of the Gulf Division, for the year 1883, together with synopses of the reports of the various local officers. By the statistics which follow, it will be seen that the fishing season has been a more profitable one than that which preceded it. All fishing operations were late in beginning, due to the late continuance of the ice about the Magdalen Islands and on the north shore. The season was a rough one, and much loss of fishing material has been sustained.

C D.

This, the principal fishing industry of the Gulf, shows an increase over the catch of 1882, of 11,574 cwts. Fishermen on the south shore were in despair in the spring, as the whole of the month of May passed without any cod having been taken, and it was only about the 10th of June that the boats began to do well. From this date, up to the close of the summer fishing, on the 15th of August, the boats continued to do well, in spite of much loss of time from rough weather. Great damage was caused to boats and stages by repeated gales of wind, and a great deal of time was lost in an already shortened fishing season. The greatest loss occurred at two of the principal fishing centres—Percé and Point St. Peter. Many boats were totally destroyed, others wrecked and broken, and fishing stage-heads washed away. After a wreck of this kind, much time is lost in reorganizing. The greater loss is not always the actual loss of material, but the incidental losses, and the waste of time, until boats can be replaced or mended. These constantly recurring losses, in spite of storm warnings and all precautions, are very disheartening, and the time has come when the Government will have to do something towards affording the much-needed shelter for boats in the great fishing centres. Both Great Britain and France, as well as Norway, have already done a great deal towards assisting their fishermen in this way, and I notice that it is now proposed to encourage the waning fisheries of the west coast of Ireland, which our own coast much resembles, in its want of shelter for boats, by building artificial harbours and improving the existing ones. If better shelter could be had, the boats used in fishing would be larger and safer, and the necessity for a daily return to shore to discharge the load of fish, would be obviated. As the boats are now, too much time is lost going backwards and forwards, between the fishing banks and the shore. With larger boats the fishermen could venture further out into the Gulf, and fish on the numerous banks which are now

beyond their reach. The boats are built small, so that they may be the more easily hauled on to the beach, on the appearance of bad weather. Once ashore, it requires calm weather to permit of their being launched again, as for several days after a heavy storm is over, the surf may be so heavy on the beach that a fishing boat, with its rigging and ballast, cannot be launched, though a flat-bottomed boat could be pushed through the surf with ease and safety to the unbroken water beyond. Again, when the fishermen get ashore during a gale, and leave the fishing rooms for their homes, fine days are often lost before they are back again to their boats. Any one conversant with the management of a fishing room, will admit that losses often occur through the anxiety of a master of the beach, or an industrious fisherman, to keep his boats afloat at the mooring, rather than risk the loss by delay, incurred when boats are beached. In this way boats are often risked on the moorings until it is impossible to beach them, and they are broken up or swamped on the moorings. Of course, it is impossible to build expensive breakwaters in every cove, but something should be done at once at some of the larger and least sheltered stations. I notice in a report of the recent Fisheries Exhibition, mention made of the Greenway breakwater, as follows:—

“Among the many ingenious life-saving appliances shown, there is one worthy of special notice, because of its great novelty; we allude to the Greenway breakwater. This is, of course, only shown in model, but it is very different in aspect and general arrangement from the solid mass of masonry which is generally associated with the word breakwater. It consists simply of a number of diamond shaped pontoons, which are moored in a line at regular distances from one another, and so placed that an advancing wave will strike on the pointed edges presented to it. By this means, a wave is divided into two parts, which meet between each pontoon, and expend their momentum upon one another, leaving the water quite calm within the line of pontoons. Among the advantages claimed for this invention, are the following: It costs less than any other form of breakwater; it is portable, and can be readily constructed; it causes no accumulation of silt; and it can be placed in position in situations where the construction of more solid erections would be next to impossible.”

On the north shore the fishing, from Natashquan to the westward, was about an average; below Natashquan, the fishing was poor, the ice only leaving the coast on the 25th June. The fishing fleet from Nova Scotia, Magdalen Islands and Esquimaux Point did absolutely nothing; arriving on the coast early in June, most of the vessels got into harbour, through the ice, but did no fishing. They waited about the coast until the middle of July, when, finding the season passing rapidly, with no prospect of fish, the Nova Scotia vessels left for the outer Labrador; the vessels from the Magdalen Islands and the point returned home. Had fish been plentiful, a good many trap-net licenses would have been taken out, but as things were, fishermen hesitated about taking out licenses until they were sure of taking fish. Had the vessels remained on the coast a fortnight or three weeks longer, they would have taken fish, as the cod struck in abundantly after the 20th July, coming up from the eastward, instead of down the coast from the west, as usual. The fishery at Bonne Esperance and Salmon Bay was good. After returning home the Magdalen Island vessels continued the fishery around the Islands, and did fairly well, all of them saving their time. As said before, the season was late and rough, and the time actually spent on the fishing grounds by the boats was extremely short. The fall fishery was good, but not as abundant as in 1882. The livers were poor, and the quantity of oil per quintal has been small. The price of fish was high, there being a good deal of competition. The fishing beginning so late, led merchants to fear a short catch, so that when the fish struck in, there was a general rush for it. The markets abroad did not warrant the prices paid. A good deal of fish is being wintered for spring shipment.

SALMON.

The salmon fishery, on the south shore, in the Counties of Gaspé and Bonaventure, shows a considerable increase over last year, the gain being upwards of

100,000 pounds. It was remarked by all that the fish were of an unusually large size. The fishery was late in beginning, it being fully the 10th June before the nets caught anything worth while. On the north shore, in the County of Saguenay, the fishing was poor, the spring was late and wet, the rivers were high and freshets so constant that it was impossible to fish most of the estuary and river net; those on the sea shore in sheltered spots did well, but where they were exposed to the sea, they did very little, as easterly wind prevailed all through the month of June. Most of the rivers are reported well stocked with fish. Capelin remained off shore, this kept the salmon out; in many of the rivers the principal run of fish took place after the close of the fishing season. On the lower part of the north shore, the salmon fishing seldom begins before the 1st of July. As this throws the fishermen a month behind the south shore fishermen in the commencement of the season, they are anxious to have the open season extended for a couple of weeks.

HERRING.

Here we have an increase over last year of some two thousand barrels, in spite of the fact that the principal fishery, that of the spring herring in Pleasant Bay, at the Magdalen Islands, never occurred at all. It usually takes place during the spring tides of May, but this year at this time, and for long after, the Bay was full of ice. These herring come in to spawn, and are followed by a considerable fleet of vessels armed with seines; the herring are salted, barrelled and shipped to Europe and to the West Indies. They spawn close in shore in shoal water, and after the least easterly breeze, the spawn is washed ashore in large windrows. This year, however, when the herring came, they found Pleasant Bay full of ice, and they seem to have divided into two great shoals, one of which crossed to the head of the Bay des Chaleurs, going south of the Islands, while the other stood over for Anticosti, going north. In these localities herring were abundant; in fact, at Anticosti, herring were abundant all the time from the early spring until the end of October.

The other great herring fishery, that made in the fall by vessels from Esquimaux Point, for fat herring on the Labrador, was also a failure. The vessels left the Point about the end of August and proceeded down along the coast. At Meccatina they found herring in abundance, but not of a sufficiently large size to satisfy them. They therefore continued to the Straits and crossed to Port au Choix, on the north-west coast of Newfoundland. Here they held on until about the 10th of October, doing nothing at all, returning home some of them with clean holds. Had they been satisfied to have made their fishing at Meccatina, they could have loaded in a week. Misfortune seems continually to attend those people from Esquimaux Point. They follow three fisheries: First the spring seal fishery in the ice, then the summer cod fishery on the Labrador, and third, the fall herring fishery in the Straits. This season all three were complete failures, and they were left so poorly off that help had to be sent them by the Local Government from Quebec. How much of this want of success is due to downright bad luck, and how much to want of energy and judgment, I will not venture to say; but as far as their cod-fishery is concerned, I will say that I believe they would do much better if they used smaller vessels or boats and remained nearer home. For many years fish has been abundant on the Little North Shore, from Natashquan to Moisie, and on the north side of Anticosti, within sight of Esquimaux Point; yet these people neglect the fishery at their doors, and continue to go hundreds of miles down the coast, where they fritter away their time doing nothing, being most of their time in harbour, as they are not fitted out with traps, trawls and seines, by which means alone the fishery on the Labrador can be assured. They must have vessels for the seal and herring fisheries, but there is no necessity for their going down on the Labrador for the cod fishery. The Natashquan people carry on the same fisheries, but they only use their vessels for the ice seal fishery, carrying on the cod and herring fisheries in the neighbourhood of Natashquan in boats from the shore. Very much the same state of affairs holds at the Magdalen Islands as at the Point. The shore cod fishery about the Magdalen Islands is generally good, and vessels come from all parts.

of the Maritime Provinces, and even from the United States to fish within sight of the Islands. Yet the Island vessels go off to the Labrador, and neglect the local fishery. Certainly this year and last they would have done much better at home.

MACKEREL.

Mackerel were abundant all about the south shore coasts, and from Seven Islands west, on the north shore, they were of superior quality. The mackerel fishery is carried on only about Gaspé Bay where, during the season in August and September, a few boats jig for them morning and evening. They were also abundant at the Magdalen Islands, but at the time, codfish were being taken in great quantities, and this latter fishery was considered more profitable. The bulk of the mackerel taken about the coast are caught in the herring nets which are set nightly for bait. Several American mackerel schooners visited the coast, going as far up as Godbout, on the north shore; two of them, the "V. Hutchings" and the "Frank A. Smith," of Gloucester, Mass., remained some time fishing in Gaspé Bay.

HALIBUT.

This fishery is not prosecuted as a separate industry by our fishermen, and halibut are only taken by the cod fishermen by accident. They are fairly abundant about Anticosti and along the upper part of the river coasts; they are generally found in deep gullies near the shore. I did not meet any American halibut trawlers in the Gulf.

LOBSTERS.

This industry shows a falling off of 116,804 lb. cans. This decrease occurred mainly in the County of Bonaventure, where the lobster catch has been steadily failing for some years, in fact, there is only one lobster cannery open now in that County. The catch at the Magdalen Islands was about the same as last year, the fishery was late in opening; the traps are generally put out in Pleasant Bay and at Grand Entry as soon as the ice has gone; this could only be done this season at the end of May. The weather in June was rough, and great loss of traps and moorings occurred in the shallow waters about the Islands, with each gale of wind. The extension of ten days was not generally taken advantage of, as the news only reached the Island after the traps had been brought ashore, and it was not thought worth while to put them out again for so short a time. My own opinion is, that taking all things into consideration, the lobster fishery season might be permanently extended at the Islands. The fishery seldom begins before the 1st June; the position of the Islands is such that there is very little shelter; the water is so shoal that the least sea washes the traps adrift, and altogether the fishery is prosecuted under such adverse circumstances, compared with other places, and so many of the Island people are now dependent on it alone, for a living, that I think a longer fishing season might be granted for this locality only. Or better, I would suggest an entire change of season. Any one living on the coast knows that lobsters are better for table use in the spring and fall; in fact, most of us do not care to use them in August. During this month *the shell is generally soft, the meat watery, and it does not completely fill the interior of the lobster.* I really believe that they should not be used during the month of August. There must be great waste caused by using them when they are half empty, soft and watery, as it takes a much greater number of lobsters to make up a given weight of meat. I would, therefore, advise that the close time be the month of August, or from the 25th of July to the end of August, and that the fishery be prosecuted in the fall as well as during the early summer. There would be no danger of the fishery being overdone in the fall, for the weather is so rough that it would be impossible to keep the traps out late, especially in waters exposed to the prevailing westerly and north westerly winds. It certainly seems to me to be only natural that the fish should be used when it is in the most prime condition and let alone when it is not fit for food.

SEALS.

The seal fishery, though better than last year by 5,706 skins, and 72,866 gallons of oil, was yet a poor one. The sealing fleet from the Magdalen Islands were unable to get out to the seal ice, owing to the shore ice being so jammed about the Islands that they could not force their way through it, until the seals were old enough to take to the water. Plenty of seals were seen on the ice, but they were never able to get near them. The other sealing fleet from Esquimaux Point got out in April, but were soon after jammed in the ice of Big Meccatina, and could not get near the seals. This fleet of vessels drifted about in the ice-pack for six weeks; the crews of some of them underwent great hardships, as they were but poorly supplied with provisions. Two of them particularly, they had entered the ice on the 15th of April and only got out clear of it again on the 10th of June. The crews of these vessels had to eke out their biscuit with seal blubber. The sedentary seal fisheries on the Labrador did well.

BAIT.

Bait was plentiful during the season, herring being more constant than usual. Owing to some defect in the machinery, the factory for the preparation of fish guano was not put in operation. The defect having been remedied, all is now ready for work next spring. An experimental laboratory for the manufacture of the same manure was opened at Percé by a French gentleman, Mr. DeBonnement. Specimens of his work were sent to the London Fisheries Exhibition. They were found rich in the elements necessary for a good manure. It is to be hoped that he or some one else may establish a considerable factory at Percé, as from this neighbourhood a large quantity of fish offal may be had regularly.

I append here tables of the total value of the fisheries for this year, and a comparative statement of the catch for 1882 and 1883. This is followed by synopses of the reports of the local officers, and the general fishery statistics.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. WAKEHAM,

Commander "*La Canadienne*."

SYNOPSSES OF FISHERY OVERSEERS' REPORTS.

GASPÉ COUNTY,

Overseer Letourneau, of St. Anne's Division, reports the catch of codfish slightly less than last year. He considers that codfish was more abundant, but owing to the fact that the residents are devoting their attention more to farming, the fishing has been abandoned; those who do fish are not as well fitted out, as regular fishermen should be, nor are they as expert. One man who, with his son, fished regularly through the season, caught over 300 cwt. of fish. To do this, fish must have been plentiful. The salmon fishery was better than for some years past, and the fish were of a large run. He reports a larger number of salmon in the upper waters of the river this fall than he had ever seen there before; and it is a singular circumstance, that last year the fish in the river were of a very small run, while this year they are unusually large. The fly fishing in the St. Anne's River was unusually good; fish were plentiful, of great size, and the water and weather were generally good for fishing; 293 fish were taken with the fly, of an average of $20\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. as compared with ninety-two fish last year, averaging only 14 lbs. The largest fish caught this year weighed 46 lbs. A good many trout were taken, mostly with the hook and line. The nets by the sea-side did not do much. The catch of herring was about the same as last year. This herring

was mostly used for local consumption. Very few mackerel were taken, though many fine schools were seen passing close along shore. No American schooners were noticed fishing. Capelin were plentiful at Cape Chatte and Marsoui, but scarce at St. Anne's.

Overseer Vibert, Gaspé Division, reports as follows:—

Salmon nets were set at Gaspé on the 22nd and 23rd May; at Grand Pabos the 2nd June, and at Grand River on the 4th June. As will be noticed by the statistics, a very great improvement has taken place in this fishery, the catch being 100,000 pounds against 50,000 pounds last year. Rough weather in June caused considerable damage to salmon nets at Grand River and Pabos. Cod fishery may be called good from Percé to Newport, but at other places only fair. The storm of 23rd July caused much damage and loss of boats at Point St. Peter and Percé. Bait was generally plentiful during the season. Herring were in greater numbers and later on the coast than usual. Fall fishing was good and squid was much used as bait at that season. The price of cod was high and fishermen reaped good returns for their labours. Twenty sailing vessels and one steamship left this port with cargoes of cod fish for the Mediterranean and Brazilian markets during the past season. A letter from Cape Cove, of the 18th May last, says: "No codfish yet, but herrings very plentiful; thousands of barrels could have been seined this spring. The schooner "Admiration," Captain Joseph Tripp, was engaged in this fishery from the 14th June to the 20th September, in the upper portion of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Straits of Belle Isle, and captured four whales, representing 4,810 gallons of oil. Mackerel fishery was quite a success. The statistics show that 576 barrels were caught in the Bay of Gaspé—over 300 barrels being fished by residents of Sandy Beach and vicinity. The fish were nearly all purchased at Gaspé, and the fishermen were well satisfied with the price realized. The following is a statement of the number of one-pound cans of lobster sealed at the different establishments:

Seal Cove.....	12,000
Belle Anse.....	16,000
Cape Despair.....	39,000
Grand Pabos.....	10,000
Newport.....	15,000
	<u>92,000</u>

Besides this, 3,633 cans of salmon were put up by the Messrs. Hoegg, at Belle Anse. Seal Cove Factory commenced operations on the 7th May and closed 9th June. At Belle Anse, 26th May to 28th July.

The Canada Packing Company commenced operation at Cape Despair, the 7th May and closed 20th June. Mr. Windsor, began the 2nd May and finished 20th June.

The following is about the number and weight of salmon caught with the fly in the rivers of this division:

	No.	Lbs.	Trout.
Dartmouth.....	26	495	400
St. John.....	28	512	400
York.....	71	1,566	....
Grand River.....	74	1,290	...
Total.....	199	3,863	800

The largest salmon caught on the York weighed 35 pounds, and on the St. John 27 pounds.

The York and Dartmouth Rivers were well stocked with salmon. The fishery laws were generally well observed and no fines were collected.

BONAVENTURE COUNTY.

PORT DANIEL DIVISION.

Overseer Phelan reports that the fisheries of his division show a very decided improvement over the previous few years.

Cod fishing was better than it had been for many years past, it was particularly good during the month of June; the fall was fine and open; bait was abundant; the large catch of cod and the high price realized, leaves the coast richer this fall than it has been for many years. Salmon fishing was attended with good results, the catch being about one-third greater than in 1882. The nets were put out in the beginning of June, and the fishermen believe that they lost some fish by not having their nets out soon enough. The salmon were of a large size and good quality. Lobster fishing began on the 10th of May, and the indications were good, but when the cod struck in in June so abundantly, the lobster fishing was neglected for the more profitable business of cod fishing. The lobster factory closed on the 28th July. In any year August is a poor month for lobsters; canners would much prefer to close from the 20th July to the end of August, and be allowed to fish in September and October; when the lobsters are of better quality. Spring herring were very abundant all along the coast. Large quantities both of herring and spawn were taken for manure. The catch of fall herring was small, and the supply for local consumption is short. Mackerel were very plentiful in September. No American vessels were seen in the Bay. Bait was plentiful the season through—herring during the summer months, and squid in the fall. One salmon net was found down, in contravention of the Sunday clause, and the fish found in it were confiscated, but as the weather was rough at the time, and it was hardly possible to get the net tied up, it was not confiscated.

NEW RICHMOND DIVISION.

Overseer Cullen reports as follows:—

Salmon fishing shows a considerable increase. The fishery would have been better had the weather been suitable. Owing to high winds and heavy floods the nets were driven ashore in many places, especially in the Cascapedia Estuary, and much time was lost during the early fishing season. 69,372 lbs. were taken by the nets this season; being an increase of 31,082 lbs. over the catch of last year. The Big Cascapedia River was full of fish, and a larger number than usual were seen in the Little Cascapedia; but both rivers require to be better guarded. In the Bonaventure River also, salmon were plentiful and the anglers did well. This river also require to be better guarded. Cod fishing was fair, and the fall fishery would have been good had the weather been calmer. As it was, gales of wind were so common that the fishermen were more often ashore than out. Spring herring were abundant but the fall fishery was a failure. Lobsters were not taken in any quantity, but this fishery has been abandoned in this neighbourhood. Capelin were not as plentiful as usual in the upper part of the Bay.

RISTIGOUCHE DIVISION.

Overseer Verge reports as follows:—

The salmon fishery shows an increase over the past three years. The Sunday close time has been carefully observed. The shortening of the angling season, and making it uniform on both sides of the Ristigouche, has been a move in the right direction. The special guardians appointed for the Ristigouche this summer have done good service. If the protection of the river were increased, good results would be sure to follow.

NORTH SHORE.
COUNTY OF SAGUENAY.
Godbout Division.

Overseer Duchesne reports the salmon fishery a failure in his division. The fish kept off the shore, among the shoals of capelin, and so little was done by the nets in the first half of the fishing season, that the fishermen abandoned fishing. During the last days of the season, the fish seemed to strike the shore, as in the only net kept out some 1,500 lbs were taken in a day or two. Cod were abundant in Godbout Bay; but, as the fishermen of the place do not carry on this fishing regularly, little was taken. Mackerel were plentiful. Two American vessels tried their seines in the Bay, but the fish were shy and were soon frightened off. Herring were abundant in the spring and during July and August, but they were of small size and but few were taken—the nets being generally of too large a mesh. Seals were very abundant off Pointe des Monts during the winter, 557 being killed by six boats. They were also plentiful in-shore, as the ice kept off shore, and the capelin remained in the open water between the ice and the shore. Many more would have been taken, but the winter was so extremely cold that the fishermen could seldom venture out. The summer seal fishing was a failure, as the seals kept off shore after the bait. Whales were very plentiful about this part of the river, but none was killed. Porpoises were exceedingly shy, only 30 being killed by the five boats that followed this fishery.

TRINITY DIVISION.

Overseer Bélanger reports the salmon fishery as only middling, due to continuance of heavy rains, floods and easterly winds during the whole fishing season. The gentlemen who fly-fished the Trinity River only remained there a few days. They had bad weather all the time, and only caught six fish. Cod fishing was poor, also due to much the same causes. The fish were late in appearing, and the constant bad weather kept the boats ashore. Herring were abundant, but the fishermen of this division, being poorly supplied with seines and nets, did not succeed in saving many.

Mackerel, though late in striking this coast, were abundant and of good quality, but few were taken with the hand and line, as they would not bite freely. Fifty-one barrel were taken in one haul by some fishermen at Islets à Caribou. They used an old-salmon net of 6-inch mesh for a seine, and the mackerel must have been very plenty and close ashore for them to have saved as many with such an engine. Three or four mackerel schooners visited this part of the coast, but they did not do much.

MOISIE DIVISION.

Overseer Migneault reports that the salmon fishing began at Moisie on the 30th May. Fishery, though slightly better than last year, was poor. The same causes as in the upper divisions helped to injure this fishery—gales of wind, rain and freshets. Those who have been up the Moisie River report it well stocked with fish. On the 20th June, the sand of the river banks was still too firmly frozen to drive pickets. The outer nets to the west of the river did fairly well. Cod fishing began on the 18th June, and in spite of the roughness of the season the fishermen managed to save their time; towards the fall, bait became scarce and the fishing failed. Mackerel were abundant, 714 barrels were taken in and about Seven Islands, Bay, by Capt. Smith, of Boston. Herring were also abundant, and a good many were taken at Jambons and Seven Islands in the western part of the division.

MINGAN DIVISION.

Overseer Duguay reports the catch of salmon as being less this year than last, due to the same causes as elsewhere—high winds, rains and freshets. Much damage

was caused to the nets in the St. John's Estuary by the floods; the waters of this river were never known to have risen so high before. The Rivers St. John, Mingan, Romaine and Magpie are well stocked with fish. On one of his visits to the falls of the Mingan River, he found about forty of these fish in a hole in the rock to one side of the river; they had been carried there by the flood, when the river overflowed its banks; he succeeded in saving them, and having them replaced in the river. In 1880, he saved thirty in the same way.

Cod fishing was fairly good, from Long Point to the westward. The unusual roughness of the season kept the boats ashore for days together. The fall fishery was good, and the fishermen, from Long Island up, are well off. The fishery made by people from Esquimaux Point, in schooners on the Labrador, was an entire failure. As a consequence, the fishermen from Esquimaux Point are wretchedly off, and have had to receive assistance sent there from Quebec. The local herring fishery was good, especially about Magpie. The fall herring fishery in the Straits, made by the Esquimaux Point fishermen, was a total failure. A few seals were shot by Indians about Mingan and Romaine, but the main fishery in the ice by schooners from the Point was an utter failure. The schooners succeeded in getting out of the ice, in which they had wintered at Esquimaux Point, in April; they went down towards the Straits of Belle Isle, to their usual sealing grounds, but got jammed in the field ice off Big Meccatina, and drifted about at the mercy of the wind and currents until the end of May and beginning of June. They saw plenty of seals at a distance, but were never able to get near them; many of them endured great privations, as they were poorly supplied with provisions.

NATASHQUAN DIVISION.

Overseer Mathurin reports the cod fishery, in his division good. It is about the same as last year. The season of the cod fishery about Natashquan is exceedingly short, the fishing having begun this year about the 20th June, was entirely over by the 25th of July. Salmon fishery was poor during the greater part of the season; the water of the River Natashquan was high, and too strong to keep the nets out. The freshets also brought down a great amount of drift wood, which tore away and destroyed the nets. A more than usual quantity of salmon were seen in the pools below the falls. Herring fishing was good. A large quantity of herring was caught and salted by the Natashquan fishermen. These were taken to Quebec in the fall, where they sold well. Seal fishery was much better than last year, the vessels from Natashquan not having been jammed in the ice, as were those from the point.

WASHEECOOTAI DIVISION.

Overseer McLeod reports that he arrived in his division on the 2nd June, and found that the herring had struck in. Large quantities of herring were taken by the fishermen and stored in ice for future use as bait. The ice kept off and on along the shore until the 25th of June, putting an end to all fishing operations, as the boats and vessels were all jammed in the harbours. A few cod were taken at intervals, with frozen herring as bait. The cod fishery throughout the division was poor and most of the local fishermen from Kyashka have given up the fishing and abandoned the place. Salmon fishing was also poor, showing a decrease of 37 barrels as compared with the preceding. This failure was, no doubt, due to the lateness of the ice and the high state of the river.

ST. AUGUSTINE DIVISION.

Overseer Legouvé reports the salmon fishery as being poor, only 145 barrels of salmon having been taken this season, a decrease of 126 barrels, as compared with last year. The nets in this division are mostly all in very exposed positions, and during such a rough season as this was, it was almost impossible to fish them, and

in fact, some of them were not fished at all. In addition to the roughness of the season comes the fact that the ice only left the coast on the 27th June. This shortened the season so much that altogether the wonder was that the salmon fishermen did even as well as stated. The returns show that about the same quantity of cod was taken this year as last. The fish were kept off the coast in June by the ice, and instead of striking the coast from the westward, as usual, early in June, they only made their appearance towards the end of July and August. By this time, all the Nova Scotia and Newfoundland vessels had left the coast, having given up the fishery in despair, after having lost fully a month in useless endeavours to find fish. These vessels all went to the Northern Labrador and it was reported that they did not do well there either. Cod were abundant about the end of August, and even in September, but by this time bait was scarce. In September, some people of Mutton Bay managed to enclose a school of herring in a seine near Grand Meccatina, and as long as this supply of bait lasted, they did well at the cod fishery. Most of the cod taken in this division is caught by fishermen resident at Mutton Bay and Harrington Harbour, the rest of the inhabitants confining themselves to the salmon and seal fisheries. Herring were abundant in the division, 2,667 barrels having been salted for exportation, whereas only twenty barrels were exported last year. The herring were plentiful about Whale Head and Grand Meccatina in September, and had the Esquimaux Point vessels been satisfied with their quality, they could easily have loaded there. As it was, they "went further and fared worse." The sedentary seal fishermen did well, having taken 3,607 seals, being an increase of 1,691 pieces over 1882. The seals were large and fat, yielding a large quantity of oil. The skins fetched a higher price than usual, and most of the oil sold well.

BONNE ESPERANCE DIVISION.

Overseer Whitely, reports the salmon fishery as having been below the average, only 108 barrels having been taken, as compared with 163 last season. This was due to the long continuance of the spring ice and the general lowness of the rivers. The seal fishery was also poor, owing to the field having been jammed on the shore until well into the summer. Cod fishing was fair, but for a long time in the beginning of the season none at all were taken, the ice having kept them off shore. When they did appear, they came from the eastward, instead of down from the westward, as they usually do. The fishery was very good for the short time it lasted. The price of fish was high—20s. per cwt. The Newfoundland fishermen continue to increase on this part of the coast, and if it were not for the presence of the Canadian Government steamer "*La Canadienne*," we should be driven off our own fishing grounds, as in fact is the case at Greenly Island and vicinity, when the cutter is away.

MAGDALEN ISLANDS DIVISION.

Overseer Chevrier writes that the spring herring fishery did not exist at all, as during the spring tides of May, when the herring generally visit the Bay to spawn, and are seined in enormous quantities, the Bay was packed with ice, and the herring were driven to seek other spawning grounds. The fat summer herring were scarce also, only 250 barrels having been exported, instead of 2,446 barrels, as last year. Mackerel were plentiful, especially on the north side of the Islands; 1,070 barrels were taken, being 325 barrels short of last year's catch. More could have been taken, but the cod fishery was so good at the time that fishermen did not pay much attention to the mackerel. The shore cod fishery of the Islands was the best that has been made for many years, the total catch being 19,209 cwt., as compared with 14,451 cwt. last year. The difference is really greater than can be shown by these figures, as last year the fleet of vessels going from the Islands to the Labrador did well, and their catch is included in the total catch of the Islands; while this year, these vessels returned without anything like enough to pay their expenses. The fishery was practically

good at the Moulin and Etang du Nord. The breakwater at this latter place is not yet repaired. It is to be hoped that work will proceed more energetically at it next season, as in its present wrecked condition it is liable to be washed ashore by any strong norwester, and should this happen the little harbour of Etang du Nord will be ruined. The seal fishing was a poor one, only 5,448 having been taken, against upwards of 10,000 in 1881, a good year. The trouble was the same as last year. The ice jammed around the Islands in March and April, and the sealing schooners were never able to force their way through this barrier, to the seal-bearing ice outside. The lobster fishing was good, the catch being 470,444 lbs., against 476,528 lbs. in 1882, a decrease of 5,084 lbs. The season was late in beginning, and exceedingly rough, all the canners having lost a number of traps and moorings. The feeling is very general that the close season should be changed, so as to permit of fishing in the months of September and October, when the lobsters are in the prime condition, as it is now. During the last three weeks of the open season, the lobsters are in very poor condition for canning, being soft-shelled, watery and half empty. The harvest of the Islands was good, and the prices of all kinds of fish and oils being high, the inhabitants are well off for the winter.

RETURN showing the Number and Value of Nets, &c., in the County of Gaspé, extending from Cape Chatte to Point Maquereau, in the Province of Quebec, for the Year 1883.

GASPÉ SUB-DIVISION (Cape Gaspé to Point Maquereau.)

NAME OF PLACE.	NETS AND SEINES.												Brush Fisheries.								
	Salmon Nets.			Cod Seines.			Herring Nets.			Mackerel Nets.			Capelin Seines.			Lance Seines.			Seal Nets.		
	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.
Ship Head
Indian and St. George's Coves.....
Grande Grève and Little Gaspé.....
Cap aux Os and Seal Rock.....
Peninsula.....
North-West Bay and Anse au Cousin.....
South-West Bay and Basin.....
Sandy Beach.....
Douglasstown and Seal Cove.....
Ghien Blanc and Red Head.....
Point St. Peter.....
Malbaie and Belle Anse.....
Barachois.....
Corner of Beach and Cannes des Roches.....
Percé.....
Anse au Beaufils.....
Cape Cove.....
Cape Despair.....
Little River, E.....
Grand River.....
Little River, W.....
Little Pabos.....
Grand Pabos.....
Newport and Anse aux Canards.....

RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish in the South Shore Division, extend

STE. ANNE'S SUB-DIVISION

NAME OF STATION.	Salmon, cured, barrels.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, in lb. cans.	Salmon, smoked, boxes.	Summer Fishing.	Fall Fishing.			
					Cod, quintals.	Cod, quintals.	Haddock, quintals.	Ling, quintals.	Halibut, barrels.
<i>Gaspé Co.</i>									
Cape Chatte.....	8				295	411	...		8
Ste. Anne	8	6014		1	619	1073	...		6
Martin River					167	104	...		3
Totals	16	6014		1	1081	1588	...		17

MAGDALEN RIVER SUBDIVISION

Claude River and Rivière à Pierre.....					380	200	...		80
Mont Louis					1600	1200	...		128
Ruisseau des Olives and Anse Pleureuse....	2				160	140	...		25
Gros Mâle.....	4				240	80	...		
Manche d'Epee					160	64	...		
Little Magdalen					48	20	...		
Magdalen River.....	12				240	72	...		12
Grande Anse.....					10	5	...		
Grande Vallée.....					540	135	...	5	15
Anse à Collin and Anse à Mercier.....					180	50	...		5
Little Vallée.....					280	70	...		5
Frigate Point					440	100	...	1	10
Little Anse					350	90	...	2	8
Big and Little Chlorydorme.....					1200	300	...	4	12
Pointe Séche.....					1000	400	...	5	15
Grand Etang.....					300	100	...		10
Anse à Valeau.....					320	160	...		16
Pointe Jaune.....					360	180	...		10
Echourie and Grande Anse					420	210	...		15
Little Cape.....					600	240	...		10
Little Fox River					400	200	...		6
Fox River					2000	1500	...	20	300
Anse à Fougère.....					200	100	...		10
Anse au Grisfonds.....	2				2500	500	...		400
Three Runs and Jersey Cove					440	375	...		25
L'Anse à Louise					420	350	...		50
Cap des Rosiers					800	750	...		100
Totals	20				15588	7591	...	37	1267

ing from Cape Chatte to Point Maquereau, in the Province of Quebec, for the Year 1883.

(Cape Chatte to Martin River.)

Mackerel, barrels	Trout, barrels.				Seals, Whales and Porpoises.				Oils.				Fish and Clams used as Bait and Manure.								Fish used for Local Con- sumption, barrels.	
	Sardines, barrels.	Eels, barrels.	Tunny, barrels.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	No. of Seals.	No. of Seal-skins.	No. of Whales.	No. of Porpoises.	Seal Oil, galls.	Whale Oil, galls.	Porpoise Oil, galls.	Cod Oil, gallons.	Herring, barrels.	Capelin, barrels.	Smelt, barrels.	Cod Roes, barrels.	Squid, barrels.	Trout, barrels.	Launce, barrels.	Clams, barrels.	Lotsters in lb. cans.	
16	9	4	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	25	84	80	600	...	...	...	11	...	11	...	168
27	15	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	36	360	102	100	...	...	...	13	...	19	...	306
10	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	168	112	16	1000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88
53	25	4	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	36	556	207	1700	...	...	...	24	...	30	...	562

(Martin River to Cape Gaspé.)

10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1500	1000	...	...	...	12	5	...	...	...	300
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	75	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	75
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	200	...	...	...	3	8	...	...	...	70
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	100	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	150	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	150	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	80
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	300	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	100
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	300	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	40
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	80	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	100	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	24
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	270	120	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	35
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	200	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	45
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	420	240	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	60
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	200	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	35
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1500	1250	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	400
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	100	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1700	2500	20	3	...	100	...	...	3	...	400
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700	200	40	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	50
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700	200	30	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	60
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1500	500	50	...	...	150	...	...	...	...	200
44	10	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12360	8371	140	3	...	494	26	...	3	...	2254

RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish in the South Shore

GASPÉ SUB-DIVISION (Cape

NAME OF STATION.	Salmon, cured, barrels.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Salmon, smoked, boxes.	Summer Fishing.	Fall Fishing.				
					Cod, quintals.	Cod, quintals.	Haddock, quintals.	Ling, quintals.	Halibut, barrels.	Herring, barrels.
Ship Head.....					1660	200				93
Indian and St. George's Coves.....					711	351				105
Grande Grève and Little Gaspé.....		3600			1100	520				90
Cap aux Os and Seal Rock.....		5286			287	142				100
Peninsula.....		14700			112	46				14
North-West Bay and Anse au Cousin.....		12022				15				13
South-West Bay and Basin.....		28466			25					30
Sandy Beach.....		14423			433	107				
Douglstown and Seal Cove.....		4489			1100	120				25
Chien Blanc and Red Head.....					1050	500				63
Point St. Peter.....		210			3190	1320				176
Malbaie and Belle Anse.....		3575	3633		2355	846				115
Barachois.....		4500			1350	560				54
Corner of Beach and Cannes des Roches...		670			707	408				55
Percé.....					7236	1450				419
Anse au Beaufils.....					895	495				52
Cape Cove.....		425			3240	1640				91
Cape Despair.....					1153	881				57
Little River, East.....					2960	1355				84
Grand River.....		1400			4867	2533	19			2180
Little River, West.....					875	655	5			240
Little Pabos.....		2000			3218	1470	10	4		269
Grand Pabos.....		2800			2350	1516	12	12		105
Newport and Anse aux Canards.....					7107	4749	104	51		790
Bonaventure Island.....					4905	756				20
Totals.....		98566	3633		52886	22635	150	67		5240

TOTAL FOR THE

Ste. Anne's Sub-division.....	16	6014		1	1081	1588			17	253
Magdalen River do.....	20				15588	7591			37	1267
Gaspé do.....		98566	3633		52886	22635	150	67		5240
Totals.....	36	104580	3633	1	69555	31814	150	67	54	6760

Division, extending from Cape Chatte to Point Maquereau, &c.—Continued.

Gaspé to Point Maquereau).

Mackerel, barrels.	Trout, barrels.	Sardines, barrels.	Eels, barrels.	Tunny, barrels.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Seals, Whales and Porpoises				Oils.				Fish and Clams used as Bait and Manure.								Lobsters, in cans, lbs.	Fish used for Local Consumption, barrels.
						No. of Seals.	No. of Seal Skins.	No. of Whales.	No. of Porpoises.	Seal Oil, gallons.	Whale Oil, gallons.	Porpoise Oil, galls.	Cod Oil, gallons.	Herring, barrels.	Capelin, barrels.	Smelt, barrels.	Cod Roes, barrels.	Squid, barrels.	Trout, barrels.	Launce, barrels.	Clams, barrels.		
.....	370	77	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
4	664	192	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	51
22	1229	666	.....	.....	.....	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	60
5	183	80	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	64
251	71	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55
47	100
40	4	.....	4810	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75
307	182	15	.....	.....	.....	72	90	.....	.....	.....	230
.....	650	35	.....	.....	.....	30	20	12000	.....	.....	30
.....	1500	420	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	130
5	3521	780	53	22	101	172	9	.....	.....	.....	62
7	2392	792	14	.....	.....	31	91	12	16000	.....	209
.....	1400	25	.....	.....	.....	30	20	15	.....	.....	150
.....	890	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
1	4850	1948	19	.....	630	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	565
.....	700	265	192	.....	.....	81	.....	.....	.....	.....	128
.....	2105	2090	328	33	162	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	165
.....	1150	245	62	.....	.....	61	.....	.....	.....	39000	89
.....	2513	740	360	.....	.....	183	.....	.....	.....	.....	228
40	5635	1470	545	32	61	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	194
.....	925	175	115	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
.....	3285	509	535	50	8	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	166
.....	1937	432	697	68	.....	73	.....	18	10000	.....	93
50	6258	1430	2798	331	.....	567	.....	.....	15000	.....	700
.....	2546	510	50	.....	.....	43	.....	150	.....	.....	57
679	4	.....	4810	.....	44956	12903	5769	676	69	2205	.....	594	168	92000	3991

COUNTY OF GASPÉ.

53	25	4	.....	9	.....	.....	36	.....	193	556	207	1700	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	562
44	10	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12360	8371	140	.....	.....	.....	494	26	.....	3	.....	.....	2254
679	.....	.....	.....	194	.....	.....	4	.....	4810	44956	12903	5768	676	69	2205	.....	591	168	.....	.....	92000	3991
776	35	4	4	.....	205	.....	4	36	4810	193	57872	21481	7608	679	69	2639	50	591	201	.....	92000	6807

RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish in the South Shore Division,
Ristigouche, &c.

PORT DANIEL SUB-DIVISION—

NAME OF STATION.	NAME OF OWNER.	Salmon, barrels, cured.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Salmon, smoked, boxes.	Summer Fishing.	Fall Fishing.	Haddock, quintals.	Ling, quintals.	Halibut, barrels.	Herring, barrels.	Herring, smoked, boxes.
						Cod, quintals.	Cod, quintals.					
Bonaventure Co.												
Anse au Gascon	1300	1640	.....	.....	.....	40	.....
Anse à la Barbe	300	600	.....	.....	.....	100	.....
Port Daniel Bay	22521	.....	.....	1130	1050	.....	.....	.....	70	.....
Shigawake	225	100	.....	.....	.....	25	.....
Nouvelle	330	1000	.....	.....	.....	200	.....
Paspebiac Portage	165	500	.....	.....	.....	30	.....
Totals	22521	.....	.....	3450	4890	.....	.....	.....	465	.....

NEW RICHMOND SUB-DIVISION—

Paspebiac.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	350	1000	70	45	.....	1300	300
New Carlisle.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	175	10	10	.....	700	.....
Big and Little Bonaventure...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1000	970	210	40	.....	7500	700
Capelin.....	.....	442	.....	.....	.....	250	200	50	45	.....	1500	450
Black Cape & New Richmond	.....	16674	.....	.....	.....	85	110	.....	.....	.....	1550	600
Maria.....	.....	28678	.....	.....	.....	75	63	.....	.....	.....	2500	1200
Carleton .....	.....	10124	.....	.....	.....	75	45	.....	.....	.....	1500	1000
Nouvelle.....	.....	9016	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	500
Maguasha .....	.....	4438	.....	.....	.....	25	10	.....	.....	.....	150	200
Totals .....	.....	69372	.....	.....	.....	1985	2505	340	140	.....	17100	4950

RISTIGOUCHE SUB-DIVISION—

Twenty-two proprietors of salmon fishing stations on the Quebec side of the Ristigouche	63543
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TOTALS FOR THE COUNTY

Port Daniel Sub-division.....	22521	3450	4890	465
New Richmond do	69372	1985	2505	340	140	17100	4950
Ristigouche do .....	.....	63543	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	.....	155436	.....	.....	.....	5435	7395	340	140	.....	17565	4950

County of Bonaventure, extending from Point Maquereau to Head of Tide in
—Continued.

(Point Maquereau to Paspebiac).

Mackerel, barrels.	Trout, barrels.	Sardines, barrels.	Eels, barrels.	Tunny, barrels.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Seals, Whales and Porpoises.				OILS.				Fish and Clams used as Bait and Manure.							Lobsters, in lb. cans.	Fish used for Local Consumption, barrels.
						No. of Seals.	No. of Seal-skins.	No. of Whales.	No. of Porpoises.	Seal Oil, gallons.	Whale Oil, gallons.	Porpoise Oil, galls.	Cod Oil, gallons.	Herring, barrels.	Capelin, barrels.	Smelt, barrels.	Cod Roes, barrels.	Squid, barrels.	Trout, barrels.	Launce, barrels.	Clams, barrels.	
.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1200	400	400	40	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	100
12	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	300	250	15	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	50
2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	900	450	570	9	.....	45	.....	.....	41370	105
.....	100	550	2	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	50
.....	600	400	50	2	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	200
.....	300	600	400	6	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	100
14	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3500	2700	1672	77	.....	190	.....	.....	41370	605

(Paspebiac to Maguasha Head).

35	.....	15	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1100	750	900	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	350
25	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	600	750	.....	10	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	325
50	.....	7	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	825	6000	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	1200	.....	.....	.....	1500
75	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	250	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	1140	.....	.....	.....	500
35	.....	6	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	1100	210	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	450
60	.....	40	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	1500	350	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	750
45	.....	9	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	2500	350	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	325
25	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	275
25	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200
375	91	150	2490	13050	2960	10	482	2340	4675

(Maguasha Head to Head of Tide in Ristigouche).

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OF BONAVENTURE.

14	13	3500	2700	1672	77	190	41370	605
375	91	150	2490	13050	2960	10	482	2340	4675
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
389	.....	92	.....	163	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5990	15750	4632	77	10	190	.....	482	43710	.....	.....	.....	5296

RETURN showing Number and Value of Nets, &c., in the County of Saguenay
Quebec, for

GODBOUT

NAME OF PLACE.	NETS								
	Salmon Nets.			Cod Seines.			Herring Seines.		
	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.
			\$			\$			\$
Manicouagan and English Bay	1	60	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand St. Nicholas	2	160	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Little St. Nicholas	1	100	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pointe Rouge	1	120	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Godbout River .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Godbout Bay .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Table .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pointe de Monts	3	150	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Pancrace, Mistassini River	1	120	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Beesie River and Pointe à la Croix	1	120	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	10	830	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TRINITY

Trinity Bay ..	11	1060	475	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Petit Mal	2	160	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Islets à Caribou	5	360	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calumet	1	150	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Isle aux Oufs .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pointe aux Anglais .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pentecost River—Portage .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pentecost River	2	120	11	1	150	20	1	150	15
Cailles Rouges .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	21	1850	686	1	150	20	1	150	15

MOISIE

Jambons	1	140	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ste. Marguerite River	4	259	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seven Islands	3	1000	900	.....	.....	.....	1	120	30
Moisie	28	4340	2700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pigou .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rivière au Bouleau ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	36	5739	3900	.....	.....	.....	1	120	30

extending from Manicouagan to Blancs Sablons, in the Province of the Year 1883.

SUB-DIVISION.

AND SEINES.

Herring Nets.			Mackerel Seines.			Mackerel Nets.			Capelin Seines.			Launce Seines.			Seal Nets.			Brush Fisheries.	
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.
		\$			\$			\$			\$			\$			\$		\$
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	60	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1200	1500	1	20
.....
.....
2	100	40	1	150	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	15
2	100	40	1	150	200	1	60	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1200	1500	2	35

SUB-DIVISION.

1	50	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	150	39	.....	.....	.....	1	50	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	200	20	.....	.....
2	100	21	.....	.....	.....	1	40	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	288	25	.....	.....
1	40	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	200	18	.....	.....
9	453	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	80	4	.....	.....
4	150	22	1	180	20	2	100	14	.....	.....	.....	1	60	10	2	120	8	.....	.....
5	232	63	1	150	32	1	22	4	1	60	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	1175	242	2	330	52	5	212	45	1	60	80	1	60	10	15	898	75	.....	.....

SUB-DIVISION.

30	1270	414	1	240	150	2	100	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	62	16	.....	.....	.....	2	70	18	1	70	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	738	207	.....	.....	.....	1	125	19	1	72	71	3	206	154	.....	.....	.....	2	180
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	115	53	3	184	178	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	188	50	.....	.....	.....	1	60	12	1	60	40	2	130	134	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	72	20	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	50	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
55	2300	707	1	240	150	7	335	60	6	367	238	8	520	468	.....	.....	.....	2	180

RETURN showing the Value of Nets, &c., in the Saguenay Division, extending from

MINGAN

NAME OF PLACE.	NETS								
	Salmon Nets.			Cod Seines.			Herring Seines.		
	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.
			\$			\$			\$
Sheldrake.....	1	100	50	2	160	120			
Primrose Cove.....									
Thunder River.....				1	80	60			
Indian Harbour.....									
Rich Point.....									
Jupitagan River.....	4	200	100						
Magpie.....									
Magpie River.....	12	600	300						
St. John's.....	6	2000	500						
Long Point.....									
Mingan.....	6	650	325						
Esquimaux Point.....							4	160	240
Betchouan.....							1	40	60
La Corneille.....	2	300	150						
Piashter Baie.....	2	400	300						
Little and Big Watsheeshoo.....									
Totals.....	33	4250	1625	3	240	180	5	200	300

NATASHQUAN

Nabissipi.....	4	460	175						
Agwanus.....	6	680	300						
Isle de Michon.....									
Washtawooca.....									
Natashquan Harbour.....									
Little Natashquan.....	5	1080	465				1	60	25
Natashquan River.....	25	5200	4000						
do.....									
Totals.....	40	7420	4940				1	60	25

WASHECOOTAI

Kegashka.....	3	200	100						
Curlew Point.....	1	150	95						
Cloudberry Point.....									
Washeecootai.....	3	200	100						
Musquarro.....									
Romaine.....	3	150	120						
Totals.....	10	700	415						

Manicouagan to Blancs Sablons, in the Province of Quebec, for the Year 1883.

SUB-DIVISION.

AND SEINES.

Herring Nets.			Mackerel Seines.			Mackerel Nets.			Capelin Seines.			Lance Seine.			Seal Nets.			Brush Fisheries.	
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.
		¢			¢			¢			¢			¢			¢		¢
20	1000	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	200	180	4	260	240	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	100	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	40	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	300	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	120	180	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	100	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	40	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	100	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	120	180	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	40	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	1000	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	80	120	4	160	240	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
20	1000	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	80	120	4	160	240	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	160	240	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
50	2500	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	160	240	4	160	240	8	200	160	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	80	120	.....	.....	.....	4	100	80	.....	.....
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	80	40	.....	.....
.....
122	6100	1220	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	600	780	29	1260	1740	14	380	280	.....	.....

SUB-DIVISION.

[illegible]

SUB-DIVISION.

[illegible]

RETURN showing Number and Value of Nets, &c., in Saguenay Division,

ST. AUGUSTINE

NAME OF PLACE.	NETS								
	Salmon Nets.			Cod Seines.			Herring Seines.		
	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.
			\$			\$			\$
Coacochoo River	4	300	300						
Maniswachi do									
Etamamu do	10	500	220						
Point du Mourier	1	150	100						
St. Mary's Islands	2	150	100						
Netagamion	4	175	200						
Harrington Harbour	3	300	80	1	600	200	3	1050	230
Pointe à la Croix	2	75	40						
Little Meccatina	2	80	60				1	300	40
Rigolet au Chat									
Gull Island	2	150	50						
Providence Island	4	160	90						
Isle au Chat							1	300	200
Whale Head	14	700	280						
Sloop Harbour							2	600	140
Mutton Bay	2	300	50	1	400	400	6	1800	480
Grand Meccatina	3	300	100				1	250	90
Red Bay	5	500	80						
La Tabatière	4	90	60				3	680	300
Lac Salé (Tabatière)	5	150	100						
Grand Meccatina Island	2	80	50						
Fonderie à Fecteau	5	360	100						
Kilapoe	5	430	120						
Red Point	2	80	40						
Pocachoo	5	450	130						
Little Rigolet	6	400	100						
Big Rigolet	7	400	100						
Gross Isle, St. Augustine	4	300	80						
River Island do	1	40	20						
Lac Salé do	7	430	135						
Dog Island do	11	330	200						
Sandy Island do	3	171	100						
St. Augustine River	6	200	80				2	200	150
St. Augustine Bay	5	250	100						
St. Augustine Harbour	3	150	100				2	200	150
Point à Giroux	3	160	100						
Caraasippi	12	290	270						
L'Anse au Portage	3	80	80						
Canso Harbour	3	150	150						
Chicatica Harbour	2	80	50						
Chicatica Island	2	80	50						
Totals	164	8991	4065	2	1000	600	21	5380	1750

SUB-DIVISION _____

1. [The first step is to identify the problem.](#)
 2. [The second step is to analyze the problem.](#)
 3. [The third step is to develop a solution.](#)
 4. [The fourth step is to implement the solution.](#)
 5. [The fifth step is to evaluate the results.](#)

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RETURN showing Number and Value of Nets, &c, in Saguenay Division

BONNE ESPERANCE

NAME OF PLACE.	NETS								
	Salmon Nets.			Cod Seines.			Herring Seines.		
	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.
			\$			\$			\$
Nabitiippi	2	100	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bull Cove	2	200	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bay of Rocks	2	200	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lydia's Cove	2	200	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pêche à Lizotte	2	200	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dog Island	2	200	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Old Fort Island	1	100	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Paul's River	8	400	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burnt Island .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood Island .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bonne Esperance	3	300	150	3	600	1400	1	200	300
Pigeon Island	3	300	150	2	400	300	.....	.....	.....
Stick Point	4	400	200	1	200	600	.....	.....	.....
Salmon Bay	1	300	150	10	2000	4400	.....	.....	.....
Little Fishery	2	400	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Five Leagues	1	200	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Middle Bay .....	.....	.....	.....	4	800	1200	.....	.....	.....
Belles Amours .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bradore .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Anse des Dunes	1	100	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Long Point .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	36	3600	1800	20	4000	7900	1	200	300
TOTALS OF ALL THE SUB-DIVISIONS									
Godbout	10	830	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trinity	21	1850	686	1	150	20	1	150	15
Moisie	36	5739	3900	.....	.....	.....	1	120	30
Mingan	33	4260	1625	3	240	180	5	200	300
Natashquan	40	7420	4940	.....	.....	.....	1	60	25
Washeccootai	10	700	415	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Augustine	164	8991	4065	2	1000	600	21	5380	1780
Bonne Esperance	36	3600	1890	20	4000	7900	1	200	300
Grand Totals	350	33390	17931	26	5390	8700	30	6110	2450

RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish in the County of Saguenay
Province of Quebec,

GODEBOUT SUB-DIVISION—

NAME OF STATION.	Salmon, barrels, cured.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Salmon, smoked, boxes.	Summer Fishing.	Fall Fishing.	Haddock, quintals.	Ling, quintals.	Halibut, barrels.	Herring, barrels.	Smoked Herring, boxes.	Mackerel, barrels.	Trout, barrels.	Sardines, barrels.	Eels, barrels.
					Cod, quintals.	Cod, quintals.									
Manicouagan & English Bay.....		100								1		5			
Grand St. Nicholas.....	1½														
Little St. Nicholas.....		300													
Pointe Rouge.....		758													
Godbout River.....	6	600											10		
Godbout Bay.....						3				25		55			
La Table.....		450													
Pointe de Monts.....	5	320				10						1	1		
St. Pancrace and Mistassini...	½	40											3		
Becsie River and Pointe à la Croix.....	3												3		
Totals.....	16	2568				13				26		61	17		

TRINITY SUB-DIVISION—

Trinity Bay.....		3420				5									
Petit Mai.....	½	691			50	145		6	2½			5	2		
Islets à Caribou.....	9½				45	120			1			5½	6		
Calumet.....	1½											51	6		
Isle aux Oeufs.....						145			3			2			
Pointe aux Anglais.....					120	172			112½			15	2		
Pentecost River Portage.....					30	82		1							
Pentecost River.....						82		1	35			16½	5		
Cailles Rouges.....					57	125			107						
Totals.....	11½	4111			302	876		8	261			95	21		

MOISIE SUB-DIVISION—

Jambons.....					114	1018		18	379			85			
Ste. Marguerite River.....	2				6	225		1	19			5	1		
Seven Islands Bay.....		6292			489	1053		15	197			614			
Moisie.....	9½	40964			684	2193		24				2	4		
Pigou.....					691	426		11	2			7			
Rivière au Bouleau.....					160	150		3							
Totals.....	11½	47256			2144	5067		72	597			713	5		

Division, North Shore, extending from Manicouagan to Blancs Sablons, in the for the Year 1883.

(Manicouagan to Pointe de Monts.)

Tunny, barrels. Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Seals, Whales and Porpoises.				Oils.				Fish and Clams used as Bait and Manure.								Lobsters, in lb cans	Fish used for Local Con- sumption, barrels.
	No. of Seals.	No. of Seal skins.	No. of Whales.	No. of Porpoises.	Seal Oil, galls.	Whale Oil, galls.	Porpoise Oil, galls.	Cod Oil, galls.	Herring, barrels.	Capelin, barrels.	Smelt, barrels.	Cod Roes, barrels.	Squid, barrels.	Trout, barrels.	Launce, barrels.	Clams, barrels.		
...	209	200	14	...	600	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
...	557	557	...	...	3942	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	757	757	14	...	3942	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	29

(Pointe de Monts to Cailles Rouges.)

...	503	503	...	3018	...	69	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	50	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	10	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	50	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	100	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	...	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	40	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	...	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	...	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	8	...	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
...	503	503	...	3018	...	395	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	38	...	127

(Cailles Rouges to Rivière au Bouleau.)

...	3	...	...	...	...	477	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	37
...	...	...	...	...	...	44	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	...	8
...	3	414	414	...	1405	480	60	20	...	...	...	...	138	91	...	...	...	66
...	1	...	...	...	...	1070	...	34	...	...	...	...	65	7	...	...	...	35
...	1	...	...	...	...	813	...	33	...	...	...	...	47	30	...	...	...	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	125	...	25	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	12
...	8	414	414	...	1405	3009	175	118	...	...	...	...	302	159	...	...	...	170

RETURN showing the Kinds, Qualities and Prices of Fish in the County of Saguenay &c.—

MINGAN SUB-DIVISION (River)

NAME OF STATION.	Salmon, barrels, cured.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Salmon, smoked, boxes.	Summer Fishing.	Fall Fishing.	Haddock, quintals.	Ling, quintals.	Halibut, barrels.	Herring, barrels.	Smoked herring, boxes.	Mackerel, barrels.	Trout, barrels.	Sardines, barrels.	Eels, barrels.
					Cod, quintals.	Cod, quintals.									
Little River.....					100	100				4					
Shalooop Creek.....					200	150				6					
Sheldrake.....	1				2500	200				4					
Primrose Cove.....					450	100				4					
Thunder River.....					1934	400				8					
Indian Harbour.....					1000	150				8					
Rich Point.....					1200	100				12					
Jupitagan River.....	5					50				2					
Magpie Cove.....					4300	1000				200					
Magpie River.....	18														
St. John's River.....	3	24021			4500	800									
Long Point.....					1500	400									
Mingan.....	30	450											4		
Romaine.....		120													
Esquimaux.....					2600	2400				1000					
Betchouan.....					200	1000				200					
La Corneille.....	12												4		
Piashter.....	9				25	30				21					
Watsheeshoo.....		1600													
Totals.....	78	26191			20509	6940				1469			8		

NATASHQUAN SUB-DIVISION

Nabissipi.....	24				397	110		1	14		3				
Agwanus.....	23				400	25		1	15		4				
Isle Michon.....					371	120		3	120		5				
Washtawooka.....					120	36			50		3				
Natashquan Harbour.....					5220				20						
Little Natashquan.....	28				2900	360			1000		20		10		
Natashquan River.....	153				390	90			70		10		6		
Totals.....	228				9798	741		5	1289		45		6	10	

WASHEECOOTAI SUB-DIVISION—

Kegashka River.....	35														
Kegashka Harbour.....					650			10							
Curlew Point.....	10				20										
Mistassini Bay.....					200			10							
Point à la Guerre.....					200			10							
Washeecootai.....	23				400			10							
Romaine.....	8				100			5					4		
Masquarro.....	2														
Totals.....	78				1570			45							

Division, extending from Manicouagan to Blancs Sablons, in the Province of Quebec,
Continued.

aux Bouleaux to Watsheeshoo).

Tunny, barrels. Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Seals, Whales and Porpoises.				Oils.				Fish and Clams used as Bait and Manure.						Lobsters, in lb. cans.	Fish used for Local Consump- tion, barrels.	
	No. of Seals.	No. of Seal-skins.	No. of Whales.	No. of Porpoises.	Seal Oil, galls.	Whale Oil, galls.	Porpoise Oil, galls.	Cod Oil, galls.	Herring, barrels.	Capelin, barrels.	Smelt, barrels.	Cod Roes, barrels.	Squid, barrels.	Trout, barrels.			Launce, barrels.
1	100	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	10
1	175	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	30
1	1400	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	20
2	300	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	10
1	1200	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	60
	600	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	10
	620	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	15
	25	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	6
4	3000	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	200
4	2700	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	200
2	1000	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	40

6	5648	5648	.....	.....	56480	.....	.....	2500	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	1000
	100
	2
	5
	2
21	5648	5648	.....	.....	56480	.....	.....	13620	.....	471	.....	.....	.....	.....	627	.....	1710

(Watsheeshoo to English Point).

2								242	9	100					15	4	10
2								180	10	80					30	1	12
3								193	20	90					20	2	15
	150	150			300			55	30	43					15	1	10
								2000	100	1000					33	50	75
	1480	1480			7900			1800	100	800					40	300	100
5	6	6			18			168	10	70					11	2	60
12	1636	1636			8218			4638	279	2183					164	360	282

(English Point to Romaine.)

	100	100			300												3
								200		100						30	10
								10		10							3
								75		50							5
								75		50							5
								100		75							10
								40		30							3
	100	100			300			500		315						30	39

RETURN showing the Kinds, Quantities and Prices of Fish in the County of Saguenay,
&c.—

ST. AUGUSTINE SUB-DIVISION—

NAME OF STATION.	Salmon, barrels, cured.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Salmon, smoked, boxes.	Summer Fishing.	Fall Fishing.	Haddock, quintals.	Ling, quintals.	Halibut, barrels.	Herring, barrels.	Smoked Herring, boxes.	Mackerel, barrels.	Trout, barrels.	Sardines, barrels.	Eels, barrels.
					Cod, quintals.	Cod, quintals.									
Coacoachoo.....															
Manishouachi River.....	2														
Etamamu River.....	21														
Point du Mourier.....	2				25									2	
St. Mary's Islands.....	1				25					25					
Netagamieu.....	1½				27					22					
Harrington Harbour.....	3				227					620					
Point à la Croix.....	½				10										
Little Meccatina.....	4				42					22					
Rigolet au Chat.....					74					60					
Gull Island.....	½				10										
Providence Island.....	2				30					28					
Isle au Chat.....					125					130					
Whale Head, West.....	22				135					56					
Sloop Harbour.....					303					246					
Mutton Bay.....	2				764					808					
Grand Meccatina.....	3				20					60					
Red Bay.....	7				22					40					
La Tabatière.....	3				45					310					
Lac Salé la Tabatière.....	4														
Grand Meccatina Island.....	2				10					60					
Fonderie de Fecteau.....	4														
Kikapoe.....	4									10				1	
Red Point.....	2													2	
Poacachoo.....	7½				10										
Little Rigolet.....	1													2	
Big Rigolet.....	1													1	
Grosse Isle, St. Augustine....	2													1	
River Island do.....	½													4	
Lac Salé do.....	5													8	
Dog Island do.....	9													2	
Sandy Island do.....	4½				40					40				7	
St. Augustine River.....	2½													2	
St. Augustine Bay.....	1													3	
St. Augustine Harbour.....	2				40					30					
Pointe à Giroux.....	4														
Caucasippi.....	3½													13	
L'Anse au Portage.....	4½				15										
Canso Harbour.....	2½				10										
Chicatica Harbour.....	3½				170					100					
Chicatica Island.....	½														
Totals.....	145				2179					2667			48		

RETURN showing the Kinds, Quantities and Prices of Fish in the County of
Province of Quebec

BONNE ESPERANCE

NAME OF STATION.	Salmon, barrele, cured.	Salmon, fresh, in ice.	Salmon, in cans.	Salmon, smoked, boxes.	Summer Fishing.	Fall Fishing.	Haddock, quintals.	Ling quintals.	Halibut, barrels.	Herring, barrels.	Smoked Herring, boxes.	Mackerel, barrels.	Trout, barrels.	Sardines, barrels.	Eels, barrels.
					Cod, quintals.	Cod, quintals.									
Napitippi and Bull Cove.....	12	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bay of Rocks.....	12	.....	.....	.....	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lydia's Cove and Pêche à Lizotte.....	12	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dog Islands.....	2	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Old Fort Island.....	1	.....	.....	.....	880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Paul's River.....	20	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burnt Island.....	1	.....	.....	.....	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waby Island.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bonne Esperance.....	10	.....	.....	.....	4400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pigeon Island.....	10	.....	.....	.....	1200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stick Point.....	8	.....	.....	.....	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salmon Bay.....	8	.....	.....	.....	9600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Little Fishery.....	8	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Five Leagues.....	4	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Middle Bay.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belles-Amours.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bradore.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
L'anse des Dunes.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Long Point.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	100	.....	.....	.....	21930	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Taken in all the Harbours from Nataashquan to Blancs Sab- lons, by 500 schooners, from Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30060	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

ALL THE LABRADOR

Godbout.....	16	2568	.....	.....	13	.....	26	61	17	.....
Trinity.....	11	4111	.....	302	876	.....	8	261	95	21
Moisie.....	11	47256	.....	2144	5067	.....	72	597	713	5
Mingan.....	78	26191	.....	20509	6940	.....	.....	1469	.....	8
Nataashquan.....	228	.....	.....	9798	741	.....	5	1289	45	6
Washeecootal.....	78	.....	.....	1570	.....	.....	45	.....	.....	4
St. Augustine.....	145	.....	.....	2179	.....	.....	.....	2667	.....	48
Bonne Esperance.....	108	.....	.....	21930	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....
500 schooners, at 60 cwt. each	.....	.....	.....	30000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	675	80126	.....	88432	13637	.....	130	6409	914	109

Saguenay Division, extending from Manicouagan to Blancs Sablons, in the
&c.—Continued.

SUB-DIVISION (Chicatica to Blancs Sablons).

Tunny, barrels. Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Seals, Whals and Porpoises.				Oils.				Fish and Clams used as Bait and Manure.							Lobsters, in lb. cans.	Fish used for Local Con- sumption, barrels.	
	No. of Seals.	No. of Seal-skins.	No. of Whales.	No. of Porpoises.	Seal Oil, galls.	Whale Oil, galls.	Porpoise Oil, galls.	Cod, Oil, galls.	Herring, barrels.	Capelin, barrels.	Smelt, barrels.	Cod Roes, barrels.	Squid, barrels.	Trout, barrels.	Launce, barrels.			Clams, barrels.
20	20	...	...	...	80	...	...	10	...	100	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	10
10	10	...	...	...	40	...	...	10	...	150	...	...	...	...	80	...	...	7
20	20	...	...	...	80	...	...	20	...	100	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	4
100	100	1	...	...	600	200	...	25	...	50	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	4
20	20	...	...	...	80	...	...	440	...	800	...	...	...	...	250	...	...	40
20	20	...	...	...	80	...	...	10	...	40	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	500	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	80	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1575	...	1000	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	90
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	700	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	30
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	300	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4800	...	1500	...	...	...	...	1000	...	...	200
25	25	...	...	...	200	...	...	50	...	50	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	5
40	40	...	...	...	320	...	...	250	...	200	...	...	...	...	80	...	...	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1400	...	600	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	72
10	10	...	...	...	50	...	...	25	...	40	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	5
300	300	...	...	...	2100	...	...	150	...	100	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	20
100	100	...	...	...	700	...	...	100	...	70	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	4
300	300	...	...	...	2000	...	...	50	...	50	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	20
965	965	1	...	...	6330	200	...	10090	...	6430	...	...	...	...	3215	...	...	586
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10000	...	10000	...	...	...	...	5000	...	...	1500

SUB-DIVISIONS.

...	757	757	... 14	3942	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	29
...	503	503	...	3018	...	...	395	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	38	127
8	414	414	...	1405	...	...	3009	175	118	...	...	...	...	...	...	302	159	170
21	5648	5648	...	56480	...	...	13620	...	471	...	...	...	...	...	...	627	...	1710
12	1636	1636	...	8218	...	...	4638	279	2183	...	...	...	...	...	...	164	360	282
...	100	100	...	300	...	...	500	...	315	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	39
...	3807	3807	...	26620	...	...	742	113	375	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	251
...	965	965	1	6330	200	...	10090	...	6430	...	...	...	...	...	...	3215	...	586
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10000	...	10000	...	...	...	...	...	...	5000	...	1500
...	41	13630	13630	1 14	106313	200	500	42994	616	19892	...	...	...	...	...	9339	591	4694

RETURN showing Number and Value of Nets, &c., in
MAGDALEN

NAME OF PLACE.	NETS								
	Salmon Nets.			Cod Seines.			Herring Seines.		
	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.
<i>Amherst Island.</i>			\$			\$			\$
Pleasant Bay.....							3	600	600
The Basin.....									
The Moulin.....									
L'Anse à la Cabane.....							2	400	300
Etang du Cap.....									
Totals.....							5	1000	900
<i>Grindstone Island.</i>									
Etang du Nord.....							4	640	600
<i>Allright Island.</i>									
House Harbour.....							2	400	300
Anse à Elie.....									
Dune du Sud.....									
Totals.....							2	400	300
<i>Bryon Island</i>									
<i>Entry Island</i>									

TOTALS OF ALL

Amherst							5	1000	900
Grindstone							4	640	600
Allright							2	400	300
Bryon.....									
Entry									
Grand Totals.....							11	2040	1800

the Division of Magdalen Islands, for the Year 1883.

ISLANDS.

AND SEINES.

Herring Nets.			Mackerel Seines.			Mackerel Nets.			Capelin Seines.			Lauance Seines.			Seal Nets.			Brush Fisheries.	
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.
		\$			\$			\$			\$			\$			\$		\$
50	2000	500	.....	.....	.....	150	6000	1500	2	180	170	.....	.....	.....	25	1500	250	.....	.....
47	1880	470	.....	.....	.....	120	4800	1200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	720	180	.....	.....	.....	72	2880	720	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
76	3040	760	.....	.....	.....	128	5100	1280	1	100	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	430	120	.....	.....	.....	22	880	220	1	90	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
203	8120	2030	.....	.....	.....	492	19660	4920	4	370	300	.....	.....	.....	25	1500	250	.....	.....
77	3080	775	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	300	250	.....	.....	.....	30	1200	300	.....	.....
8	320	80	.....	.....	.....	40	1200	450	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	160	40	.....	.....	.....	4	160	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	800	200	.....	.....	.....	20	800	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	1280	320	.....	.....	.....	64	2160	690	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	880	220	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	1320	330	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

THE ISLANDS.

202	8120	2030	.....	.....	.....	492	19660	4920	4	370	300	.....	.....	.....	25	1500	250	.....	.....
77	3080	775	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	300	250	.....	.....	.....	30	1200	300	.....	.....
32	1280	320	.....	.....	.....	64	2160	690	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	880	220	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	1320	330	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
334	13360	3345	.....	.....	.....	589	23140	5910	9	670	550	.....	.....	.....	55	2700	550	.....	.....

RETURN showing the Kind and Quantities of Fish in
MAGDALEN

NAME OF STATION.	Summer Fishing.	Fall Fishing.							
	Cod, quintals.	Cod, quintals.	Haddock, quintals.	Herring, barrels.	Smoked Herring, boxes.	Mackerel, barrels.	Trout, barrels.	Sardines, barrels.	Eels, barrels.
<i>Amherst Island.</i>									
Pleasant Bay.....	1660	40	125	150	.....	258	.....	.....	.....
Le Bassin.....	1320	30	90	10	.....	180	.....	.....	.....
Le Moulin.....	490	22	40	12	.....	110	.....	.....	.....
L'Anse à la Cabane.....	1740	38	130	18	.....	190	.....	.....	.....
Etang du Cap.....	350	24	32	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	5560	154	417	190	.....	773	.....	.....	.....
<i>Grindstone Island.</i>									
Etang du Nord.....	6930	300	400	25	.....	50	.....	.....	.....
Cap aux Meules.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	6930	300	400	25	.....	50	.....	.....	.....
<i>Allright Island.</i>									
House Harbour.....	5080	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....
Anse à Elie.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....
Dune du Sud.....	163	.....	.....	8	.....	100	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	5290	.....	.....	8	.....	127	.....	.....	.....
<i>Grosse Isle and Grand Entry.</i>									
<i>Bryon Island.</i>									
Bryon Island.....	900	.....	.....	12	.....	100	.....	.....	.....
<i>Entry Island.</i>									
Entry Island.....	75	.....	5	15	.....	20	.....	.....	.....
TOTALS OF ALL THE									
Amherst Island.....	5560	154	417	190	.....	773	.....	.....	.....
Grindstone Island.....	6930	300	400	25	.....	50	.....	.....	.....
Allright Island.....	5290	.....	.....	8	.....	127	.....	.....	.....
Grosse Isle and Grand Entry.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bryon Island.....	900	.....	.....	12	.....	100	.....	.....	.....
Entry Island.....	75	.....	5	15	.....	20	.....	.....	.....
Grand Totals.....	18755	454	822	250	.....	1070	.....	.....	.....

the Division of Magdalen Islands for the Year 1883.

ISLANDS—Continued.

Tunny, barrels.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Seals, Whales and Porpoises.				Oils.		Fish and Clams used as Bait and Manure.				Lobsters, in lb. cans.	Fish used for Local Consumption, barrels.
		No. of Seals.	No. of Seal-skins.	No. of Whales.	No. of Porpoises.	Seal Oil, galls.	Cod Oil, galls.	Herring, barrels.	Capelin, barrels.	Smelt, barrels.	Clams, barrels.		
.....	900	900	.....	.....	2800	1000	200	.....	.....	25	34416	180
.....	700	120	.....	.....	20	.....	160
.....	270	75	.....	.....	16	.....	45
.....	950	120	.....	.....	35	10268	150
.....	200	20	.....	.....	16	.....	40
.....	900	900	.....	.....	2800	3120	535	.....	.....	112	44684	575
.....
.....	20	20	.....	.....	100	3850	500	.....	.....	470	114768	800
.....	28	28	.....	.....	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33120	125
.....	48	48	.....	.....	240	3850	500	.....	.....	470	147888	925
.....
.....	4500	4500	.....	.....	18000	2540	.....	500	.....	.....	49680	190
.....	25	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
.....	80	100	.....	.....	20	.....	45
.....	4500	4500	.....	.....	18000	2645	120	500	.....	20	49680	257
.....
.....	208992	50
.....	450	50	.....	.....	90	19200	35
.....
.....	40	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	25

MAGDALEN ISLANDS.

.....	.....	900	900	.....	.....	2800	3120	535	.....	.....	112	44684	575
.....	.....	48	48	.....	.....	240	3850	500	.....	.....	470	147888	925
.....	.....	4500	4500	.....	.....	18000	2645	120	500	.....	20	49680	257
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	208992	50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	450	50	.....	.....	90	19200	35
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
.....	.....	5448	5448	.....	.....	21040	10105	1255	500	.....	692	470444	1867

RETURN showing Number and Value of Nets, &c.,

NAME OF PLACE.	NETS								
	Salmon Nets.			Cod Seines.			Herring Seines.		
	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.
			\$			\$			\$
Fox Bay.....	1	50	60						
Salmon River.....	4	200	200						
Mauzerolle River.....									
Cow Bay.....									
Tapp's Cove.....									
Capelin Bay.....									
Macdonald's Cove.....	1	50	50						
Indian Harbour.....									
English Bay.....									
Strawberry Cove.....									
Becsie River.....	3	40	50						
Otter do.....	3	40	50						
Jupiter do.....	10	200	300						
Shallop Creek.....	4	100	100						
Dauphine River.....	3	75	100						
Ellis Bay.....									
Totals.....	29	755	910						

RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish in the
ISLAND OF

NAME OF STATION.	Salmon, barrels, cured.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Salmon, smoked, boxes.	Summer Fishing.	Fall Fishing.												
					Cod, quintals.	Cod, quintals.	Haddock, quintals.	Ling, quintals.	Halibut, barrels.	Herring, barrels.	Herring, smoked, boxes.	Mackerel, barrels.	Trout, barrels.	Sardines, barrels.	Eels, barrels.	Tunny, barrels.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	
Fox Bay	1				400	50			5	1000								
Salmon River	4				50	20				20			3					
Mauzerolle River					800					450								
Cow Bay					550					375								
Tapp's Cove					640					350								
Capelin Bay					400					300								
Macdonald's Cove	1				2,400					800								
Indian Harbour					2,000				16	850								
English Bay					1,000	300			30	50								
Strawberry Cove					900	100			10	50								
Becscie River	3												1					
Otter River	3												1					
Jupiter River	2												5					
Shallop Creek	5												2					
Dauphine River	6												2					
Totals for Anticosti...	20½				9,150	470			61	4245			15					

RETURN showing Number and Value of Nets, &c., in the
TOTALS OF ALL

NAME OF COUNTY.	Salmon Nets.			Cod Seines.			Herring Seines.		
	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.
			\$			\$			\$
County Gaspé, Mainland.....	110	23733	8308	1	200	200	...	.....	.....
do Gaspé, Magdalen Islands.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	11	2040	1800
do Bonaventure.....	804	31903	19113	...	.....	.....	3	300	150
do Saguenay, North Shore.....	350	33390	17931	26	5390	8700	30	6110	2450
do do Island of Anticosti.....	29	755	910	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
	1293	89781	46262	27	5590	8900	44	8450	4400

Gulf Division, Province of Quebec, for the Year 1883.

THE DIVISIONS.

NETS AND SEINES.

Herring Nets.			Mackerel Seines.			Mackerel Nets.			Capelin Seines.			Lanuce Seines.			Seal Nets.			Brush Fisheries.	
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.
		\$			\$			\$			\$			\$			\$		\$
2536	98639	33962	...	.....	.....	76	3057	1083	107	5452	3442	22	938	1109	1	40	4	5	81
334	13360	3345	...	.....	.....	589	21140	5940	9	670	550	...	.....	.....	55	2700	550	...	.....
830	30190	8780	...	.....	.....	195	6397	2530	112	4360	2980	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	11	110
481	19220	6194	4	720	402	14	827	235	70	7922	3946	53	2130	2566	107	22388	8915	4	215
310	14500	5995	...	.....	.....	10	500	200	17	1170	520	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
4491	175909	58276	4	720	402	884	31921	9988	315	19574	11438	75	3068	3675	163	25128	9469	20	406

RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish in the

TOTALS OF ALL

NAME OF COUNTY.	Salmon, barrels, cured.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Salmon, smoked, boxes.	Summer Fishing.	Fall Fishing.	Haddock, quintals.	Ling, quintals.	Halibut, barrels.	Herring, barrels.	Smoked Herring, boxes.	Mackerel, barrels.	Trout, barrels.	Sardines, barrels.	Eels, barrels.
					Cod, quintals.	Cod, quintals.									
County Gaspé, Mainland...	36	104580	3633	1	69555	31814	150	67	54	6760	80	776	35	4	4
do Magdalen Islands					18755	454	822	.....		250	.....	1070	.....	...	...
County Bonaventure		155436	.....	...	5435	7395	340	140	.....	17565	4950	389	.....	...	92
do Saguenay, North Shore	675	80126	.....	...	88432	13637	.....	.....	130	6409	.....	914	109	10	...
County Saguenay, Island fo Anticosti	20½	.....	.....	...	9150	470	.....	.....	61	4245	.....	.....	15	...	...
Totals.....	731½	340142	3633	1	191327	53770	1312	207	245	35229	5030	3149	159	14	96

Gulf Division, Province of Quebec, for the Year 1883.

THE DIVISIONS.

Tunny, barrels. Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Seals, Whales and Porpoises.				Oils.				Fish and Clams used as Bait and Manure.								Lobsters, in lb. cans.	Fish used for Local Con- sumption, barrels.
	No. of Seals.	No. of Seal-skins.	No. of Whales.	No. of Porpoises.	Seal Oil, galls.	Whale Oil, galls.	Porpoise Oil, galls.	Cod Oil, galls.	Herring, barrels.	Capelin, barrels.	Smelt, barrels.	Cod Roes, barrels.	Squid, barrels.	Trout, barrels.	Launce, barrels.	Clams, barrels.		
... 205	.....	.....	4 36	.....	4810	193	57872	21481	7608	679	69	2699	50	594	201	92000		6807
... 5448	5448	5418	...	...	21040	.....	.....	10105	1255	500	...	...	...	.....	692	470444		1867
... 163	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	5990	15750	4632	77	10	190	...	482	43710		5295
... 41	13630	13630	1 14	106313	200	500	42994	616	19892	...	...	...	...	9339	591	.....		4694
... ..	45	45	...	...	85	.....	.....	4670	2350	1675	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....		333
... 409	19123	19123	5 50	127438	5010	693	121631	41452	34307	756	79	2889	50	9933	1966	606154		18996

RECAPITULATION of the Quantity and Value of the Gulf Fisheries for 1883.

Description.	Rate.	Quantity.	Value.
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Salmon, salted.....	brls. 15 00	731½	10,972 59
do fresh, in ice.....	lbs. 0 07	340,142	23,809 94
do canned.....	" 0 15	3,633	544 95
do smoked.....	boxes. 10 00	1	10 00
Cod, summer.....	cwt. 4 00	191,327	765,308 00
do fall.....	" 4 00	53,770	215,080 00
Haddock.....	" 4 00	1,312	5,248 00
Ling.....	" 4 00	207	828 00
Halibut.....	brls. 6 00	245	1,470 00
Herring, salt.....	" 4 00	35,229	140,916 00
do smoked.....	boxes. 0 25	5,030	1,257 50
Mackerel.....	brls. 8 00	3,149	25,192 00
Trout.....	" 8 00	159	1,272 00
Sardines.....	" 4 00	14	56 00
Eels.....	" 9 00	96	768 00
Cod Tongues and Sounds.....	" 8 00	409	3,681 00
Seal-skins.....	No. 1 00	19,123	19,123 00
Porpoise skins.....	" 3 00	50	150 00
Seal oil.....	galls. 0 60	127,438	76,462 80
Whale oil.....	" 0 50	5,010	2,505 00
Porpoise oil.....	" 0 60	693	415 80
Cod oil.....	" 0 60	121,631	72,978 60
Fish, bait and manure.....	brls. 1 00	91,432	91,532 00
Lobsters, canned.....	lbs. 0 15	606,154	90,923 00
Fish for local use.....	brls. 4 00	18,996	75,984 00
Total value for 1883.....			\$1,626,388 09
do in 1882.....			1,560,764 59
Increased value in 1883.....			\$65,623 50

COMPARATIVE catches of the different Fisheries for 1882 and 1883.

Description.	1882.	1883.	Increase or Decrease.
Salmon, salt.....	brls. 1,022	731½	Decrease 291½
do fresh, in ice.....	lbs. 248,307	340,142	Increase 101,835
do canned.....	do 3,633	3,633	do 3,633
do smoked.....	boxes. 1	1	do 1
Cod, summer.....	cwt. 233,523	191,327	do 11,574
do fall.....	" 759	53,770	do 533
Haddock.....	" 140	1,312	do 67
Ling.....	" 355	245	Decrease 110
Halibut.....	brls. 33,000½	35,229	Increase 2,229
Herring, salt.....	" 3,078	5,030	do 1,952
do smoked.....	boxes. 2,744	3,149	do 405
Mackerel.....	" 298	159	Decrease 139
Trout.....	" 29	14	do 15
Sardines.....	" 38	96	Increase 58
Eels.....	" 185	409	do 224
Cod Tongues and Sounds.....	" No. 13,417	19,123	do 5,706
Seal-skins.....	" 50	50	do 50
Porpoise skins.....	" 54,540	127,438	do 72,898
Seal oil.....	galls. 7,880	5,010	Decrease 2,870
Whale oil.....	" 177	693	Increase 516
Porpoise oil.....	" 170,232	121,631	Decrease 48,601
Cod oil.....	brls. 100,267	91,432	do 8,835
Fish, bait and manure.....	brls. 722,958	606,154	do 116,804
Lobsters, canned.....	lbs. 18,185	18,996	Increase 811
Fish for local use.....	brls. 18,185	18,996	Increase 811

No. 5.

SYNOPSIS OF FISHERY OFFICERS' REPORTS IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, EXCLUSIVE OF THE GULF DIVISION, FOR THE YEAR 1883.

SOUTH SHORE DIVISION, FROM POINT LÉVIS TO CAPE CHATTE.

Overseers.	{ F. C. CARON :— <i>Point Lévis to River Ouelle.</i>
	{ JULES GAUVREAU :— <i>River Ouelle to Isle Verte.</i>
	{ H. MARTIN :— <i>Isle Verte to Rimouski.</i>
	{ L. E. GRONDIN :— <i>Rimouski to River Blanche.</i>

The statements of this division, page 163, show an increase in the kinds of fish caught of \$65,977.89, as follows :—

Salmon, pieces	1,992
Herring, barrels	5,882
Sardines do	11,719
Small fish do	1,489

And a decrease in the following :

Shad, pieces	9,284
Eels do	17,376
Bar and Whitefish, doz	617

Overseer Caron reports that, although the yield during the current season is below that of 1882, it is still above the average of previous years. Salmon shows an increase of 50 per cent. Shad and eels were not quite so abundant.

Overseer Gauvreau also reports an increase in the catch of salmon. Herring were plentiful; large quantities being lost for want of hands and salt to cure them.

Overseer Martin reports an increase in all kinds of fish, herring and sardines especially.

Overseer Grondin reports a marked increase in salmon, but a falling off in small fish, which he ascribes to the heavy winds that prevailed during the whole season.

NORTH SHORE—FROM QUEBEC TO BERSIMIS.

The increased value of the fisheries in this division over last year is given at \$11,465.65, made up as follows :—

Salmon, pieces	403
Herring, barrels	514
Sardines do	82
Sturgeon do	77
Bar and Whitefish, doz	7,345
Pickarel and Pike, lbs	146,800

A decrease is noticed in the following :—

Shad, pieces	1,925
Eels do	12,486
Winnonish do	20,660

QUEBEC AND MONTMORENCY DIVISIONS.

L. P. HUOT, *Overseer.*

The following is a comparative statement of the Fisheries in this Division :—

Kinds of Fish.		1881.	1882.	1883.
Salmon.....	No.	195	290	264
Shad.....	"	4,050	4,500	2,575
Eels.....	"	25,767	23,561	21,595
Sturgeon.....	Brls.	31	29	207
Bar and Whitefish.....	Doz.	1,293	1,747	1,904
Small fish.....	Brls.	52	24	131
Value		\$5,108 00	\$5,572 85	\$6,454 25

Overseer Huot reports fishing as generally good, with a slight falling-off in salmon, shad and eels; this he attributes rather to the fact that fewer hands were engaged fishing and to local circumstances, than to any scarcity of fish. Sturgeon and smelt were in greater abundance than ever. Hook and line fishing for striped bass was good. The fishery laws were generally well observed.

MURRAY BAY DIVISION.

ULYSSE BHÉREUR, *Overseer.*

ANT. FILION,
JOS. SIMARD,
HENRI COTÉ,
ED. MARTIN, } *Wardens (Inland Lakes).*

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Yield of the Fisheries in this Division :—

Kinds of Fish.		1881.	1882.	1883.
Trout.....	Lbs.	57,200	60,100	60,000
Eels.....	No.	22,757	19,794	9,344
Salmon.....	"	55	291	438
Sardines.....	Brls.	178	123	159
Herring.....	"	1	4	6
Sturgeon.....	"		10	100
Small and mixed fish.....	"	42	72	84
Bar and Whitefish.....	Doz.		250	300
Fish for manure.....	Brls.	876	953	2,429
Value		\$6,632 20	\$9,865 65	\$9,777 65

Overseer Bhéreur reports that, with the exception of eels, there was an increase in the yield of all kinds of fish in his division.

SAGUENAY DIVISION.

JOSEPH RADFORD, *Overseer.*JOSEPH BOLLY,
JACQUES GIRARD, } *Wardens.*

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Yield of Fisheries in this Division :—

Kinds of Fish.		1881.	1882.	1883.
Salmon.....	Pieces	584	969	1,251
Eels.....	"	600	470	400
Trout.....	Lbs.	250,000	247,100	250,800
Herring.....	Brls.	65	146	658
Sardines.....	"	12	62	108
Sturgeon.....	"	.....	1	.....
Small fish.....	"	328	432	10
Fish for manure.....	"	.....	.....	661
Value		\$16,953 00	\$18,111 50	\$20,789 75

Overseer Radford reports the year's catch as satisfactory, although the number of hands engaged fishing is decreasing, owing to their finding more remunerative employment elsewhere. An increase is noticeable in salmon and herring. Trout seems to be about stationary. The local guardians report a large number of breeding fish in the salmon pools.

LAKE ST. JOHN DIVISION.

JOB BILODEAU,
CHAS. POTVIN, } *Wardens.*
R. MALTAIS,

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Yield of Fisheries in this Division.

Kinds of Fish.		1881.	1882.	1883.
Trout.....	Lbs.	.....	.....	5,800
Winnonish.....	Pieces	36,600	42,160	21,500
Whitefish.....	Doz.	835	1,562	8,700
Mixed fish.....	Brls.	263	403	195
Pickarel.....	Lbs.	.....	.....	32,800
Pike.....	"	.....	.....	114,000
Value		\$10,719 75	\$13,298 50	\$23,516 00

Wardens Bilodeau, Potvin and Maltais report fishing as good. There is, however, a decrease in the catch of Winnonish as compared with 1882. Pickerel and Pike were abundant. Whitefish and trout were also plentiful in the River Ouïatchouan and neighbouring lakes.

FROM QUEBEC TO THE UPPER OTTAWA.

RICHELIEU DIVISION.

PIERRE LATRAVERSE, } Overseers.
J. F. PIGOTIN, }

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Yield and Value of Fish in this Division.

Kinds of Fish.	1881.	1882.	1883.
Shad.....Pieces	6,000	6,600	7,000
Eels....."	14,600	15,800	26,800
Sturgeon.....Lbs.	20,000	22,000	16,800
Trout....."	240	.....	100
Maskinonge....."	1,500	2,100	4,300
Bass....."	1,800	2,200	3,600
Pickarel....."	2,600	2,600	32,500
Pike....."	15,600	16,600	3,500
Whitefish....."	1,200	.....	2,362
Mixed fish....."	50,000	62,040	134,000
Value	\$5,249 20	\$5,962 80	\$10,315 00

VERCHERES DIVISION.

MATHIAS HURTEAU, *Overseer.*

The Yield of Fish in this Division is as follows :—

Shad	Pieces	6,060
Eels.....	"	58,650
Whitefish.....	Lbs	12,000
Sturgeon	"	4,758
Maskinonge	"	6,000
Bass	"	1,343
Pickarel	"	3,183
Pike	"	3,815
Mixed fish.....	"	159,250
Value		\$12,033 47

CHAMBLY AND IBERVILLE DIVISIONS.

H. W. AUSTIN, }
J. B. CHEVALIER, } *Overseers.*

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Yield and Value of Fish in this Division.

Kinds of Fish		1881.	1882.	1883.
Eels.....	Pieces	42,550	26,300	27,500
Sturgeon.....	Lbs.	800	2,300	1,400
Bass.....	"	5,400	3,350	7,010
Pickereel.....	"	5,100	4,760	5,180
Pike.....	"	16,800	19,050	10,600
Mixed fish.....	"	77,800	83,000	93,600
Maskinonge.....	"			40
Value		\$7,321 00	\$6,006 30	\$6,208 80

CHATEAUGUAY AND BEAUHARNOIS DIVISIONS.

JOACHIM LABERGE, }
WM. CLYDE, } *Overseers.*
JOHN KELLY, }

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Yield and Value of Fish in this Division.

Kinds of Fish.		1881.	1882.	1883.
Eels.....	Pieces	3,320	35,400	38,400
Sturgeon.....	Lbs.	88,000	10,400	48,100
Maskinonge.....	"	112,000	130,000	92,600
Bass.....	"	106,000	116,000	124,500
Pickereel.....	"	65,000	80,000	82,500
Pike.....	"	85,000	150,000	168,500
Mixed fish.....	"	120,000	240,000	298,600
Value		\$28,362 00	\$42,360 00	\$44,610 00

MISSISSQUOI BAY DIVISION.

P. E. LUKE, *Overseer.*

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Yield and Value of Fish in this Division.

Kinds of Fish.		1881.	1882.	1883.
No. of Shad.....	Pieces	3,750	6,295	5,330
Pickereel.....	Lbs.	38,200	29,800	24,600
Mixed fish.....	"	21,400	13,800	34,200
Value		\$3,057 50	\$3,289 50	\$3,185 00

MAGOG DIVISION.

N. A. BEACH, *Overseer.*

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Yield and Value of Fish in this Division.

Kinds of Fish.		1882.	1882.
Trout.....	Lbs.	10,000	12,000
Shad.....	Pieces	6,000	.....
Bass.....	Lbs.	100	150
Pickarel.....	"	2,000	1,000
Mixed fish.....	"	12,000	14,000
Value		\$1,800 00	\$1,332 00

SHERBROOKE, COMPTON AND MEGANTIC DIVISIONS.

W. C WILLIS,
J. B. McDONALD, } *Overseers.*
P. C. BOURKE,

Overseer Willis states that whitefish were caught in Brompton Lake. These are presumed to be from the fry deposited there some years ago. The run of salmon on the St. Francis River was good, considering the low state of the water. The fishery regulations were generally well observed, and although it was reported that, explosive materials were being used for the purpose of killing fish, no satisfactory evidence could be had of the fact.

Angling with hook and line is the only mode of fishing allowed in Overseer McDonald's Division. Lunge is on the increase. Several American anglers visited Lake Megantic during the summer, and enjoyed splendid sport.

ST. MAURICE AND THREE RIVERS DIVISIONS.

JOSEPH DESAULNIERS, } *Overseers.*
THOMAS DECOTEAU,

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Yield and Value of Fish in this Division.

Kinds of Fish.		1881.	1882.	1883.
Shad.....	Pieces	18,000	40,000	25,000
Eels.....	"	24,000	72,000	20,000
Tom Cod.....	Bris.	6,890	3,500	4,000
Trout.....	Lbs.	3,500	9,185	27,300
Sturgeon.....	"	.....	20,000	150,000
Maskinonge.....	"	1,200	3,720	13,300
Whitefish.....	"	3,000	11,000	6,000
Bass.....	"	5,000	3,000	4,000
Pickarel.....	"	26,000	2,000	15,000
Pike.....	"	18,000	26,000	63,000
Mixed fish.....	"	84,000	902,000	1,054,000
Value.....		\$19,207 00	\$39,102 40	\$47,478 00

BERTHIER, JOLIETTE AND MONTCALM DIVISIONS.

S. A. GRANT,
J. L. MARTEL,
WILLIAM RITCHIE, } *Overseers.*

The Yield of Fish in this Division is reported as follows:—

Eels	Pieces	1,400
Trout.....	Lbs.	37,000
Whitefish.....	do	600
Maskinonge.....	do	1,160
Bass.....	do	800
Pickarel.....	do	5,583
Pike	do	6,315
Mixed fish.....	do	628,750

Value..... \$16,642.19

MONTREAL DIVISION.

JOHN MORRIS, *Overseer.*

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Yield and Value of Fisheries in this Division.

Kinds of Fish.	1881.	1882.	1883.
Shad	Pieces	3,000	3,000
Eels.....	"	13,600	17,000
Sturgeon	Lbs.	10,000	15,000
Maskinonge.....	"	3,500	23,000
Bass.....	"	14,000	14,000
Pickarel.....	"	21,200	24,000
Pike.....	"	18,600	19,000
Mixed fish.....	"	85,200	86,000
Value	\$6,316 00	\$9,590 00	\$10,300 00

TERREBONNE DIVISION.

JOSEPH LAUZON, *Overseer.*

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Yield and Value of Fisheries in this Division.

Kinds of Fish.	1881.	1882.	1883.
Shad	Pieces		740
Eels.....	"	2,088	1,570
Trout.....	Lbs.	9,500	10,000
Bass.....	"	7,600	5,980
Pickarel.....	"	8,200	3,840
Pike.....	"	12,400	4,490
Mixed fish.....	"	25,000	7,500
Value	\$3,000 80	\$2,272 91	\$1,391 10

LAKE OF TWO MOUNTAINS DIVISION.

THEOPHILE SABOURIN, *Overseer.*

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Yield and Value of Fisheries in this Division.

Kinds of Fish.		1881.	1882.	1883.
Eels.....	Pieces	8,000	2,000	3,000
Shad.....	"	.....	1,000	1,200
Maskinonge.....	Lbs.	1,560	1,800	3,000
Sturgeon.....	"	.....	2,000	.....
Bass.....	"	2,600	3,400	2,800
Pickarel.....	"	7,600	7,800	8,500
Pike.....	"	5,200	2,200	3,500
Mixed fish.....	"	29,000	15,000	25,000
Value		\$2,345 60	\$1,850 60	\$2,239 00

LOWER OTTAWA DIVISION.

ROBERT W. JONES, *Overseer.*

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Yield and Value of Fisheries in this Division.

Kinds of Fish.		1881.	1882.	1883.
Shad.....	Pieces	300	275	1,100
Eels.....	"	2,000	1,900	2,500
Sturgeon.....	Lbs.	8,000	7,800	15,000
Trout.....	"	400	900	1,000
Maskinonge.....	"	1,500	1,400	4,200
Whitefish.....	"	4,800	1,050	850
Bass.....	"	1,800	1,400	1,600
Pickarel.....	"	6,000	5,500	5,600
Pike.....	"	7,000	7,500	8,000
Mixed fish.....	"	30,000	28,000	35,000
Value		\$2,551 00	\$2,362 50	\$3,270 00

ARGENTEUIL DIVISION.

ALEXANDER BEATON, *Overseer.*

The catch of Fish in this Division is estimated as follows:—

Trout	Lbs.	4,000
Eels	Pieces	4,500
Whitefish	Lbs.	3,500
Mixed fish.....	do	10,000

Value..... \$1,250.00

UPPER OTTAWA AND GATINEAU LAKES DIVISION.

JOSEPH MARION, }
 JAMES MOHR, } Overseers.
 J. T. COGHLAN, }

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Yield and Value of Fisheries in this Division.

Kinds of Fish.	1881.	1882.	1883.
Trout..... Lbs.	154,000	116,500	115,200
Eels..... Pieces	4,000	6,000	7,100
Whitefish..... Lbs.	23,700	22,950	20,200
Sturgeon..... "	5,000	6,500	6,650
Maskinonge..... "	1,800	1,750	1,550
Bass..... "	12,950	13,050	12,000
Pickarel..... "	8,800	8,550	10,000
Pike..... "	51,400	50,500	50,100
Mixed fish..... "	25,000	27,500	30,000
Value.....	\$19,349 00	\$17,024 00	\$16,383 50

STATISTICS OF FISHERIES IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

RETURN OF FISHING STATIONS, Number and Value of Nets, together with the
St. Lawrence, from Point Lévis to

NAMES OF PLACES.	KINDS OF NETS USED.									
	Salmon Nets.			Brush Fisheries, with Nets.		Brush Fisheries.		Eel Fisheries.		Salmon, No.
	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
			\$		\$		\$		\$	Trout, lbs.
Pointe Lévis				5	1,800					162
Beaumont				4	1,440					211
St. Michel				3	1,420					110
St. Valier				5	3,700					176
Berthier				2	1,200			12	655	36
St. Thomas						6	750	9	540	
Cap St. Ignace						11	770			
Anse à Gilles								4	220	
Isle aux Grues								12	1,500	
L'Islet								20	710	*6,000
St. Jean Port Joli								34	1,750	
St. Roch						8	460	23	890	
Ste. Anne						18	960			
Rivière Ouelle				1	200			57	4,070	150
St. Denis				3	200			16	562	200
Kamouraska						5	340	6	170	10
do Isle aux Patins				1	225			1	25	40
St. André						6	650	21	535	16
Notre Dame du Portage						1	90	22	380	
Herring Nets.										
Rivière du Loup		2,700	650			5	430	6	245	322
Cacouna						14	1,480	4	100	930
Isle Verte (Island)						18	1,455			240
do (Mainland)						9	680			45
Herring Nets.										
Lake Témiscouata and Touladi River	30		150			2	40			1,200
Pointe à la Loupe						8	340			57
Islet à Damour										
Cap à L'Aigle										
St. Simon				6	131	1	40			465
Pointe au Pic										
Pointe à la Cive										
Islet au Flocon										
Baie Ha! Ha! and Anse au Poin	1	120	30	2	43	6	175			359
Anse au Bouleau										
Cap Enragé	1	200	200	1	40	3	170			323
Islet au Massacre										
Rivière Hâtée										
Islet à Canuel						9	435			50
Rivières Rimouski and Bic ..										
Rivière St. Fabien								8	71	
do St. Mathieu										

* These trout were caught in the inland waters of Overseer Caron's division.

EXCLUSIVE OF THE GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE.

Yield, Value and Kinds of Fish, &c., on the South Shore of the River Cape Chatte, during the Year 1883.

KINDS OF FISH.										
Shad, No.	Herring, barrels.	Eels, No.	Sturgeon, barrels.	Sardines, barrels.	Bar and White Fish, doz.	Coarse and Small Fish, barrels.	Porpoise Skins.	Porpoise Oil, gallons.	Seals, No.	Fish for Manure, barrels.
5,000		3,350	13		445					
7,250		1,150	12		177					
3,500		5,200	15		350					
7,900		7,600	52		641					
650		5,880	4		267	70				
		4,300	420		603	96				
			436		507					
		3,850				50				
		28,056	100			474				
		11,850				261				
		19,887				420				
		19,350	3			295				
200		19,090	15		146	264	12	768		
12,000	800	65,573	4	35		60	8	652		20
9,000	40	12,600	5	150	10	30				100
900	210	2,600	18	1,410		20				1,110
4,500	100	650	75	1,210						2,000
3,900	430	7,950	35	3,010		55				2,260
600	15	5,900	4							20
15,700	3,110	2,950	25	504		105				280
46,300	3,110	1,250	123	1,860		238				1,420
9,020	7,650		92	3,835		225	17	1,386	13	740
3,450	1,355		60	920		95				160
	210									
2,080	970		3	440		28				476
430	50			10						50
505	625			100						285
340	535			42		14				185
680	4,220			305		12				3,109
		1,870								

RETURN OF FISHING STATIONS, Number and Value of Nets, together with the
St. Lawrence, from Point Lévis to Cape

NAMES OF PLACES.	KINDS OF NETS USED.								Salmon, No.	Trout, lbs.	
	Salmon Nets.			Brush Fisheries, with Nets.		Brush Fisheries.		Eel Fisheries.			
	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.			Value.
			\$		\$		\$		\$		
Isle St. Barnabé						3	60				32
Rimouski	1	75				8	130				305
Ste. Lucie	1	75		1	40	16	270				950
Pointe aux Senelles						2	30				45
Métis						4	80				61
Petit Métis						2	49				27
Les Boules						3	45				
Rivière Blanche						3	40				12
Ste. Félicité						14	280				
Cherbourg						2	20				
Dalibaire	3	150	60								202
Romieu						1	29				
Matane						15	275				
Totals	37	3,320	1,090	34	10,439	203	10,555	255	12,423	5,537	7,200

Yield, Value and Kinds of Fish, &c., on the South Shore of the River Chatte, during the Year 1883—*Continued.*

KINDS OF FISH.											
Shad, No.	Herring, barrels.	Eels, No.	Sturgeon, barrels.	Sardines, barrels.	Bar and White Fish, doz.	Coarse and Small Fish, barrels.	Porpoise Skins.	Porpoise Oil, gallons.	Seals, No.	Seal Oil, gallons.	Fish for Manure, barrels.
2,500	1,900	.....	.....	135	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,400	2,035	300	.....	71	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,696	.....	.....	.....	388	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	410	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	221	.....	.....	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2,200	.....	.....	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	35	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	71	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	70	.....	45	73	.....	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	95	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
140,501	30,372	241,100	1,559	15,013	3,146	2,968	37	2,806	13	311	12,206

RETURN of Fishing Stations, Number and Value of Nets, together with the Yield, Value and Kinds of Fish, &c., within the District extending from Quebec to the Upper Ottawa, during the Year 1883.

NAMES OF DIVISIONS.	KINDS OF NETS USED.							KINDS OF FISH.									
	Gill Nets.			Seines.		Eel Fisheries.		Trout, lbs.	No. of Shad.	No. of Eels.	Sturgeon, lbs.	Whitefish, lbs.	Maskinonge, lbs.	Bass, lbs.	Pickereel, lbs.	Pike, lbs.	Coarse and Small Fish, lbs
	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.										
Richelieu Division.....	100	2500	150	100	2000	319	3190	100	7060	26800	16800	2362	4300	3600	32300	3500	134000
Verchères do	100	1295	400	52	1040				6060	58650	4758	12000	6000	1343	3183	3815	159250
Chambly and Iberville Divisions.....	37		76	16	351	1	40000			27500	1409		40	7010	5160	10600	93600
Chateauguay and Beauharnois Divisions.....	600		1800	23	680	30	676			38100	49100		97600	121500	82500	168600	238600
Mississquoi Bay Division.....	22	2256	885						5330						24600		34200
Magog do								12000						150	1000		14000
Sherbrooke, Compton and Megantic Divisions.....								5500					509	4080	14500		30500
St. Maurice and Three Rivers Divisions.....	5	280	40	6	125			27300	25000	20000	150000	6000	133 0	4000	15000	63000	854000
Berthier, Joliette and Montcalm Divisions.....	45	360	100					37000		1400		670	1160	800	5583	6315	628750
Terrebonne Division.....						11	55		740	1570				5980	3840	4490	7500
Montreal do	7	175	35	45	890				3000	17000	15000		23000	14000	21090	19000	86900
Lake of Two Mountains Division	20	56	6						1200	3000			3000	280	8500	3500	25000
Lower Ottawa Division.....	35		280					1000	1100	2500	15000	850	4200	1600	7600	8000	58000
Argenteuil do								4000		450		3500					10000
Upper Ottawa do	360	7100	3000							7100	6650		1550		10000		30000
Gatineau Lakes do								115000				20200		12000	50100		
Totals	1331	14103	6826	242	5005	361	43845	202100	49180	208420	257708	45512	149650	181783	235966	310820	3410400

RECAPITULATION.

YIELD and Value of the different Fisheries from Point Lévis to Cap Chatte in 1883.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantities.	Prices.		Value.	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Shad.....	Pieces.	140,500	0 09	12,645	00
Herring.....	Brls.	30,372	5 00	151,860	00
Salmon.....	Pieces.	5,537	1 50	8,305	50
Eels.....	do	241,100	0 10	24,110	00
Bar and Whitefish.....	Doz.	3,146	1 25	3,932	50
Sturgeon.....	Brls.	1,559	5 00	7,795	00
Sardines.....	do	15,013	3 00	45,039	00
Trout.....	Lbs.	7,200	0 03	576	00
Mixed and small fish.....	Brls.	2,963	2 00	5,936	00
Porpoise Skins.....	No.	37	4 00	148	00
do Oil.....	Galls.	2,806	0 50	1,403	00
Seal Skins.....	No.	13	1 00	13	00
do Oil.....	Galls.	311	0 60	186	60
Fish used as manure.....	Brls.	12,206	0 25	3,051	50
Total Value of the Fisheries for 1883.....				265,001	10
do do 1832.....				199,023	21
Increase.....				65,977	89

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Quantity and Value of the different Fisheries from
Point Lévis to Cap Chatte in 1882-83.

Kinds of Fish.	1882.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Shad.....Pieces.	149,784	13,480 56	140,500	12,645 00
Salmon.....do	3,545	5,323 50	5,537	8,305 50
Eels.....do	258,476	25,847 60	241,100	24,110 00
Herring.....Brls.	24,490	122,450 00	30,372	151,860 00
Bar and Whitefish.....Doz.	3,763	4,704 30	3,146	3,932 50
Sturgeon.....Brls.	1,565	7,825 00	1,559	7,795 00
Sardines.....do	3,294	9,882 00	15,013	45,039 00
Mackerel.....do	50	500 00		
Trout.....Lbs.	6,000	480 00	7,200	576 00
Small fish.....Brls.	1,479	2,958 00	2,968	5,936 00
Porpoise Skins.....No.	42	168 00	37	148 00
Seal Skins.....do			13	13 00
do Oil.....Galls.			311	186 00
Porpoise Oil.....do	3,424	1,712 00	2,806	1,403 00
Fish as manure.....Brls.	14,769	3,692 25	12,206	3,051 50
		199,023 21		265,001 10

RECAPITULATION.

YIELD and Value of the different Fisheries from Quebec to Bersimis, in 1883.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantities.	Prices.	Value.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salmon.....Pieces.	1,953	1 50	2,929 50
Shad.....do	2,575	0 09	231 75
Eels.....do	31,339	0 10	3,133 90
Herring.....Brls.	664	5 00	3,320 00
Sardines.....do	267	3 00	801 00
Sturgeon.....do	307	5 00	1,535 00
Bar and Whitefish.....Doz.	10,904	1 25	23,630 00
Winnonish.....Pieces.	21,500	0 25	5,375 00
Trout.....Lbs.	316,600	0 06	18,996 00
Pickarel.....do	32,800	0 06	1,968 00
Pike.....do	114,000	0 04	4,560 00
Mixed Fish.....Brls.	300	2 00	600 00
Fish for manure.....do	3,230	0 25	807 50
Total Value of Fisheries for 1883.....			67,887 65
do do 1882.....			56,422 00
Increase.....			11,465 65

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Quantity and Value of the different Fisheries from Quebec to Bersimis, in 1882 and 1883.

Kinds of Fish.	1882.		1883.	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Salmon.....Pieces.	1,550	2,325 00	1,953	2 929 00
Shad.....do	4,500	405 00	2,575	231 75
Herring.....Brls.	150	750 00	664	3,320 00
Sardines.....do	185	555 00	267	801 00
Sturgeon.....do	230	1,150 00	307	1,535 00
Eels.....Pieces.	43,825	4,382 50	31,339	3,133 90
Winnonish.....do	42,160	10,540 00	21,500	5,375 00
Trout.....do	359,000	21,540 00	316,600	18,996 00
Bar and Whitefish.....Doz.	3,559	4,448 75	10,904	23,630 00
Pickarel.....Lbs.			32,800	1,968 00
Pike.....do			114,000	4,560 00
Small and Mixed Fish.....Brls.	931	1,862 00	300	600 00
Fish used as manure.....do	953	238 25	3,230	807 50
Porpoises and Oil.....		8,225 50		
		56,422 00		67,887 65

RECAPITULATION.

YIELD and Value of the different Fisheries in the Districts from Quebec to Upper Ottawa, for the Year 1883.

Kinds of Fish.		Quantities.	Prices.	Value.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Shad.....	Pieces	49,430	0 10	4,943 00
Eels.....	do	208,420	0 10	20,842 00
Sturgeon.....	Lbs.	257,708	0 05	12,885 40
Trout.....	do	202,100	0 08	16,168 00
Whitefish.....	do	45,512	0 08	3,640 96
Maskinongé.....	do	149,650	0 08	11,972 00
Bass.....	do]]	181,783	0 08	14,542 64
Pickrel.....	do	235,966	0 08	18,877 28
Pike.....	do	340,820	0 05	17,041 00
Mixed Fish.....	do	2,640,400	0 02	52,808 00
Tom Cod.....	Brls.	4,000	1 50	6,000 00
Total Value of the Fisheries in 1883.....				179,720 28
do	do	1882.....		160,306 01
Increase				19,414 27

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Quantity and Value of the different Fisheries from Quebec to Upper Ottawa, for 1882 and 1883.

Kinds of Fish.	1882.		1883.	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Shad.....	Pieces.	71,570	49,430	4,943 00
Eels.....	do	202,575	208,420	20,842 00
Sturgeon.....	Lbs.	93,080	257,708	12,885 40
Whitefish.....	do	55,680	45,512	3 6 0 96
Tom Cod.....	Brls.	3,500	4,000	6,000 00
Trout.....	Lbs.	151,613	202,100	16,168 00
Maskinongé.....	do	182,695	149,650	11,972 00
Bass.....	do	163,154	181,783	14,542 64
Pickrel.....	do	136,090	235,966	18,877 28
Pike.....	do	305,115	340,820	17,041 00
Mixed Fish.....	do	2,629,700	2,640,400	52,808 00
		160,306 01		179,720 28

GENERAL RECAPITULATION.

YIELD and Value of the Fisheries in the whole Province of Quebec for 1883.

Kinds of Fish.		Quantity.	Value.
			\$ cts.
Salmon, salted.....	Brls.	731½	10,972 50
do fresh, in ice.....	Lbs.	340,142	23,809 94
do canned.....	do	3,633	544 95
do fresh.....	Pieces.	7,490	11,235 00
do smoked.....	Boxes.	1	10 00
Cod, summer.....	Cwt.	191,327	765,308 00
do fall.....	do	51,770	215,080 00
Haddock.....	do	1,312	5,248 00
Ling.....	do	207	828 00
Halibut.....	Brls.	245	1,470 00
Herring, pickled.....	do	66,265	296,096 00
do smoked.....	Boxes.	5,030	1,257 50
Shad.....	Pieces.	192,505	17,819 75
Eels.....	do	480,859	48,085 90
do pickled.....	Brls.	96	768 00
Mackerel.....	do	3,149	25,192 00
Sardines.....	do	15,291	45,896 00
Sturgeon.....	do	1,866	9,330 00
do.....	Lbs.	257,708	12,885 40
Trout.....	do	525,900	35,740 00
do pickled.....	Brls.	159	1,272 00
Winnonish.....	Pieces.	21,500	5,375 00
Bar and Whitefish.....	Doz.	14,050	27,562 50
Whitefish.....	Lbs.	45,512	3,640 96
Maskinonge.....	do	149,650	11,972 00
Bass.....	do	181,783	14,542 64
Pickarel.....	do	268,766	20,845 28
Pike.....	do	454,820	21,601 00
Tom Cod.....	Brls.	4,000	6,000 00
Cod Tongues and Sounds.....	do	409	3,681 00
Lobsters.....	Cans.	606,154	90,923 00
Mixed and small Fish.....	Brls.	16,470	59,344 00
Seal Skins.....	No.	19,136	19,136 00
Porpoise Skins.....	do	87	298 00
Seal Oil.....	Galls.	127,749	76,649 40
Whale Oil.....	do	5,010	2,505 00
Cod Oil.....	do	121,631	72,978 60
Porpoise.....	do	3,499	1,818 80
Bait and Manure.....	Brls.	106,868	95,291 00
Local consumption.....	do	18,996	75,984 00
			2,138,997 12

No. 6.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

REPORT OF J. HUNTER DUVAR, Esq., INSPECTOR OF FISHERIES FOR
THE PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1883.

ALBERTON, 31st December, 1883.

The Hon. A. W. McLELAN,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit tabular statement of the Fishery Products of the Province of Prince Edward Island for the year 1883, together with accompanying Report.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The money value of the fisheries of Prince Edward Island for the present year, 1883, shows a deficit of \$595,349.32 on the value of the preceding year, the figures being—total value for 1883, \$1,260,337.93, and for 1882, \$1,855,687.25. This deficiency is chargeable to the item of lobsters alone. The quantity of lobsters canned in 1882 was 5,198,720 cans, and in 1883 only 3,844,573 cans. The numerical shortcoming would not account for so large a deficit in cash value, but last year prices were undecided, though low, and in the returns, cans were officially estimated at 20 cents each. This year it was deemed better to give the actual price which goods now bring in the wholesale market, namely, 12 cents per can. The difference in computation would reduce the actual discrepancy to about \$329,200, the actual fall-off in the number of lobsters being 1,354,147. This short catch has been owing more to scarcity of fish than severity of weather. Not a few factories closed for want of material before the time of extension had expired. From various causes, over a dozen factories did not operate this year. As nearly as can be ascertained from partial data, the size of the lobsters varied from 4.05 the highest, to five lobsters per can, the lowest. At this estimate a gross number of not less than 17,000,000 of lobsters were slaughtered during the season.

If lobsters were scarce, herring of good quality were in unusual abundance all spring all along the coast. With a sufficient supply of salt, any quantity might have been preserved. This seasonable supply saved much of the purchase of bait outside of the Island, and had a favourable effect on the cod and hake fisheries. Eighty thousand fathoms of nets were employed in the herring fishery. Of the total quantity of 45,440 barrels landed, 33,159 were for bait and only 5,349 for food. A portion of this food product was exported to the United States. Mr. J. Myrick, Tignish, Prince County, put up, as an experiment, the importance of which is great, 7,963 cans of spring herring, in the same manner as preserved mackerel, but the market for which destined has not transpired.

As is usual when herring are abundant, cod and hake were also plentiful. The increased catch of cod was about double, or 12,290 hundred weight surplus. Hake much the same as last year, the total figures being, for 1882:—Of cod 13,942 cwt.; hake, 9,615 cwt.; and for 1883, of cod 26,252 cwt.; hake, 9,063 cwt. A large number of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick boats were fishing close inshore all the season, whose large takes ought to be added to the product of Prince Edward Island waters. All were taken by set and hand lines, cod gill nets having been altogether abandoned. Separate and distinct from working dories, 4,856 men have been engaged in the deep-sea fisheries, namely, herring, cod, hake, haddock and mackerel, and have taken 16,630,400 pounds weight of sea fish for food, apart from bait. This quantity divided equally would give 3,424 pounds weights of sea food fish per man or 3,940 pounds per man, including herring used as bait, and would entitle all hands to the fishing bounty, provided that the conditions of three months fishing have been complied with, but on which the fishery officers have no check. I fear it will be found that a comparatively limited number of bounty applicants can fairly claim to be fishermen wholly employed in continuous sea-fishing for three months. The average value taken, by the above number of men, if marketed at current rates by the fishermen themselves instead of passing through intermediate hands, would be about \$135 per man. Oil and sounds show proportionately less than might have been expected.

Contrary to expectation, this year's catch of mackerel did not exceed that of the year preceding; the total take of barrelled mackerel being 28,170 barrels and 351,933 cans, as against 31,293 barrels and 430,819 cans in 1882. The fish were, generally, of good quality. For the greater part of the season over fifty American vessels were off the coast and are reported to have all done well.

Oyster fishing has been fairly active. As the catch passes through various hands before reaching a point of shipment, difficulty has hitherto been found in allotting the various quantities to their due location, so that the same parcels may not appear twice in the returns. The present returns are very close on the mark at 36,180 barrels. Suggestions are offered in another part of this Report for needed regulation of the industry.

Angling streams show nearly double the product of the preceding year. Minor fisheries call for no remark.

Various topics of interest are treated of in the body of this Report. The statistics made public by the conferences at the London Great International Fisheries Exhibition offer much material for thought, and show that fishing in this part of Canadian waters is yet in its infancy. I have referred to some of these facts under their appropriate headings.

HERRING.

Spring opened early. The Straits were clear enough for navigation on the 22nd of April, after which date the mail steamers ran regularly. Weather remained fine until 15th May, when three inches of snow fell, but disappeared in a day or two. On the whole, the season might be called a fortnight to three weeks earlier than usual.

Partly owing to the early settled weather, spring herring fishing has been unusually successful this year. Warden Nelligan, whose district covers the North Cape and north horn of the Island, Prince County, reports twice as many herring caught in that locality as appear in the returns, boats coming and taking them away coastwise and abroad. Advances throughout June reported the "schools" never more plentiful, except off the north of Queen's County where fish of all kinds were stated to be scarce. In other places the scarcity of barrels and salt prevented a greater catch being sought. At Tignish, Prince County, the fishing establishments did a large business, and what has been unusual of late years, shipped a considerable quantity to Boston, both in barrels and bulk. A quantity of about 8,000 tins was canned as an experiment, which it is hoped may be successful as the beginning of a new industry. The herring caught this spring are said to have been equal in quality

to the midsummer catch of former seasons, and those shipped to the United States met with a ready sale at fair prices. A Souris correspondent reports the fish taken there as large and fat. Herring first appeared at the eastward on 17th April and in a few days spread to all the waters. As early as 13th June, one railroad train from Tignish to Summerside conveyed nine carloads of herring for trans-shipment to Boston steamer. A large take of herring is of importance to the lobster and mackerel fisheries. In ordinary years home-caught bait is usually scant. This year herring completely superseded alewives for that purpose. Notwithstanding the large herring take, some schooner loads were brought as bait from Anticosti, it being understood that the take along Cape Breton and the Magdalen Islands was a failure. Of the total return of 45,440 barrels, as before stated, the large proportion of 33,159 barrels was used for bait for other fish, and therefore, did not come upon the market. About 120 boxes were smoked at Tryon and Cascumpeque.

The following is a statement of the total herring catch for the past three years

	1881.	1882.	1883.
Prince County, barrels	9,830	12,971	23,512
Queen's " "	10,095	9,967	7,465
King's " "	4,520	8,607	15,463
Total.....	<u>24,445</u>	<u>31,545</u>	<u>45,438</u>

The subject of drift nets, as used off the British coasts, instead of fixed nets, as here, is worthy the attention of those who desire to do a large business in the capture of herring. The Dutch take annually over 250,000,000, principally by drift nets, the Scotch three times as many; Prince Edward Island, although equally well situated, not one-tenth part as many as Holland, or only about 27,000,000.

Alewives or gasperaux have been a complete failure. These migratory fish are no longer sought in any quantity for food, and a productive herring year, such as the present, supercedes the necessity of their being taken for bait. Of the total catch of 659 barrels, only 178 barrels are given as food. The fish were observed in sufficient quantity in Vernon River, Queen's and other places, but were suffered to go unmolested. In numerous creeks, with fluvial waters, they might be taken, but the fishing is confined to a few localities. At the principal stations, as Grand Lake, Cousin's Pond and others, the fishing has been short, without apparent cause. At Blooming Ponds, Tracadie, the silting up of the channel-way across the beach has limited the take. With the quantity diminishing year by year, it may deserve consideration whether it is necessary to continue the expense of extra watchmen for this perishing fishery, or whether it may not drop out of the record of Island products.

MACKEREL.

It was generally believed that the catch of mackerel would be large, but contrary to expectation, a deficiency is shown, as compared with last year. This was not owing to scarcity of fish, for the Gulf swarmed with them. Complaints that the fish would not bite were unusually loud, some attributing the fact to the heat and transparency of the water, others to other causes. Be the reason what it may, the figures this year show a deficiency, under preceding year, of 3,128 barrels pickled, and 78,886 cans tinned. Prince and King's Counties both show a surplus over previous year, the discrepancy being wholly in Queen's County, and not confined to one locality, but short all along the coast, although most so at Rustico and vicinity. The fish came in and went out about the usual time. Warden DeLaney, New London, attributes the short catch to the fish not taking the hook in the early part of the season, and high winds later. A similar report is made from St. Peters. At North Lake not so many were seen as last year. Till far on in August they were reported everywhere scarce on the north of Queen's, but abundant in the waters of Prince and

King's Counties. On the whole, in the counties last named, the fishermen did well. The fish were generally of medium size, of good quality, and with some exceptionally fine specimens. Samples from Rustico were sold fresh in Charlottetown market, that weighed eight pounds per half dozen when cleaned. This year the best catches were made in September. For the sake of comparison, is appended statement of the mackerel catch of the respective counties for the present year, and for 1881-82 :

	1881.	1882.	1883.
Prince County, barrels.....	8,969	6,630	8,843
Queen's " "	16,466	17,350	8,541
King's " "	10,648	7,313	10,783
	<u>36,083</u>	<u>31,293</u>	<u>28,170</u>
Prince County, cans.....	46,420	186,639	219,040
Queen's " "	14,000	34,600	106,893
King's " "	168,533	209,580	26,000
	<u>228,953</u>	<u>430,819</u>	<u>351,933</u>

The deficiency in canning being wholly in King's County, and attributable mainly to the transfer to Cape Breton of the fishing interests of a large firm.

Last year only one American vessel was reported in the Gulf. This year, what seemed a considerable fleet, as seen from the shore, came into our waters about the end of July. The number is said to have been thirty-two Gloucester vessels and twenty from Maine, with 700 men. As early as 20th July, eight United States fishing vessels had been reported at Tignish, with about 200 barrels each of twelve to fourteen inch mackerel, equal to good No. 2, and in a fortnight thereafter three returned home with full fares. On the 1st of August nine seiners with fifteen seine boats were off Malpeque, and had good seining, although the fish would not bite to hand lines. On the 16th of September, a fleet of sixteen sail that had put into Souris for shelter, reported a good prospect, they having then on board an average of 250 barrels each. Schooner "Edwin Webster," at Souris, 25th of September, had 600 barrels, and had to trip seine and let 100 go, on the north of the Island; also schooner "Elsie M. Smith" carried 600 barrels home on her first cruise, and took 200 barrels in the first week of her second voyage. One of the sixteen above-mentioned landed her cargo at Souris, and sent it forward by rail, being the first time the railway from Souris has been used for that purpose. Two other vessels were reported to have passed homewards, from thence, with full fares. Twelve seiners were at Georgetown about the same date, with an average of 250 barrels. By the end of September, not above half the fleet remained in the Gulf, the remainder having gone home full. Several made more than one trip. Allowing to each only the moderate estimate of 600 barrels, these fifty-two foreigners took with the seine and carried away as many barrels of mackerel as the whole native mackerel catch of the Province, in value between \$300,000 and \$400,000.

These facts and figures should awaken our master fishermen to the certainty that they cannot compete with the Americans, unless by adopting the Americans' improved methods of fishing. The fact is, that the mere dangling of a line and hook, as done by the most barbarous fishers from the earliest ages, is behind the time in the piscatorial art. The sooner this fact is recognized, the sooner will the sea-fisheries of the Dominion attain their full development. The harvest of the sea is not exhausted, but it is badly reaped.

At the very time that the Committee of the International Fisheries Exhibition is about to induce an American fishing vessel to visit British waters, for the purpose of teaching British fishermen the art of seining, continued complaints are made to me by a certain class of line fishers against seining, on the plea that the use of the

seine scares mackerel from the hook. These complaints have been painstakingly enquired into all along the coast, but the result of such enquiry has not borne out the matter of complaint. Only thirteen seines, total 1,855 fathoms, are owned, or in use in this Province, and these, being operated from shore boats, could do the only injury to line fishers close in shore. It is true some Americans seined successfully this season within sight of land, but as a general rule they prefer searoom and usually find their schools beyond the shallow waters of the hook-and-liners. Similiar complaint is made against set lines (trawls), but mackerel at most times feed higher than the bottom, and, as a matter of fact, very few mackerel indeed are taken on trawl lines. Lobster traps are likewise complained of as supplying food, but mackerel do not eat the putrid bait that lobsters prefer. Yet farther, objections were laid against the two fish-traps on the north of Prince County, but I have already investigated the matter and reported favourably to the Department; and it is probable license will be sought for two others this coming season. No action appears necessary on any of these subject-matters of complaint, for it can scarcely be expected that the appliances of all other branches of fishing industry should be subordinated to the interests of the primitive hook and line.

For my own part, I believe—as the the result of four years close observation—that the general adoption of seining would not only develop the Island fisheries to an immense extent, but would benefit the individual fishermen. It would teach them the value of combination—in its best sense—would necessitate, and consequently would produce larger and better equipped boats, and (although it may be invidious to say so), would render the individual fishermen less dependent on the owners of stages. All this is within reach by co-operation.

It was hoped to see, among the publications of the Fisheries Exhibition Committee an account of the co-operative ownership of boats and appliances in use on the British coasts, and especially on the coast of Scotland. It could not be difficult to frame a company of practical working fishermen who would, themselves, be at once owners and crew of boat or schooner, like the American, using seines and the best appliance that the latest experience indicates. Some few local persons say they are about to procure seines the coming season, but the movement should be much more extended. Little progress can be looked for while the large majority cling to the old methods. There is no hardship to others in this advance of the few, for in fishing, as in other industrial occupations, they who do not keep abreast of the times must be left behind. Seining must eventually be the recognized practice for the main mackerel fishing, until some better method be discovered. There always remains the hook and line in reserve. Moreover, the general adoption of seining would, of necessity, alter for the better most other features of all the fisheries. Mere seine boats, as now attached to larger vessels, and merely picking up stray schools within the three-mile Canadian limit, will be found quite inefficient. Schooners of some burden would take the place of shore boats, and would scatter themselves over the Gulf, as do the Americans, but with this advantage over foreigners, that our vessels could run their cargos more quickly home. The absence of ship harbours on some parts of the coast might tend to centralize the business at given points, thereby building up maritime stations or towns. It would also tend more distinctly to separate the occupations of fishing and agriculture to the manifest advantage of both. A purely maritime population would be created. With greatly enlarged fisheries there must arise increased ocean navigation, for which a class of men accustomed to the sea would have been trained, and the fishermen of summer would be the sailors of winter commerce. An impetus would be given to ship and boat building with all its dependent trades. There is yet timber on the Island for the purpose. The principle of joint stock association in other matters than fishing would be developed. A better claim would be established on Government aid for the improvement of lights and harbours. Many thousands of barrels of herring now wasted as bait would become marketable as food. In short, a departure from the present timid and peddling manner of skimming the waters would introduce a new era of prosperity and give our valuable fisheries a fair show for development. It may be added, in passing, that

a close lobster season in July and August compelling factories, in self-defence, to can other fish or shut down, would necessarily require the aid of seining, inasmuch as factories with their furnaces lit and hands on wages could not afford to depend on the precarious catch of liners to keep them going. I do not think these views of the advantages to be gained by the general adoption of seining are too much *couleur de rose*.

COD AND HAKE.

The arrival of cod was earlier than usual. The first catch in considerable quantity, large and of good quality, was taken off East Point, King's, on 24th May, none having been taken in the preceding year previous to the 2nd June. The supply continued fairly abundant throughout the season. The length of trawls, or set lines, in use in this fishery, may be estimated at 90,000 fathoms, two hooks to a fathom, and the number of fish taken, at an average of three and a-half pounds dry weight, to over 1,000,000 fish. The good herring fishing supplied plenty of bait. A good many fishermen left off cod fishing, tempted by what promised better prices for mackerel. A considerable fleet of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick fishing boats, counting at least one hundred and fifty sail, was off the coast, mostly near the North Cape, the greater part of the season, and must have carried away considerable quantities, both of cod and hake. On one occasion over a hundred such boats that had been fishing along coast ran into Casumpeque Harbour for shelter, during the heavy gale in August. Counting four men to each boat, each man taking the quantity required to entitle him to the fishing bounty, not less than 10,000 hundredweight additional should be credited to the Island waters, but nothing of which appears in the Island returns, excepting a few hundredweight of dried sounds that were traded on shore. A good many of the vessels were of about twenty-five tons, and were reported to have an average catch of 150 quintals each, which would largely increase the above estimate. Hake were plenty on the hake grounds. The catch in some of the Warden's Returns is included in the count of cod. At Souris, both cod and hake are packed as boneless fish, and from the favourable notice this viand met with at the London Exhibition, will doubtless meet with an extended demand. Haddock show nearly double over preceding year.

Gill nets for cod and hake have not answered. Whatever the reason, whether the water is too clear or phosphorescent, or too shallow, or the mesh too large or small, or the nets badly set, they have been abandoned here. The following shows the returns of dried fish, including hake, in the past three years. It takes two and three-quarter pounds of wet cod to produce one pound of dry :—

In 1881.....	24,957 cwt.
In 1882	23,557 cwt.
In 1883.....	35,315 cwt.

LOBSTERS.

The lobster fishing season showed some peculiarities. Factories generally got to work early. At first the supply of lobsters was poor, but improved for some weeks, especially along the south and west coast. On the north, the prevalence of high winds did damage throughout May and June. Excessive heat in the first part of July was detrimental everywhere. By early August it was found that the supply on the north would be short, and along the whole eastern coast a partial failure. By the usual time of closing, the lobster again began to be better in quality and number, but a good many factories, north and east, had already closed for lack of material, so that the brief extension of fishing time was of little practical value. Factories south and west preserved about an average. About one-third deficit on the total catch, under the previous year, shows 1,351,147 cans short, but prices have risen fully \$1 per case, making the wholesale figure quite 12 cents per can. The stock was put early on

the market, 2,689,436 cans having been exported to the mainland up to the 15th November, and doubtless the whole year's product since. Three factories were destroyed by fire, and over a dozen, for prudential and other reasons, did not open at all. Eighty-eight were in operation. The canning of meats is extending largely, and will in future be an important element in helping the lobster factories to pay. Sheep and cattle are abundant in Prince Edward Island and can be bought at lower prices than in most other places of the Dominion.

Notwithstanding that an excessive destruction of fish cannot but be hurtful in the extreme, the poor fishing this year cannot be attributed wholly to over-fishing in the previous year. One of the principal Island packers, who has established factories in Cape Breton at localities where no fishing had previously been done, thus writes under date of 14th August:

"The catch of lobsters at my two factories, one here and the other at Chéticamp, forty miles distant, has not been one half what it should have been according to other years. At Port Hood they had a large number of boats, thirty-five engaged, and though the factory did fairly, the number of lobsters taken by each boat was no better than here, at Mabou. It cannot be on account of over-fishing. The lobsters on this coast have been both small and scarce this season. The factories closed down about the 20th of July, as it did not pay to run them. I do not think it would do any good to extend the season. It might be a benefit to some where lobsters are taken late, but to the packers as a whole, it would, I think, be an injury. The price must advance at least 25 per cent, when the true state of matters is known on the other side, and next year the business, I have no doubt, will be profitable to those who are in it. As things have been for the last three or four years packers, could nothing better than come to grief. The business will be more healthy in the future."

In view of a supposed intention to reorganise the lobster fishery, I beg to refer to its condition in this Province:—

Three years since, the industry rose at a bound into large proportions, much of it on insufficient capital and not on a sound basis. The small operators thus circumstanced, had to force quantity more than quality, glad if they could make both ends meet, and with but little chance of reducing their original liability. From this unwholesome state of affairs it arose, that inferior goods were pushed on the market, giving to all Island brands a second class name, and reducing prices below a fair paying point. This state of things could not endure. A certain local financial catastrophe accelerated matters, effecting what would otherwise have been a matter of time, by wiping out some of the least stable of the establishments, and causing others to look better to their basis. The interests of the different classes of packers have been at no time identical. Some find it a hand-to-mouth business that may be abandoned at any time without crushing loss, and look to make only the most of it in the present. Others, on a larger scale, with capital invested, plan to make the industry permanent, and mostly have their business so well in hand, that they can adjust it to any change not too sweeping. The former class of small operators will sooner or later go; the larger remain. Both parties have tried the industry long enough to know what their prospects are. Hence if any change of regulations must be made, now is an appropriate time when it might be accomplished with the least disturbance of vested or other claims. Prior to the close of last fishing season, I took measures to learn the opinion of the leading packers as to extensions of the fishing term. There not having been time to send circulars to all, a certain number were selected as representative firms. Their opinions were equally divided for and against. On formulating their replies, it was evident that their views were formed by locality and other personal circumstances that no one general regulation could cover.

Any reorganisation of the lobster industry will, without doubt, be based on a nominally better close season, namely, an intermediate recess during the actual time of spawning, a shorter fishing term to check over-fishing, and an increased legal gauge or measurement below which lobsters cannot be taken. It is believed it has been advocated that fishing, for the purpose of canning, should commence the end of

May and terminate in the middle of October, with a recess from 15th July to 31st August.

The Prince Edward Island packers have been mostly in favour of a fishing time from about 20th May to 20th September, thus doing away with the necessity of annual extensions. That this is not a unanimous opinion may be gathered from the following letter of date 21st August, from a gentleman largely interested :

"I am not at all surprised that one-half of those to whom you applied for their opinions as to the desirability of extending the open season after 20th instant, should be adverse to any extension. If I consulted my own interest, I should say, no; because the extension is of no use to me. As I remarked to you, the factories between Cape Bear and the North Cape, passing east, have all closed. This includes my factory, and it would probably have some small influence on prices if all were closed, but factories on the south side between Cape Bear and the West Point can work at times up to the 1st November if allowed, as they are very much sheltered from the north-easterly storms which destroy the traps on the other side. Practically, we don't pay expenses at Murray Harbour after 20th July. Lobsters up to that date, and up to 20th August, are scarce, soft-shelled and empty, but, if the Department and weather permitted, some business might be done, as you are aware that lobsters are in prime condition from, say, 1st September to the close of the navigation. I have never doubted that our waters would be fished out by the wholesale capture of lobsters, and this industry will very soon assume small dimensions, as at present low prices in Europe and the small size of the lobsters, no money is to be made by the business, even in large establishments. Still, for some years it will be in the interest of those running fishing establishments to make this a branch of the business, as prices will go up as soon as the supply is diminished. My conviction is that the open season should be from the 1st of May, or the opening of the navigation to the 20th of July; that there should be a close month from 20th July to 20th August, with heavy penalties for any infringement of regulations; and that the rest of the season to the close of the navigation should be open to those who choose to continue. Of course, I only speak of the Gulf lobster fishery."

The present legal date from 10th April—broken for the first month with ice and spring gales; and again, as is usual, with breezy weather in July—to 20th August gives practically little more than is reliable beyond seventy-five working days. In the term from end of May to middle of October, with a recess, would still be seventy-five working days of the best season of the year, in which it might reasonably be expected fishing could be done, without fear of the weather. Were such an Order promulgated, it would, of course, be accepted, although probably with remonstrance, on account of the recess. The complaint most certain to be brought forward as a grievance in such proposal, is the additional handling of traps. Much the severest work about a fishing establishment is the anchoring of traps in spring, and taking them up at the close of the season. Where the traps number say 2,000, it is a matter of several days' extra hard labour of all hands, and in an equal degree, a lesser number of traps to the smaller force of small factories. An outcry would doubtless be made against a double course of this severe work. For instance, at West Point, at the west entrance to the Straits of Northumberland, the powerful current requires the lines of traps to be anchored two miles off shore, by huge blocks of stone, requiring to be lifted by shears. In such a case, the raising and re-setting the traps for a recess amounts to a tax, perhaps heavy enough, to make it a question for the proprietors, whether it would be worth while to avail themselves of the second term of fishing. Towards the end of September, all traps are liable to be damaged by rough sea. They could not be left out during the recess. A second objection would be want of occupation for the factory during the recess. Mackerel are in, but all factories do not can mackerel, and farm meats for canning can only be had in quantity in the fall. Thirdly, the dismissing and re-assembling of the hands, or the necessity of keeping them on wages unemployed during the recess, lest they should go into the more profitable catching of mackerel "on their own hook" in August and September, the best season for mackerel, and not return to the less profitable second term of

lobster-fishing. The difficulty of one General Order for the whole Dominion is very great, and there are matters that each factory would have to regulate for itself.

In the years 1879 and 1880 when the number of lobster factories was respectively thirty-five and fifty-eight, I recommended the measurement and license of certain stretches of coast giving the sole occupation to the factory situated thereon, said licensed area to be proportionate in extent to the number of traps used. Several applications were forwarded to the Department by packers, asking for such exclusive areas. Altered circumstances make the recommendation less appropriate now than then, and would induce me to withdraw it in whole or in part. Factories, especially along Egmont Bay, have been erected in clusters at intervals of a mile, or even much less, so that it would be impossible now to lease effective areas, seeing that it takes a shore frontage of about three miles to work a lobster factory satisfactorily. From this cause continual disputes arise among the factories as to the overlooking of traps. These, at considerable cost of time and trouble, have all been dealt with, under Section 13-11 of the Fisheries Act, which same will probably be sufficient to meet further cases as they arise.

As regards the increase of price from diminished fishing, it is quoted as an instance:—

Last year, 1882, the amount of money actually brought to this Province for lobsters was as under:—

5,198,720 cans, equal to 103,307 cases, of 48 cans, at,	
\$4.50 per case.....	\$487,381 00
This year, 1883, there were 3,844,573 cans, equal to	
86,720 cases, at \$5.50.....	435,605 00

And if as seems likely, the price should rise to \$6, or upwards, the sum realized would exceed that of the much larger export of 1882.

The tendency of legislation in the lobster-producing States of the United States, is towards greater stringency in the regulations of fishing, and raising the gauge below which it is illegal to catch or have lobsters in possession, making the standard size, in different States, 10 inches to 11½ inches clear in the body. Eleven inches would be too large for the dimensions to which the lobsters on the Prince Edward Island coast are reduced. With reference to the number of lobsters now required to fill a can, the packers are naturally unwilling to expose their private business, but a few have been good enough to show me their registry of lobsters delivered and cans produced. The size, or condition, has varied much this year in many localities, the record being 4.05, 4.07, 4.10, up to 4.65, 4.65, 4.78 and 5. In fact, a not inconsiderable proportion were but little above the eleven inch gauge of the United States. Not less than 17,000,000 of lobsters were canned the past season. The easy possibility of dwarfing the size, until below the legal standard, is succinctly set forth, in a Report on the lobster fishery of Norway, translated and republished by the Government of the United States, as follows:—"The lobster is a coast animal and only stays where it can easily get a sufficient supply of food, therefore near the coast, and only as far from it as seaweeds are found, between which it finds the animals that constitute its food. Even if it wanders about it does, not go very far, going, *e. g.*, in winter, into a greater depth, and in the summer into shallow water near the coast, but it never goes very far, its structure not being adapted to longer journeys. The fact of the matter is, therefore, that a certain number of lobsters belong to a certain extent of coast, which, by propagating freely, may increase, if they have sufficient food, or decrease from a natural mortality or too much fishing; and in this latter case the losses cannot easily be made up by lobsters coming in from adjoining districts. There can consequently be no doubt that the lobster can, on a given stretch of coast, be exterminated by continued persecution, or its number, at least, be diminished to such a degree as to make this fishing unprofitable. Such an event would occur all the sooner, if the coast in question be not favourable to its increase. Certain places are more favorable to its propagation than others * * *, but even there, continued exhaustive fishing, would diminish their number, especially if there should be an unfavorable year for the

growth and development of the lobster." In the views above expressed I quite coincide from close observation of the fishing on this coast.

The Americans appear to have accepted the necessity of revised Regulations in their own case. The following paragraph from the letter of a merchant of Boston, published in the *Chatham, New Brunswick, World*, is not therefore a matter of wonderment: "The curtailment of our lobster fishing on the coast of Maine this year, by order of Government, will enhance prices of those goods. Why cannot your packers ask your Government to do the same thing? It is needless to say, if it is not soon curtailed on your coasts, they will be in as exhausted a condition, as those of the State of Maine."

OYSTERS.

I have had previous occasion to bring to the notice of the Department the desirability of some definite and well understood Regulations for protection of the Oyster fishery.

This Province is peculiarly well adapted for the growing of oysters. The waters of half the Island were once stocked with natural beds. So lately as 1832, live oysters were so plenty, that legislation had to forbid their being burned for lime. In many places the dead shells of once productive beds, remain many feet in thickness. The fishery is but a mere scrap and vestige of what it once was, and might again be made.

Oyster fishing in the Province is free to all, consequently every-one makes the most of it for his own individual benefit, without care for the future. Wherever oysters happen to be a little more numerous than usual, they are immediately fished out. Thus the ground is shifted every year, to the ultimate destruction of the whole area. There is no regulation as to size, hence there is annually destroyed a quantity that I vaguely reckon at not less than 10,000 pecks, equal to 1,000,000 of shell-fish that under due restrictions, would come to maturity. It is not too much to say, that as many oysters as one-fourth of the whole consumption and export are destroyed every year by the digging of shell-manure. Although even under the present careless system a sufficiency can be got to export annually 30,000 to 40,000 barrels, the best beds are being slowly, but surely exterminated.

This is an evil that is quite remediable, and by simple means. The present Fisheries Act provides the machinery. The history of oyster culture and oyster fishing in the Netherlands affords valuable hints as to details.

The object to be aimed at, is twofold, namely, to make the most, permanently, of the present supply, and to increase that supply. To do this, requires oyster culture to be carried on along with oyster fishing.

Natural oyster-beds owe their location to accident. They are scattered patches, larger or smaller, that owe their change of locality to tides, winds or other not controllable causes. Accordingly, we find stretches of bottom quite suitable for the growth of oysters but on which none have grown. Every spring the fishermen take soundings for the scattered beds, and when such are found, they are worked till completely cleared. It is evident that under this pernicious system, total extinction is merely a question of time.

There are two distinct oyster fisheries, requiring to be differently dealt with, in this Province, namely in creeks and tidal rivers, such as Mill, West, Tryon, Enmore, Hillsborough, Johnston's Rivers, the Narrows, &c., and considerable bodies of water, such as Richmond Bay. In addition to these are localities where the fishing has been quite extinguished, but where it might be revived, as Bedeque, Winter River and elsewhere. And finally, there is unlimited room and suitable ground for the planting of new beds in many parts of Queen's and almost all the creeks and bays of King's County, where oyster beds have not yet been grown.

To the question of, how is this to be accomplished? the answer is, brief:—by Government regulation of private culture under Section 15-4 of the Fisheries Act, and

by Government aid in establishing experimental culture under Section 155 of the same Act.

Several applications for license to cultivate oysters have already been forwarded to the Department. I have recommended that all these be granted, subject to the conditions which seem necessary for the protection of the Government, and of the public. The conditions are, that the area leased be of moderate extent, that in the first instance, the term of lease do not exceed nine years, as provided in section 2 of the Fisheries Act; that during such first term the annual rent be low, or nominal, but renewable for a further term at an enhanced rental on valuation; that within a given time a certain defined proportion of the area be planted with brood oysters, at the rate of (so many, according to each case) to the yard square; that after the lapse of three years from the date of grant not less than (a specified quantity), nor so many as would deteriorate the bed—in which, of course, the Government would retain reversionary interest—be annually fished; and that at all times said oyster farms be under the supervision of the fishery officers. On these conditions, it is believed that many leases would be taken up in creeks and estuaries, were advertisement made that the waters were thrown open to lease. A right of priority of claim, before a specified date, might be given to persons owning shore frontages. Excepting in so far as rivers may be defined under Section 7-7 of the Act, I am not competent to express an opinion as to riparian claims set up on the banks of tidal water.

In the greater waters such as Richmond Bay, the system might require to be modified. Here, the applications would mostly be for sites, on which workable beds are already existing. From difficulty of defining small patches of space in the bay, the area would have to be larger. Twelve acres have been found a practical size in the Zuyderzee, Holland, which in its features bears some resemblance to Richmond Bay. One hundred and fifty acres is the largest single area granted by the Dutch Government. A rapid increase of production has taken place in the Zuyderzee, since the leased beds were withdrawn from public fishery, and there seems no reason why similar satisfactory results should not follow under like circumstances in Richmond Bay. As the bay is large, about six by ten miles, it would not likely be all applied for, and the present practice of free fishing, need not be interfered with on the unleased portions. Indeed, it might be advisable to begin by offering only a limited number of leases until the success of the new system be proved, and the public mind be educated to accept it. One thing is certain—the present system is eminently wasteful and unsatisfactory. In this connection Report, from Warden V. S. Gillis, of Indian River, an inlet of the bay, says: "There have been engaged this season, regularly oyster fishing on Richmond and Malpeque, about 150 boats and 300 men, allowing two men to each boat. Each boat averaged about six barrels per day. The oysters are without any doubt a great source of wealth and should be carefully protected. I have been speaking to several fishermen (French), and they tell me that they cleared in cash \$140 per man, since 1st September to 17th November. They also say that the oysters are as plentiful and as large as what they have been for these three or four years past. I have been asking them as to the size and length that should not be fished. They say that oysters less than two and one half or three inches, should not be caught, because when re-picked, these small one are thrown away, whereas if left on the oyster bed, will on some future day be fit for market. I think the leasing of the oyster beds will be the means of causing a great deal of litigation between parties concerned. I think a very good way to protect the oysters would be to allow no fishing in the spring of the year, and to extend the close season, till the 15th September instead of the 1st of that month as now. It will benefit the fishermen because, as it is now, they generally take up a great number during the 1st of September, too many for the demand, and the consequence is that quite a lot of them get spoiled, and it keeps the price low for the rest of the season."

I do not apprehend the litigation or trouble feared by Warden Gillis. Under proper regulation none such need occur. Mr. Gillis's suggestion to have no oyster fishing until the 15th of September in each year, would not be received with equani-

mity by the public who hanker after early spring oysters, and seek legitimately to lay in a reserve supply for the close months. An extension of the close season to the middle of September (but for other reasons than those advanced in the Warden's Report), deserves favourable consideration, and was indeed petitioned for, two years since, by residents of Miscouche, Prince County. We have the example of the Dutch for a seven months' close time from the 1st of March to 1st October. In this Province these dates would practically mean a close season of nine months and a half.

With regard to Government aid in the formation of new oyster beds under Section 15, sub section 5 of the Fishery Act, although very desirable, it need not be on a large scale. The experiment would be in the light of a model farm for the instruction and initiation of the public. Two suitable localities offer, the first being the estuary of Winter reserved River, where in former times there was a great supply, and where the bottom is now paved some feet thick with dead shells. The other locality is the estuary of Cardigan River in King's County, where the bottom is clean and suitable, no manure being dug and no steamboat on the river. As there are at present no oysters in King's County, the planting of a bed or beds, would be viewed with interest and could not fail greatly to benefit the county. I estimate that an experimental bed, planted with 150 barrels of brood oysters, could be made at either of the above localities, on buoyed ground, properly levelled and harrowed, for the sum of \$300 or less, exclusive of railway transport. A small grant of \$600, would thus establish self-paying models in two different parts of the Province, where oysters are not now found, and from the product of which other plantings could be made. For the first three years, until the beds become remunerative, no staff would be needed beyond the present Fishery wardens. So much of the foreshore is suitable for shell-fish culture, that the trouble and cost of laying off need be comparatively small. Survey of private areas would be at the expense of the applicants.

The great drawback on the oyster-fishery of this Province, is the digging of oyster shells for manure, under the name of "mussel-mud." This is a subject that will have to be faced sooner or later, and the sooner the easier. The digging of shells for calcareous manure is an important part of the industry of farmers residing not only on the shores of creeks, but within several miles of the water. It is impossible to state accurately, the number of power digging-machines in use every winter, but there must be many hundreds. No restriction whatever being placed on digging, the live beds are cut up at random in all directions. Oysters are protected by the Fishery officers in summer, that they may be destroyed by the farmers in winter.

The marking off a certain number of spaces in the principal oyster waters as Government Reserves or leases, would be the first step towards a better state of things. In this I perceive neither difficulty nor injustice. The farmers would be deprived only of the very limited spaces required for artificial culture, and might, as heretofore, continue to have free access to areas amply large enough to supply them with manure. These general views express the possibilities. Details shall be laid before the Department when required.

The Oyster fishery of Prince Edward Island is of importance, greater than that of any of the other Canadian Provinces. It brings, in cash, say \$80,000 to \$100,000 per annum, by way of export, over and above supplying local consumption. In the course of a few years it might be increased many-fold and yet the privileges of the farmers remain intact.

Prince Edward Island oysters have long maintained a good fame. The name of "Bedque Oyster" is still used as a term of excellence, although oysters are not now fished at Bedque. Shipments are made to the markets of St. John, Halifax, Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, and other cities. Two forms are found indiscriminately on the beds, namely circular and long. It may be curious to ascertain scientifically, whether these are two distinct species, the *Ostrea Canadensis* and the *O. borealis*, or merely difference of form. At all events, the variation is established in their earliest growth, for the same stone, or old shell, has frequently adhering to it, young oysters of less than an inch in length with the two forms definitely developed. Both varieties

are equally valued as food. Private culture would speedily prove whether the different forms could be grown separately, and which kind would be most in demand.

It has been difficult in past years to distinguish accurately the quantities actually taken in the respective localities, inasmuch as they passed through various hands before reaching the point of shipment, and hence were apt to appear twice in the Returns. In view of possible re-organization of the Oyster fishery, the greatest care has been exercised in checking the exact product this year, namely, as nearly as possible, 35,000 barrels, which, at the official rate of \$3 per barrel, represents an article of traffic close on \$100,000 value.

RIVERS.

In reply to my annual circular to Wardens who have streams under their charge, putting the question: "Are trout more plentiful than they were three years since?" twenty-five Wardens reply—"larger and more abundant"; three say—about the same in quantity; and four report that, "from causes unexplained, their streams do not show improvement." Taken altogether, the fresh waters of the Province are in a satisfactory condition, and ready to afford fair sport to anglers, several of whom from abroad have met with pleasant success. The Wardens state that the drifting of saw-dust into the streams has been completely done away with in twenty-five districts; partially so in six others; while in some few places advantage is taken of every opportunity to float rubbish down the current. This vile practice (almost the most annoying that the Fishery officers have to contend with) requires further repression. Poaching has almost died out, excepting on the reserved rivers Morell, Dunk, and, in a lesser degree, Winter, on whose banks reside organized gangs that can be called together on short notice when, an unusually large number of spawning salmon come up stream. Something has been done by prosecution to "scare" the offenders on Winter River. The spawning grounds on Morell and Dunk are so covered by woods to the water's edge that it is difficult from the shore to detect offenders in the act, and the Wardens have no boats. What could be done with the means at command has been done. On the Morell the spearing of foul salmon has been reduced to a minimum by the hire of extra watchmen with boats; and on the Dunk, by extra service on the part of the Wardens, the habitual poachers (who are well-known) have been obliged to shift the scene of their operations to the Wilmot river—a more distant and less productive branch of the Dunk, and where, I hope, detection will in future be easier. Twelve nets have been seized, condemned and destroyed. Several persons have been summoned for offences against the Act, as is set forth in the accompanying schedules of fines and forfeitures. Owing to the prompt action of the Departments of Fisheries and Justice, the culprits who assaulted Warden Garnum have been severely punished.

The largest sea trout this year, was taken with fly in Little Pierre Jacques River, Prince County, which turned the scale at four and one-quarter pounds.

No complaints have yet reached me from the Wardens on account of the several Starch factories on small streams. A fall in the price of starch will probably stop the erection of several proposed factories. A contemplated Starch factory on an affluent of the reserved River Dunk, above the salmon hatchery, has been made the subject of a special communication to the Department.

THE MINOR FISHERIES,

fresh and saltwater, of eels, smelts, flatfish and sea bass call for little remark. Eels of large size and of the finest quality are abundant in all the bays and creeks of the Province. Twenty-eight tons were taken this year for consumption fresh. No attempt has been made to bring them to market, even as canned goods. Considering how tenacious eels are of life it does not seem impossible to send them alive, by steamship and railway, to a United States market. At all events there seems nothing to prevent a not inconsiderable export of pickled eels, say to New York,

where they were recently quoted high. Improved appliances of catch would ensure a large production. Halibut, which is only taken by chance on cod-hooks, produced about two tons, and sold fresh. Smaller flatfish, as flounders, &c., can be caught everywhere but are used as food in only a few localities. I am informed that a firm is about to make arrangements to convert smelts into a marketable article of food. The fishery of sea-bass, *Labrax lineatus*, at Miminigash, west coast, the only place where these fish are taken, has this year been a failure, both in spring and fall. We have no black bass nor sturgeon. There is wide room in this Province for the smoking of herring and canning finnan haddocks as in Digby, N.S., of clams, oysters and herring, in all of which a beginning has been made; of smelts and sardines in oil and mustard, as in Maine; and of shrimps, with which our shores abound.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

J. HUNTER DUVAR,
Inspector of Fisheries for the Province of Prince Edward Island.

DISTRICT.	FISHING MATERIAL.												
	Nets.		Seines.		Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, fresh, lbs.	Salmon, smoked, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.	Mackerel, in cans.	Herring, barrels.	Herring, in cans.	Alewives, barrels.
	Fathoms.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.									
		\$		\$									
Cascumpec Bay and Narrows, including Alberton to Kildare Capes.....	600	500	.....	.....	600	...	216	.....	600	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kildare to Sea Cow Head, including Tignish	1600	500	300	40	900	...	1200	33600	7000	7968	.....	.....	.....
Sea Cow Head to Nail Pond West.....	515	257	.....	.....	.....	...	1244	54480	1528	.....	.....	.....	8
West Shore to Big Miminigash, inclusive.....	2489	1250	.....	.....	.....	...	1560	42860	2500	.....	.....	.....	15
From Miminigash, including Little Miminigash and Campbellton.....	560	296	150	200	.....	...	3348	36000	2000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Campbellton to West Point.....	600	400	150	200	.....	...	375	9600	500	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Point to Egmont Bay	600	250	.....	.....	.....	...	110	2000	500	.....	.....	.....	7
Egmont Bay to 15 Point.....	5000	2500	.....	.....	.....	...	500	38500	4750	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bedeque Bay, including Summerside.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	30	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richmond Bay, including Grand River.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	110	.....	3120	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lot 12.....	500	400	.....	.....	.....	...	30	.....	814	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tryon to Queen's County Line	500	400	.....	.....	.....	...	120	2000	150	.....	.....	.....	70
Rivers Dunk, Tyne, Ten, Enmore, Percival, Pierre Jacques and others.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	12964	6753	600	800	1500	...	8843	219040	23512	7968	.....	.....	100

RETURN showing the Quantity and Value of Fishing Material,

DISTRICT.	FISHING MATERIAL.											
	Nets.		Seines.		Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, fresh, lbs.	Salmon, smoked, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.	Mackerel, in cans.	Herring, barrels.	Herring, in cans.
	Fathoms.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.								
<i>Queen's.</i>		\$		\$								
Prince County Line to New London .	810	300	570	400	.....	.....	.....	1000	.....	650	.....	.....
Cavendish.....	140	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	.....	390	.....	.....
Clifton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....
New Glasgow to Cavendish, including Rustico.....	5476	2800	450	350	.....	.....	.....	3920	.....	3130	.....	.....
To Head of Wheatley.....	180	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	980	70000	900	.....	.....
Cove Head and Tracadie, also Ponds to King's County Line.....	33200	13536	115	300	.....	.....	.....	1532	36193	1320	.....	.....
King's' County, S.W., Line to Point Prim.....	1600	560	700	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	700	600	.....	.....
Pownal Bay to Seal River.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hillsborough Bay, including Charlottetown.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	15	.....	.....
Argyle Shore.....	800	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	700	.....	110	.....	.....
De Sable to Prince County Line.....	300	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	300	.....	.....
Rivers : North, East, West, Trout, Johnston's, Vernon, Winter and others.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	42506	18056	1835	1050	.....	.....	.....	8544	108893	7465	.....	.....

Kinds and Quantities of Fish, &c.—Prince Edward Island—*Continued.*

KINDS OF FISH.														FISH PRODUCTS.			VALU.
Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Sounds, lbs.	Pollock, cwt.	Hake, cwt.	Haddock, lbs.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, lbs.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, lbs.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as Manure, barrels.	
.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91200	25	15	.....	\$ cts.
20	120	.....	.....	30	1200	.....	.....	.....	700	800	600	.....	.....	90	.....	.....	25,700 25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	500	200	.....	20	.....	.....	3,701 50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	855 00
.....	2420	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	.....	900	.....	40000	1450	8	.....	67,845 50
.....	500	.....	.....	.....	10000	.....	.....	.....	100	100	500	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	24,697 00
105	879	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	1500	1500	.....	115800	231	50	.....	43,352 56
.....	450	600	.....	700	1500	700	.....	.....	200	1200	600	.....	225600	73	80	.....	35,487 95
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,400 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	655	111168	.....	.....	.....	15,485 16
4	5	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	1000	700	300	70080	.....	70	.....	17,015 35
50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16800	.....	40	.....	5,431 00
.....
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2530	11500	800	1800	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,547 30
184	4874	600	.....	733	12700	700	.....	.....	5630	16100	6100	3835	670648	2089	263	1. ...	248,518 57

RETURN showing the Quantity and Value of Fishing Material,

DISTRICT.	FISHING MATERIAL.													
	Nets.		Seines.		Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, fresh, lbs.	Salmon, smoked, lbs.	Salmon in cans, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.	Mackerel, in cans.	Herring, barrels.	Herring, in cans.	Alewives, barrels.	
	Fathoms.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.										
<i>King's.</i>		\$		\$										
Prince County Line to Morell, not including St. Peter's Bay.....	2500	480	.....	.....	...	500	...	.....	650	.....	103	...	75
St. Peter's to Cable Head.....	930	228	.....	.....	...	3830	...	.....	563	.....	183	...	50
Schooner Pond to Naufrage.....	5280	2000	110	100	...	1200	...	.....	1760	9600	2024	...	50
Lots 46 and 47, including North and South Lakes	7260	4356	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	2420	10100	1815	...	200
To Red Head, including Souris.	4863	1000	180	200	...	.....	...	.....	1730	2700	1169	...	.....
Rollo, Fortune and Howe Bays.....	360	200	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	360	.....	419	...	.....
To Boughton Island.....	500	300	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	2000	.....	1200	...	.....
Cardigan Bay, including George-town to Cape Sharp	1250	600	.....	.....	...	600	...	300	500	3600	7000	...	.....
To Queen's County Line	960	360	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	300	.....	850	...	.....
Rivers Morell, Midgell, Marie, Montague, Cardigan, Brudenell and others, and Estuaries.....	1000	600	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	500	.....	700	...	.....
Totals.....	24903	10124	290	300	...	6130	...	300	10783	26000	15463	...	375	

Kinds and Quantities of Fish, &c., Prince Edward Island—*Continued.*

KINDS OF FISH.												FISH PRODUCTS.			VALUE.	
Cod, cwt.	Cod Sounds, lbs.	Pollock, cwt.	Hake, cwt.	Haddock, lbs.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, lbs.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, lbs.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as manure, barrels.	\$ cts.
540	.....	...	37	1100	300	...	...	1000	.....	1600	5	50000	232	30	....	16,109 80
533	.....	...	20	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	60000	800	20	.....	17,186 75
1320	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	2000	2250	.....	...	88800	100	20	.....	43,809 00
9600	1800	...	1500	.....	.....	...	...	4000	.....	5000	...	145690	5550	85	.....	102,307 30
1760	3065	...	2325	5000	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	136000	3400	50	.....	58,789 75
25	.....	...	15	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	1000	...	60000	35	30	.....	12,747 50
300	100	...	400	5000	.....	...	...	2000	4000	12000	...	65000	800	10	.....	37,250 00
500	200	...	450	.....	.....	...	...	150	3000	500	...	151600	550	30	....	56,225 50
1050	5100	...	1920	9500	.....	...	...	500	800	3000	...	466857	1000	120	.....	78,518 34
700	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	14000	11000	800	...	.....	200	.....	.....	12,453 00
16328	10265	...	6667	20600	300	...	...	23650	21050	23900	5	1223947	12667	395	.....	435,396 94

Return showing the Quantity and Value of Fishing Material, Kinds and Quantities of Fish, etc., in the Province of Prince Edward Island, for the Year 1883.

COUNTY.	FISHING MATERIAL.				KINDS OF FISH.												FISH PRODUCTS.				VALUE.	\$ cts.
	Nets.		Seines.		Fathoms.	Value.	Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, fresh, lbs.	Salmon, smoked, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.	Mackerel, in cans.	Herring, brls.	Herring, in cans.	Alewives, brls.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Sounds, lbs.					
	Fathoms.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.																		
Prince.....	12,964	6,763	600	800	.....	1,500	.....	.....	.....	8,843	219,040	23,512	7,968	100	5,500	4,747		
Queen's.....	42,506	18,056	1,835	1,850	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,544	106,893	7,465	.....	184	4,874	600
King's.....	24,903	10,124	290	300	.....	6,130	.....	300	300	10,783	26,000	15,463	.....	375	16,328	10,265			
Totals.....	80,373	34,933	2,725	2,950	.....	7,630	.....	300	300	28,170	351,933	46,440	7,968	659	26,702	15,612				

COUNTY.	KINDS OF FISH.												FISH PRODUCTS.				VALUE.	\$ cts.
	Pollock, cwt.	Hake, cwt.	Haddock, lbs.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, lbs.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, lbs.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as manure, barrels.				
Prince.....	1,663	.....	14,200	3,500	400	.....	14,600	18,370	25,600	35,040	1,949,978	2,437	630	.....	588,552	42
Queen's.....	733	.....	12,700	700	.....	.....	5,630	16,105	6,100	3,835	670,648	2,089	263	.....	248,518	57
King's.....	6,667	.....	20,600	300	.....	.....	23,650	21,050	23,900	5	1,223,947	12,667	335	.....	435,396	94
Totals.....	9,063	.....	47,500	4,500	400	.....	43,880	55,450	55,600	38,880	3,844,573	17,193	1,338	.....	1,272,467	93

RECAPITULATION.

YIELD and Value of the different Fisheries in the Province of Prince Edward Island during the Year 1883.

Kinds of Fish.	Price.	Quantities.	Value.
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Salmon, fresh..... Lbs.	0 15	7,630	1,144 50
do Cans.	0 25	300	75 00
Mackerel..... Brls.	10 00	28,170	281,700 00
do preserved..... Cans.	0 12	351,933	42,231 96
Herring..... Brls.	4 00	46,440	185,760 00
do preserved..... Cans.	0 12	7,968	956 16
Alewives..... Brls.	3 50	659	2,306 50
Cod..... Cwt.	4 25	26,702	113,483 50
Cod and Hake Sounds..... Lbs.	0 65	15,612	10,147 80
Hake..... Cwt.	3 50	9,063	31,720 50
Haddock..... Lbs.	0 06	47,500	2,850 00
Halibut..... do	0 06	4,500	270 00
Shad..... do	0 06	400	24 00
Trout..... do	0 06	43,880	2,632 00
Smelt..... do	0 06	55,450	3,327 00
Eels..... do	0 06	55,600	3,336 00
Oysters..... Brls.	3 00	38,880	116,640 00
Lobsters, preserved..... Cans.	0 12	3,844,573	461,348 76
Fish Oil..... Galls.	0 65	17,193	11,175 45
Fish Manure..... Tons.	1 00	1,333	1,338 00
Total Value of the Products of the P.E.I. Fisheries, 1883.....			1,272,467 93
do do do 1882.....			1,855,687 25
Decrease.....			583,219 32

J. HUNTER DUVAR,
Inspector of Fisheries, P.E.I.

No. 7.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA, B. C., 15th February, 1884.

THE HON. A. W. McLELAN,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit the usual statements, and other documents relating to the Fisheries of this Province for the past year.

2. Owing to the deficient run of salmon in Frazer River, the catch there, was considerably short of that of the previous season; but fortunately, the deficiency was partially compensated by the increased pack at the canneries seated on the northern rivers and inlets.

3. Nevertheless, the deficit is conspicuous; and were it not, that in other branches of the fishing industry, there has been a notable augmentation, proceeding from the constantly increasing demand, the result of the last year's operations, would have been greatly reduced, as compared with the previous season.

4. As it is, the issue of our last year's work, and including the estimated consumption by the resident Indian population, (which, they being indirectly large contributors to the Customs Revenue of the Dominion, I think may be fairly comprised), a grand total of nearly \$7,000,000 is reached. But, excluding the estimated consumption by the inactive population, and confining ourselves to the consideration, merely, of the commercial products, and the consumption by the white and other residents, the comparative view stands as under:

Total, 1883.....	\$1,603,145 42
do 1882.....	1,842,675 05
Decrease, 1883.....	\$239,529 63

5. In obtaining this result, an amount of capital, estimated as nearly as the data procurable will permit, at \$768,245, has been invested; and this may be regarded as a permanent investment, prospectively largely to be increased. At the same time lucrative employment to upwards of 5,000 persons, fishermen and others, has been afforded.

6. The falling off, to which I have alluded in the returns of the canned salmon, may be thus represented :—

1882, cases 4 doz. 1 lb. cans.....	255,061
1883, do do do	196,292
Decrease, cases.....	58,769

I have, however, in some of my previous reports to your Department, explained the *rationale* of this periodical fluctuation of the yield of salmon in these waters, and especially in Frazer River. It is needless, therefore, to repeat here my previous remarks; nor would it be prudent to assume that the present cyclical period of scarcity on the Fraser is assignable to over-fishing, or other than purely natural and explicable causes.

6. The deficiency in cash value, however, of the returns of the past year, is not due alone to the short pack of salmon. Owing to boisterous weather on the West Coast during the sealing season, the operations of the schooners engaged, with their Indian hunters, in the capture of the valuable fur-seal, were much impeded. Hence a result of 5,195 skins only was attained, as against 17,700 the preceding year—a casual deficiency in this item alone of 12,505 skins, representing a cash value of \$125,050.

7. In the Seal fishery during the past year the following vessels were engaged:—

		Tons.	Sailors.	Hunters.
1.	Schooner, "W. P. Saywaid".....	75	4	32
2.	do "Favourite".....	80	5	32
3.	do "Mary Ellen".....	65	5	36
4.	do "Kate".....	55	4	28
5.	do "Onward".....	35	4	32
6.	do "Black Diamond".....	80	4	32
7.	do "Winfred".....	15	2	12
8.	do "Thornton".....	35	4	28
9.	do "Alfred Adams".....	75	4	32
10.	do "Anna Beck" Steam auxiliary.	50	4	32
		<hr/> 565	<hr/> 40	<hr/> 296

Employing 148 cedar canoes for hunters' use.

8. The proportions secured by the several canneries on the Fraser, and by the canneries seated in the northern rivers and inlets, are respectively as under:

Fraser River—12 canneries.....	105,701 cases.
Northern canneries—11 canneries.....	90,591 "

Total cases, 4 doz., 1 lb. cans each..... 196,292

representing an aggregate of 9,422,016 pounds. Of this product the following shipments are recorded:

Per "Vanguard," for London	26,360 cases.
" "J. C. Munro," "	25,315 "
" "Jane Sprott," for Liverpool.....	31,050 "
" "Miako," for London	21,383 "
" "Lady Head," "	15,898 "
Via San Francisco to England.....	11,981 "
	<hr/> 131,987 cases.
Australia	10,950 "
Canada East.....	10,250 "
Destination unknown beyond San Francisco.....	24,041 "
On hand, and including local consumption, or not otherwise accounted for	19,064 "
	<hr/> 196,292 cases.

9. It seems probable that, unless the demand in England shall assume greater activity, a large proportion of the salmon packed on the Columbia River will be transmitted, by rail, eastward towards the Western States of the Union, where the value of this convenient and really excellent article of diet is becoming constantly more appreciated. So, too, with the Territories of the Dominion lying east of the Rocky Mountains, a large demand will arise, as well for canned salmon as for other varieties of fish, which, so soon as the Canadian Pacific Railway shall have been completed, will afford a wide outlet for the disposal of our annual products,

10. The fluctuation of demand in England for our canned salmon, is due to divers causes, to some of which I have alluded in previous reports. It is conspicuously the poor man's luxury; and with the capacity of purchase by the comparatively poor, in England and on the continent of Europe, the rise or fall of the market must materially depend. The large production on the Pacific Coast, most of which goes to meet the European demand, is sufficiently indicative of the importance, from a commercial point of view, of this constantly growing industry; and the following synopsis of the general yield of these western fisheries, in British Columbia and the adjacent Territories of the United States, for the past year, will enable the reader to judge, nearly, of the vast importance which the industry must eventually assume, as new fields of operation are gradually developed:

The yield of the Columbia River canneries for 1882, has been estimated, doubtless with approximate accuracy, at 548,520 cases; that of California and the Alaskan coast, according to the *San Francisco Commercial Herald* at 210,978; forming a total, including the British Columbian contribution of 255,061 cases, of 1,014,559 cases—a result, after more accurate enquiry, slightly differing from the computation in my Report of last year of the general yield for the year 1882.

On the other hand, the yield for 1883, on the Columbia River, amounted to 629,438 cases, as against the 548,520 of the preceding year, and 510,000 in 1881—a result sufficiently subversive of the assertions previously made, that the salmon-fishery of that important river was being gradually destroyed by over-fishing.

11. Of the Columbia River pack for 1883, the following disposition is recorded:—

Shipped to San Francisco.....	258,297	cases.
do England.....	288,630	"
do New York.....	56,978	"
By rail to Eastern States.....	25,533	"
		"
	629,438	"

To this, if we add the return of the Californian and Alaskan Fisheries, estimated on the basis of last year (for I have been unable so far to procure a correct record), at 210,978 cases, we have a total yield for the Pacific Coast, including that of British Columbia before noted, of 1,036,708 cases, packed and exported in various directions during the season of 1883—an excess over the preceding year, as nearly as can be ascertained, of 22,149 cases.

12. With the fast-approaching completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway, whereby direct and speedy transport eastward will be secured, the food-fish trade of this Province must receive a notable impulse—at any season, by means of refrigerators, and during winter by even a simpler process. A large demand will necessarily arise throughout the line of the railway, where settlement has been established, and in Manitoba; and eastward again of the last named locality, in Ontario and elsewhere, it is probable that, during the winter season, some of our sea-fishes may prove abundantly attractive, and find a ready and lucrative market. Among these I may instance our salmon, caught by trolling in the salt water throughout the winter season. The quality of these fish is much appreciated here, and it is probably in these waters alone, and the connected waters of Puget Sound, that these fish, in their prime condition, can at this season be obtained. To test the feasibility of conveying them to Ottawa in undeteriorated condition, I resolved to send forward three fish; and accordingly on the 23rd January, a package was despatched, *via* the North Pacific Railway by Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, to your address, and I trust soon to hear of their having reached their destination in good condition. These fish were simply disembowelled (shortly after being caught, and in an unfrozen state), the cavity filled with broken ice, and surrounded in the box in which they were packed with fragments of ice. Of course upon a large scale, and for commercial purposes, economical modes of transport would be speedily devised; but as an experimental trial, if successful, the somewhat costly mode adopted will, I opine, be fully justified.

13. In paragraph 33, of my report for the year 1879, I mentioned a fish said to abound in the near-shore waters around Queen Charlotte Islands, but frequenting only great depths, and therefore not readily obtainable. I had often heard it spoken of by fellow-officers of the Hudson's Bay Company, with which I was formerly connected, as unique for delicacy and richness among the fishes of the sea; but it was only recently that I was enabled to judge, personally, of the correctness of their appreciation. For want of a more distinctive name it was called the *Coal-fish*, from the black colour of the back; but I have reason to think that it is in reality a variety of the pollack, though in all respects superior to the fish ordinarily known by that name. Some three years ago, a specimen, preserved in salt, was sent to me by Mr. A. McKenzie, J. P., the Hudson Bay Company's Agent at Massett, Queen Charlotte Island. This, I forwarded through Mr. James G. Swan, of Port Townsend, W. T., to Professor Baird, at Washington. I afterwards learnt that it was classified, though doubtfully, as *Anaplopoma fimbria*; but subsequently understood that, in the opinion of Professor Jordan, who has since visited this coast with a special view to its fisheries, it was probably allied to the pollack family.

14. The following description of this fish, already quoted in my former report, is given by Mr. McKenzie:—

"Coal-fish—Length about 24 inches; back, dark colour; belly grey; none at Massett; inhabits very deep water, and said to abound in the vicinity of Virago Sound. Indians fish with a long line, with say ten hooks, and generally bring up as many fish. This fish yields a large quantity of oil, which is used as an article of food, and highly esteemed by the natives. Not much fished for. Obstacles to prevent Indians from making it a business: depth of water (preventing anchorage of canoes), strong currents, necessity of calm weather."

15. During the past summer we have been greatly enlightened as to the nature of the fishery and the qualities of this fish, through the intelligent researches and practical action of Mr. James G. Swan, the Assistant United States Fish Commissioner, stationed at Port Townsend, in Washington Territory, (about 38 miles from Victoria, on the opposite shore of the Strait of Fuca.) This gentleman was, early in the past summer, commissioned by the Smithsonian Institution of Washington, to prosecute along our northern coast, and especially around Queen Charlotte Islands, researches connected with various scientific objects, and it is needless to say, received from the authorities here, every facility in furtherance of his views. I may here add, parenthetically, that the mission of Mr. Swan was very faithfully and intelligently carried out, and that, by the invitation and under the auspices of the Provincial Government, he recently delivered a public lecture in Victoria, giving a general view of his experiences.

16. One practicable and valuable result of Mr. Swan's mission has been, that he has tested and brought prominently into notice, the superior qualities, for food and market, of the coal-fish, before mentioned. While at Skidegate, at the southern end of Graham Island, the most northerly of the Queen Charlotte group, Mr. Swan employed Indians to procure specimens of the fish in question. Several hundreds, caught with the hook in the deep waters on the outer shore, were soon brought in. Of these a number were cured by salting in the way that cod are usually cured. Some of these were distributed in Victoria, where, by those who partook of them, they were very highly appreciated. Four boxes of the remainder were despatched to Washington by rail, and their appreciation there, has been favourable in a high degree—and under the name of *black cod*, which has been substituted for its former name, this product of our waters is now attracting much attention abroad. This may be inferred from the following extract from the *Victoria Colonist* newspaper of the 13th instant, being portion of a communication from Mr. Swan, dated February 8th.

"The following important letter about *black cod* was received by me to-day from Professor Spencer F. Baird, United States Fish Commissioner, Washington, D.C., and I transmit it entire, to show those of your readers who may be interested, that

there is already a market in the east for *black cod*, and the first who engage in it will reap the largest share of profits :

“ UNITED STATES COMMISSION OF FISH AND FISHERIES,
“ WASHINGTON, D.C., 30th January, 1884.

“ DEAR MR. SWAN.—There continue to be enquiries for samples of the *black cod* for smoking ; the general impression being, as stated, that the fish is of more value than appeared at first. If you can therefore arrange to have a few hundred weight properly prepared, and send on so as to extend the test, it will help the boom of the fish.

“ &c.,

&c.,

“ (Signed) S. F. BAIRD,

“ Commissioner.”

17. In view of the high commendations that have been elicited regarding the valuable qualities of this fish, confirmatory as they are of the appreciation by the few among the early settlers who had the opportunity of judging, it seems superfluous to add more. I may, however, state, in partial addition to what has before been written, that, when dry-salted like the cod, it resembles that fish greatly in appearance. But when cooked, while retaining in a great degree the appearance of the salt cod similarly treated, the flesh-fibre is more delicate, and it has a degree of richness approaching at least to that of the prime salmon. In fine I may state, that hitherto the natives of Queen Charlotte Islands have employed for the capture of these fish, a peculiarly constructed spring-hook—but it may be assumed that a hook of this ingenious construction is not indispensable, or in any case could be readily imitated, in steel, by our local artificers. A specimen of this ingenious hook, from my own private collection, I sent to the International Fisheries Exhibition, and it will be found described in my catalogue of contributions from British Columbia, Article 21. By the hook, then, at first, and probably with the ordinary cod-hook, these fish will continue to be captured. But new appliances will doubtless be invented as experience teaches, and Mr. Swan is of opinion that the use of gill nets, sunk in the deep water and anchored near the bottom by some ingenious mode of procedure which I do not clearly apprehend, will be found effective, as it has, I understand, been found effective elsewhere in the capture of other varieties of fish.

18. The coal-fish, or “Black cod,” is not confined solely to the waters around the islands of Queen Charlotte, but is now known, or assumed, to abound at various points along the outer shore of Vancouver Island and as far south as Cape Flattery, as well as in the deep waters of the Strait of Fuca.

19. I think it unquestionable, that the capture and curing of these fish for exportation will soon form a very important industry. Mr. Swan is sanguine as to the effective use of deep-set gill-nets before mentioned, which, it appears, is already in use in the eastern cod-fisheries. He adds that he has “written to Professor Baird for further information, and suggested that some of the eastern experts come out here (to Washington Territory) and teach our people the use of the gill-net.”

20. In paragraph 7 of my last year's report; I mentioned the successful issue of the proceedings of the Skidegate Oil Company in the extraction and refinement of the dog-fish oil, so largely produced in various parts of the Provincial coast waters. I now epitomise, from a document which has been handed to me by the agents of this enterprising firm, serving to show the importance of the large industry that has been created, and the possibility, under favourable circumstances, of its practically unlimited extension.

‘ There is no perceptible diminution in the quantity of fish. We took 400,000 in a little over four months, 1883.’ [N.B. This gives an average of one gallon of refined oil from the livers of ten fish, 40,000 gallons having been extracted, all of which was packed for market in new cans and cases, like coal oil]. “Employed ten white men; the rest all Indian labour. We treat the Indians the same as the white

men, and pay them the same prices; hence they are peaceable and work well.
 * * * We find a market for a limited quantity in China and Honolulu; but taking this into account, and after supplying the local demand in British Columbia, the bulk of our product *must* find a market in the United States. We obtained the silver medal at the Portland, (Oregon) Mechanics' Fair for our oil. This was the highest prize for any exhibit. * * * British Columbia not having been admitted to share the privileges of the Washington Treaty, our oil is subjected to the United States duty, which was this year raised to 25 per cent. *ad valorem*. This enormous duty cripples our industry very much; and should the United States further increase the duty, we shall be deprived of a market in that direction, and unless further unforeseen demand arise elsewhere to compensate for the possible exclusion, we shall probably have to abandon our enterprise."

21. Accompanying this representation, by the Skidgate Oil Company, is the copy of a testimonial, officially handed to their representative at the Mechanics' Fair at Portland (1883), conveying the highest expression of praise of the Skidegate refined oil as a lubricant. It had been submitted to the "severest possible test, at the highest possible speed of machinery," and had given the most complete satisfaction. "In no instance has there been any indication of gumming; no heated journals; no offensive smell; it has lasting properties, and is in every respect a first-class article for any kind of machinery." This flattering testimonial, thus publicly given, is witnessed through their agents by Messrs. John Honeyman & Co., of the City Foundry, Portland; Messrs. Whitney & Marshall of San Francisco; Westinghouse & Co. of New York; and some nineteen other firms and individuals exhibiting at the Mechanics' Fair, signing either for themselves or through their agents.

22. With reference to the foregoing statement regarding the oil industry of the Province, and indeed with reference to all our other fishery interests in their relation with the United States, it will be perceived that, not having been included in the provisions of the Washington Treaty, we occupy a very disadvantageous position. It is reported, however, that the United States Government has given notice to our Government, as stipulated in the Treaty, that its provisions, as regard the Fisheries, shall terminate at a certain date. I cannot suppose that the system of reciprocity, which has for some time prevailed in the east, and which I conceive to have produced mutually beneficial results, directly or indirectly, will be suffered to fall through. Assuming therefore, that a fresh treaty, modifying possibly in some points, the terms of that now existing, will be concluded, I earnestly express the hope that the interests of the Pacific coast will be specially cared for.

23. The herring oil manufacture has been moderately successful. The factory at Burrard Inlet, erected at great expense, has changed hands, and is now owned by Mr. Joseph Spratt, an energetic and enterprising citizen of Victoria. Under his active management, improved appliances for the drying of the fish scrap, for exportation as a fertilizer, are in process of construction; and I do not question that with the approaching season satisfactory results will be obtained. During the past season fifteen tons, only, have been dried, owing to the disarrangement, for improvement, of the drying apparatus. This small temporary result will be entirely absorbed by the local demand.

24. Mr. Spratt, above alluded to, has also during the past year entered upon, and I trust with every prospect of eventual success, an undertaking of a novel character—at least in this Province, though I am informed a similar undertaking has been adopted elsewhere. This is the construction of a vessel, built somewhat like an enormous barge, and with the floating capacity of perhaps 400 tons. In this vessel all the appliances for cannery purposes are comprised, while the upper structure embodies all the necessary accommodation for the employes engaged in the prosecution of the salmon fishery. This vessel is propelled from point to point when necessary, by means of twin propellers, worked by the same steam power which at other times is employed for the purposes of the cannery. The cost of this vessel, with its adjuncts, was about \$60,000—and on the application by Mr. Spratt for the usual license for salmon fishing, I judged it only prudent, to give him a roving commission to fish where he might see

fit in the marine waters of the Province, and including, as the season might demand, the lower tidal waters of Fraser River. The success of Mr. Spratt's new vessel (now known familiarly as "Spratt's Ark"), in its varied operations has, I believe, been so far encouraging, and gives good earnest for the future. Among other appliances on board is a system of steam boilers, by means of which the oil contained in the offal of the salmon is extracted—a source of profit overlooked by the stationary canneries. The offal, a source of partial offence elsewhere, is thus satisfactorily disposed of.

25. The business of oyster culture, still in embryo, promises favourably. Mr. A. J. McLellan, formerly of Prince Edward Island, to whom a lease of certain tidal waters in the neighbourhood of Victoria was last year granted, has gone energetically into the business. He has imported and planted out several ear-loads of oysters from Boston, and there is every ground to hope that his enterprise, so far successful, will be permanently profitable. The Mud Bay Oyster Company, who had previously obtained a lease, have also, as they inform me, taken measures for planting their tract with imported stock; and I anticipate that, with the success of these operations, a lively impetus will be given to the prosecution of the oyster industry in divers favourable positions around.

26. I last summer received from a Mr. C. Pippy, writing from Little Bay Island, Notre Dame Bay, Newfoundland, a letter asking, for himself and others, information regarding the deep-sea fisheries of this Province; the object being, should satisfactory information be received, to organize with his neighbours a considerable immigration hither of practical men desirous of entering on the prosecution of our fisheries. All that I could do, under the circumstances, was to write to Mr. Pippy in reply, stating fairly the conditions, leaving it to himself and his friends to judge in how far these conditions might satisfy their expectations. I, at the same time, sent to Mr. Pippy several of my published reports, together with pamphlets concerning the Province and its resources, by myself and others, which had already been widely circulated by the Government of British Columbia. I also wrote to the Commissioner of Fisheries requesting him to send to Mr. Pippy others of my reports of which I no longer possessed spare copies. I have not since heard from my correspondent, and cannot therefore infer at what decision he and his friends may have arrived. While cautious of conveying to Mr. Pippy aught that might savour of exaggeration, or promote extravagant notions in regard to the subject of his enquiry, I think that the effect of my reply will have been at least encouraging. I may now add, with increased confidence, that with the fresh developments that are constantly being made in regard to the resources of our fisheries, and with a view to the greatly extended and available market which will certainly be soon at hand, there is assuredly great encouragement for the prosecution of these fisheries on a large scale, and that, ere long, this Province, will represent the most valuable portion of the fishing interests of the Dominion.

27. A few days ago a Mr. Graaf, from Norway, called upon me, and asked for information regarding the fisheries of British Columbia, stating that he was acting for a number of his countrymen, whose attention, as fishermen, has been directed hitherto. I supplied Mr. Graaf (who, I am informed, is a civil engineer, and a very intelligent man) with several of my reports, after the perusal of which he will confer further with me as to special points. Mr. Robert Ward, the Norwegian Consul, informs me, that Mr. Graaf is acting for about three hundred of his fellow-countrymen, and that on his favourable report, they will at once take measures to immigrate to this Province, and to establish, at some favourable point, to be hereafter decided on, a settlement of their own, with the prosecution of deep-sea fishing chiefly in view.

28. In 1858, when the colony of Vancouver Island, and what is now known generally as the Province of British Columbia, first began to attract public attention, in connection with the rich gold discoveries that had been previously made, in writing to the London *Times*, of which I have been an occasional correspondent, I mentioned, that in addition to other resources, which with time might be developed, the *Bêche de la Mer*, a valuable source of industry in connection with the China trade, existed in these waters. Since then I had almost lost recollection of the suggestion, then

vaguely made; and it was only recently, while talking with Mr. J. G. Swan, already referred to in the preceding pages, that my attention was recalled to the half-forgotten suggestion. The mollusc in question, classified as the *Holothuria*, and popularly known as the "Sea Cucumber," when properly cured and dried, forms the *Trepang* of commerce, and is largely in request among the superior classes of China, as a luxurious article of diet. Many vessels of moderate tonnage are annually engaged in the Southern Pacific in curing these molluscs for market, and the annual production from this source is estimated, in value, roundly at two hundred thousand pounds sterling. In its dried condition, the mollusc no longer resembles, even remotely, its natural figure; but, parched and contracted has, from its appearance, received the traders' appellation of *Bêche de la Mer*, in other words "Sea Slug"—by the Chinese, as before mentioned—*Trepang*. To this change in appearance under the process of curing, I think, we may fairly attribute the fact that the numerous Chinese in this quarter, eager as they are to engage in any new industry, failed to identify the *Holothuria* in its natural state with the dried specimens forming the coveted *Trepang*. Mr. Swan has recently laid before me a document, issued from Washington, detailing the process of curing—in itself sufficiently simple—and containing many facts of interest relating to the subject. He informs me, that during his recent visit to Queen Charlotte Islands, and elsewhere before, he found these molluscs to exist in enormous numbers: and he has suggested that I should again bring the subject forward in a more prominent shape, so that the preparation of the *Trepang* in our own waters may be, at least experimentally, tested, and the quality of the product submitted for the judgment of some of the intelligent Chinese merchants in Victoria. There are several qualities of the prepared *Trepang*, varying with the different species of the *Holothuria* of which it is composed. "The price of the *Trepangs*," [I quote from Wood's Illustrated Natural History], 'is very variable, according to the species; some kinds being comparatively cheap, and costing rather less than two pounds per hundred weight, while others will fetch thirty pounds for the same weight. There are besides, 'fancy prices,' for some very scarce species of *Trepang*, which however, are likely to be equalled in real value by the cheaper and commoner kinds. In the British Museum may be seen a valuable collection of the various kinds of *Trepang*, with their prices attached." I now again draw attention to a source of industry in our Provincial waters, which may, possibly, ere long, become of much commercial importance.

29. In several of my previous reports I have mentioned the cod of this coast as being, as I assumed, identical with the cod of the eastern bank, and in no respect inferior to it. In this opinion I have, I believe, been supported by the decision of the professional experts who were, some three years ago, deputed by the Fishery Department at Washington, D.C., to report generally on the fishes of these waters. In connection with the enquiries which, as before mentioned (paragraph 26), have been addressed to me, I may now add, with the greatest confidence, that I have reason to conclude that the true "cod" of our waters differs in no obvious respect from its eastern congener and that for commercial purposes it is in all respects equal to it. Mr. McKenzie, of Massett, before referred to, informs me that during the past season he obtained and cured, in the usual way, for his private use a considerable quantity of these fish and that the quality so cured no wise differs from that of the eastern cod. The fish thus procured by Mr. McKenzie were caught in the immediate neighbourhood of Massett (northern extremity of Queen Charlotte Islands) and were of moderate size, all being milts—probably from shoals of partially mature fish—and that the larger specimens, such as might correspond with our notions of the eastern cod, are obtainable only on the outer or western banks of the coast. He adds that the natives from whom much of his information is necessarily acquired, pay little attention to the fishing of the cod, devoting their industry chiefly to the capture of the halibut, which, abounding in these waters, and of great size, is to them the more attractive.

30. In view, then, of all the varied branches of the fishing interest on this coast, and with the prospect which I think I foresee, of an enormous future demand for the products, I have that there is large encouragement for the investment, by industrious and competent men, of capital and energy in the development of our deep-sea fisheries,

regardless of the mere canning of salmon, to which the enterprise of some has been hitherto confined. In making this remark, I desire to avoid the risk of holding out inducements that may not be fairly justified by the facts which I relate, while at the same time seeking to represent these facts in such shape that they may be intelligently apprehended.

31. I received, in December last, through the Provincial Secretary, a letter addressed to the Lieutenant-Governor, by Mr. C. B. Bagster, writing from Vineland, New Jersey. Mr. Bagster expresses the desire to obtain from the Dominion Government, represented by your Department, the lease of two lagoons connected with Parry Bay, near Victoria, with the view of introducing and propagating there lobsters which he proposes to introduce from the east. Under date 19th September, I apprised the Department of Mr. Bagster's application, and I wrote to that gentleman, giving him such information as I possessed, and referring him to the Department for further proceedings. The introduction of the lobster into our waters, if successfully prosecuted, would doubtless be a boon, as indeed that of certain of the more valuable of the deep-sea and anadromous fishes of the east. This subject was discussed in the Local Legislature during the Session which has just been concluded, and it is possible that at some period not very remote, the Dominion Government may take the question into their serious consideration. Meanwhile, it is encouraging to know that the shad, introduced some years ago by the Fisheries Department at Washington, to the waters of California, have multiplied and are gradually spreading northward. Several were caught during the past autumn, in the neighbourhood of Esquimalt, and it is anticipated that, with the coming season, they will be fairly numerous around us. Other valuable fishes, too, have been imported into the Pacific waters through the enlightened and energetic action of the Fisheries Bureau at Washington, supervised by Professor Baird. Among these, I believe, is the striped bass, reported to be a very desirable addition to the western sea riches, with others, including the eel, all more or less coveted. It is possible that, as with the shad, we may in time enjoy a share of the results of our neighbour's enterprise; but from a national point of view, and in view, too, of the enormous fishery interests that are securely developing in this Province, it seems scarcely just that on our neighbour alone should rest the whole onus and outlay in this direction, of which, when success attends, the benefit is mutual.

32. As instructed, I engaged, in October last, Mr. Thomas Mowat, to choose a site on the Lower Fraser for the erection of a fish hatchery. The site has been duly selected at a point some four miles above New Westminster, on the opposite shore, where Messrs. B. Haigh & Sons have a cannery. These gentlemen have presented a tract of about an acre for the erection of the necessary building and adjuncts; and so far as I apprehend the subject, the selection appears to me to have been judicious. Tenders were called for under your instructions, and the accepted contractor, approved by you, Mr. J. J. Moore, will commence operations so soon as the present interval of inclement weather shall have terminated. With regard to this hatchery question I must again ask reference, should the question of success ever hereafter arise, to the substance of the remarks contained in several of my previous reports. Meanwhile I have confidence in the efficiency of the contemplated operations, since Mr. Mowat, the present Superintendent, has had much experience in the hatchery at Bistigouche, and is both intelligent and painstaking. It will be necessary, however, that the young salmon, after attaining a certain size (probably in six or eight weeks after being hatched), be distributed among the streams and spawning grounds higher up the Fraser. The railway, however, complete for a certain distance and constantly advancing, will afford every facility for this, and the attendant outlay will be small.

33. In paragraph 18 of my Report of last year, I drew, passingly, attention to the troubles which, through deplorable ecclesiastical animosity, had arisen at the native settlement of Methlakatla, near our extreme northern coast boundary. Regarding the continued existence of these troubles—or rather their re-uscitation, for the original troubles had been to some extent composed by the decided action taken

by myself, as a magistrate, in conjunction with Indian Superintendent Powell, in January, 1883—you have been, from time to time, apprized by me, by telegram and letter. I regret to add that matters in that quarter are still in an equivocal position; and I respectfully suggest that, in a matter indirectly affecting in a serious degree the prospective interests of the Fishery Branch of your Department, you exercise your influence to bring the abnormal and deplorable condition of affairs referred to, to a prudent, satisfactory and firm conclusion.

34. In fine, I may sum up by saying, that while the general condition of affairs in British Columbia is very promising, the prospects of our fishing interests, to me necessarily the more specially important, are most encouraging; and I conclude by reiterating my conviction, that our Province, only now beginning to attract extended attention as a field of industry, will ere long take rank, especially for its fisheries, in advance, possibly, of any other Province of our Federation.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

ALEX. C. ANDERSON,
Inspector of Fisheries for British Columbia.

ERRATA.—Page 191, paragraph 6. Instead of 5,195 skins, read 9,195; instead of 12,505 skins, read 8,505; instead of \$125,050, read \$85,050.

RETURN showing the Kinds, Quantities and Prices of Fish

NAME OF STATION.	NAME OF OWNER.	Salmon, barrels, cured, at \$9 per barrel.	Salmon, fresh, No., at 30 cts. per fish.	Salmon, in cans, cases of 48 lbs. each.	Salmon, smoked, value.	Sturgeon, lbs., at 6 cts.	Haddock, &c., value.	Halibut, fresh, in ice, value.	Herring, barrels, at \$8 per barrel, and \$2.75 per kit.
Fraser River—					\$		\$	\$	
New Westminster..	Ewen & Co	8	10438	1500					
Lulu Island	English & Co		10401	1000					
New Westminster..	British Columbia Packing Co		5250	1560					
Coquallam	Haigh & Sons	64	9630	1200					
Ladner's Landing..	Delta Canning Co.		11735	1300					
Sapperton	James Laidlaw	60	11440	1200					
C canoe Pass.	British American Packing Co		4600	400					
do	Thomas Ladner & Co., Wellington Cannery		10055	1400					
do	British Union Packing Co		6170	500					
do	E. A. Wadham		11856	600					
Dease Island	Findlay, Durham & Brodie		4926	900					
North Arm, F. R.	Richmond Canning Co.	46	9260						
do	S. J. Pitts & Co.	200							
New Westminster ..	P. Herring	15	14000	12000		5500			
do	W. Vienna		5000	3000					
do	J. Taffendale		13200	11400		5600			
do	J. Ibbotson		10500	500		1000			
Coal Harbour	Spratts' Oil Factory								
Residents about N.W.	For Home Consumption	350	56000	5000					
Burrard's Inlet and other places	do do		3500				6000		
Skeena River	Skeena River Co.	1000	7000						
do	Windsor Canning Co	30	7304						
do	Inverness Cannery	140	7480						
do	Balmoral do	50	4173						
do	Methlakatia do	152	6871	and 180 cases of Clams at \$6 per					
do	British American Packing Co	130	5200						
Smith's Inlet	Quashela Packing Co		11000						
Alert Bay	Thomas Earle & Co	350	6400						
Rivers' Inlet	Victoria Packing Co	1200							
do	Rivers' Inlet Packing Co ..	120	10780						
do	Helgesen & Co	25							
Nass River	Douglas Packing Co	150	9400						
do	H. E. Croasdale		10983						
do	James Gray	160		915					
do	Cooper & Donahue		7974						
Bilhoola	John McDonnell	147							
Dean's Canal	John Clayton	300							
Queen Charlotte Island	Skidegate Oil Co								
Floating Cannery ...	Joseph Spratt		4000						

RETURN showing the Kinds, Quantities and Prices of Fish in

	Salmon, barrels, cured, at \$9 per barrel.	Salmon, fresh, No., at 30 cts. per fish.	Salmon, in cans, cases of 48 lbs. each.	Salmon, smoked, value.	Sturgeon, lbs., at 6 cts.	Haddock, &c., value.	Halibut, fresh, in ice, value.	Herring, barrels, at \$8 per barrel, and \$2.75 per kit.
Halibut, fresh (in ice, to San Francisco), &c.....				\$		\$	\$	b 36 k 150
Residents of Victoria and Nanaimo, and the Coast of British Columbia, for home consumption and exportation				54500	25000	10800	1500	
Totals	4717	110174	196292	55915	68960	27900	1500	b 36 k 150

ADD—Estimated sales of Fish in markets \$105,000 00
 Amount of Fish cured for private consumption. 6,000 00
 Salmon, Haddock, &c.—Estimated consumption by Chinese laborers, and others, on railway..... 48,000 00
 Total \$159,000 00

RETURN showing the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, etc., in the Province of British Columbia, for the Year 1883.

NAME OF PLACE.	NAME OF FITTER OUT.	VESSELS.			FISHING BOATS.			FLAT BOATS.			No. of Fishermen.	No. of Shoremen.	Salmon Nets.			Herring Nets.			Fish seines.			Ool- han Nets.			
		No.	Tons.	Value.	No. of Sailors.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.			Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.
Fraser River—																									
New Westminster..	Ewen & Co.	1	96	10000	4	35	1200	5	750	150	100	50	20000	5200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lulu Island.	English & Co.	1	20	6000	2	40	1600	1	300	160	97	70	21000	10500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Westminster.	British Columbia Packing Co.																								
do	Haigh & Sons.					40	1600	4	800	160	85	70	21000	10000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ladner's Landing.	Delta Canning Co.	1	13	2500	2	30	1050	6	500	125	72	33	16500	2735	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sapperton.	James Laidlaw.	1	3	1250	2	42	1250	3	250	165	130	70	18000	7000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canoe Pass.	British American Packing Co.	1	30	8000	3	40	1890	5	800	160	140	80	24000	8000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
do	Wellington Cannery.					26	1040	...	...	104	150	60	12000	2490	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
do	Thomas Ladner & Co.	1	3	1000	2	32	1280	3	300	130	100	60	11500	6000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
do	British Union Packing Co.					30	1600	...	...	120	95	19	7800	3000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
do	E. A. Wadham.					32	920	3	180	120	85	45	13500	7200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dease Island.	Findlay, Durham & Brodie.	1	15	3000	2	21	630	1	125	90	14	41	12300	6150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Arm, F. R.	Richmond Cannery.					30	1200	...	...	120	100	35	16000	2700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
do	S. J. Pitts & Co.					6	240	...	...	24	12	7	1500	1000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Westminster.	J. Herring.					10	300	...	...	8	2	10	2000	1000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
do	W. Vienna.					2	80	...	...	8	2	4	1600	1500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
do	J. Tafendale.					2	90	...	...	8	1	2	900	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
do	J. Ibbotson.					2	90	...	...	4	8	4	1600	450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burrard Inlet.	J. Bossanich.	†1	5	500	2	2	70	...	...	8	2	4	1700	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
do	J. Pete.					1	60	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
do	J. Portega.					1	50	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
do	J. Sackton.					1	65	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
do	Portague Joe.					1	60	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
do	J. Brown.					1	65	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
do	J. Kinkade.	†1	12	600	2	1	70	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
do	Squamish Indians.					3	100	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coast Indians sold C. McDonough.	J. J. Gold.					1	50	1	75	...	...	...	...	1	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

**NUMBER and Value of Vessels and Nets engaged in the different Fisheries of the
Province of British Columbia, during the Year 1883.**

12	Steamers and steam auxiliaries, from 3 to 96 tons... }	814 tons.		\$ 67,050 00
11	Schooners, from 5 to 80 tons.....			
874	Fishing Boats.....			42,425 00
198	Cedar Canoes.....			
66	Flat Boats.....			6,780 00
1,035	Salmon Nets = 300,000 yards.....			122,535 00
39	Herring Seines.....			4,980 00
5	do Nets = 700 yards.....			2,500 00
78	Fish Seines = 6,800 yards.....			6,900 00
3	Oolâhan Nets.....			75 00
				\$253,245 00
23	Salmon Canneries, estimated value.....	\$409,000		
1	Oil Factory, Skidegate, Queen Charlotte Island.	10,000		
1	Oil and Scrap Factory, Burrard Inlet.....	25,000		
1	Floating Cannery and Oil Factory.....	60,000		
	Various Salting Stations.....	11,000		
				515,000 00
				\$768,245 00

Sailors.....	70	
Fishermen.....	2,638	} 2,934
Native Hunters (with sailing fleet)	296	
Shoremen.....		2,136

ALEX. C. ANDERSON,
Inspector of Fisheries, B.C.

RECAPITULATION.

YIELD and Value of the different Fisheries in the Province of British Columbia, in the Year 1883.

Kinds.	Quantities.	Value.
		\$ cts.
Salmon, salted.....	Brls. 4,717	42,453 00
do fresh.....	No. 110,174	33,052 20
do canned, cases 4 dozen 1 lb. cans.....	196,292	1,079,606 00
do smoked.....	Lbs. 399,393	55,915 02
Sturgeon, fresh.....	do 68,960	4,137 60
Halibut do in ice, to San Francisco.....		1,500 00
Whiting do.....	Lbs. 25,000	1,530 00
Haddock do.....		27,900 00
Herring, salted.....	Brls. 36	288 00
do do.....	Kitts. 150	637 50
do smoked.....		5,000 00
Fish, fresh, assorted.....	Lbs. 25,500	1,530 00
do salted do.....	Brls. 150	900 00
Trout, fresh.....	Lbs. 64,300	4,501 00
Ooláhan, fresh.....	do 30,000	1,800 00
do salted.....	Brls. 150	1,200 00
do do.....	Half-barrels. 50	212 50
do do.....	Kitts. 35	105 00
do smoked.....	Boxes. 4,050	4,050 00
Fur, Seal Skins.....	No. 9,195	91,950 00
Hair do.....	do 2,900	1,450 00
Sea Otter Skins.....	do 96	4,800 00
Oil—Ooláhan.....	Galls. 1,100	1,100 00
Dog-fish, refined.....	do 40,000	22,000 00
do Porpoise, &c.....	do 217,419	86,967 60
Herring and Salmon.....	do 24,200	9,680 00
Fish-scrap, dried.....	Tons. 20	300 00
Clams, canned, cases 4 dozen 1 lb. cans.....	180	1,080 00
Fish sold in markets.....		105,000 00
Cured for private consumption (approximate).....		6,000 00
Salmon and other fish; estimated consumption by Chinese and other labourers in the Canadian Pacific Railway employ, not specially recorded.....		48,000 00
Total.....		1,644,645 42
Estimated consumption by the Indian population, as per previous computation:		
Salmon.....	\$4,375,000 00	
Halibut.....	180,000 00	
Sturgeon and other fish.....	250,000 00	
Fish Oils.....	80,000 00	
		4,885,000 00
Grand Total of Approximate Yield, 1883.....		6,529,645 42

Comparative statement of Yield of the Years 1882 and 1883, exclusive of Indian consumption: 

Total, 1883.....	\$1,644,645 42
do 1882.....	1,842,675 05

Decrease, 1883.....	\$198,029 63
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ALEX. C. ANDERSON,
Inspector of Fisheries, B.C.

No.

ONTA

RETURN of the Number and Value of Nets, together with the Yield

STATION.	NETS, THEIR NUMBER, SIZE, VALUE,								
	Gill Nets.			Seines.			Pound Nets.		
	No.	Rods.	Value.	No.	Rods.	Value.	No.	Rods.	Value.
			\$			\$			\$
<i>Lake Superior Division.</i>									
Thunder Bay	15	4050	1800						
Welcome Islands	5	1400	650						
Point Porphery	6	1800	900						
Roche Debout	9	1700	950						
Salter's Island	7	1000	500						
Simpson and St. Ignace Islands	29	4200	2400						
Black and Nepigon Bays	6	800	400				2		1000
Michipicoten Island		2000	223						
Lizard Island		10100	1202						
Namainse		4500	495						
Mica Bay		1100	120						
Grand Sable		32000	2240						
Grand Batture		20000	2000				6		2400
For home consumption									
Totals	77	84650	13880				8		3400
<i>Manitoulin Island Division.</i>									
Ducks Islands	1200	38400	12000				9	540	4500
Providence Bay	150	5400	1500						
Green Island	40	1440	400				5	150	2500
Cockburn Island	800	24000	8000				20	600	10000
For home consumption									
Totals	2190	69240	21900				34	1290	17000

8.

RIO.

and Value of Fish in the Province of Ontario, for the Year 1863.

No.		KINDS AND QUANTITIES OF FISH.										TOTAL VALUE.	
Hoop Nets.		Whitefish, brls.	Whitefish, lbs.	Trout, brls.	Trout, lbs.	Herring, brls.	Maskinonge, lbs.	Bass, lbs.	Pickarel, lbs.	Pike, lbs.	Sturgeon, lbs.	Coarse Fish, brls.	Fish used for local consumption, lbs.
Value.													
\$													\$ cts.
			75000		109000								14,720 00
			18000		35000								4,240 00
			17000		90000								8,560 00
		35	10000	90	30000								4,450 00
		55		160									2,150 00
		383		655	20000								12,030 00
		80	16000	164	90000				38000				13,200 00
		141		175									3,160 00
		503	133000		133000								26,300 00
				253	15771								3,791 68
				50	19626								2,070 08
		265	3400	63									3,552 00
			70000		40000				30000		30000	50	12,300 00
													200000
													6,000 00
		1467	312400	1610	582397				68000		30000	50	200000
													116,533 76
			250000		600000				40000		70000		73,900 00
			2000		60000								4,960 00
			40000		80000				58000		18000		13,980 00
			261792		228225				219489		3200		52,530 70
													45000
													2,250 00
			553792		968225				317489		91200		45000
													147,620 70

RETURN of the Number and Value

STATION.	NETS, THEIR NUMBER, SIZE, VALUE.								
	Gill Nets.			Seins.			Pounds Nets.		
	No.	Rods.	Value.	No.	Rods.	Value.	No.	Rods.	Value.
<i>Georgian Bay Division.</i>			\$			\$			\$
Killarney	1184	78035	21272	1	40	190	5	135	1879
Byng Inlet	154	15400	6635						
Sandy Island	24	2510	710				6	410	2300
Mink Island	45	4087	1125						
Club Island	57	5700	1567						
Horse Island	160	8725	2400						
Midland and Penetanguishene Stations, from Point Cockburn to Moose Deer Point	466	8180	1780	1	50	100	1	50	200
Meaford and Thornbury	42	7100	460						
Cape Rich	12	1750	1130						
Vail's Point	10	1550	1645						
Owen Sound	18	2500	1680						
Colpoy's Bay and Warton	11	1800	1650				2	200	1000
Lion's Head	4	475	600						
Inland Waters of Parry Sound District. (Estimate)									
For local consumption									
Totals	2187	137812	46789	2	90	290	14	795	5379

of Nets, &c.—Ontario—Continued.

&c.		KINDS AND QUANTITIES OF FISH.												TOTAL VALUE		
Hoop Nets.		Whitefish, brls.	Whitefish, lbs.	Trout, brls.	Trout, lbs.	Herring, brls.	Maskinonge, lbs.	Bass, lbs.	Pickereel, lbs.	Pike, lbs.	Sturgeon, brls.	Coarse Fish, brls.	Fish used for local consumption, brls.			
No.	Value.														\$	cts.
.....	253	510700	490	453400	.....	.....	.....	.....	35800	20800	4800	.....	.....	106,916	00
.....		219200	150	68400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,508	00
.....		75800	.....	34200	.....	.....	.....	.....	103000	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,980	00
.....		63000	.....	21000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,650	00
.....		133200	.....	133200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,312	00
.....	110000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	880	00
6	60	.....	32700	.....	23200	137	.....	.....	15700	25950	.....	46	.....	.....	7,673	00
.....	63	.....	840	168000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	300	.....	22,514	00
.....	5	.....	300	129000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,370	00
.....	8	.....	210	49000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	6,124	00
.....	6	.....	200	80000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	400	.....	8,476	00
.....	60	.....	.....	182000	.....	.....	.....	.....	2000	6000	50	100	.....	16,860	00
.....	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,400	00
.....		1000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	104	00
.....	800	.....	3,200	00
6	60	395	1035600	2330	1351400	137	.....	.....	15700	184750	26800	4923	.....	.....	253,997	00

RETURN of the Number and Value

STATIONS.	NETS, THEIR NUMBER, SIZE, VALUE, &C.								
	Gill Nets.			Seines.			Pound Nets.		
	No.	Rods.	Value.	No.	Rods.	Value.	No.	Rods.	Value.
			\$			\$			\$
<i>Lake Huron Division.</i>									
Saugeen River.....									
Southampton.....	1000		9800						
Kincardine.....	406		3960						
Sable Beach.....				6	1100				
Burk Island.....									
Goderich.....	645	13404	5650						
Bayfield.....	225	4910	2150						
Bosanquet.....				10	660	1600	5	425	1450
Lake View.....	270	2800	1580						
Lake Shore.....				9	550	1260		1800	40
Military Reserve.....				1	60	50			
Port Edward.....				3	36	209			
Sarnia Bay.....				1	12	80			
Indian Reserve.....				6	81	245			
Moore.....				4	59	220			
Sombra.....				4	80	400			
Totals.....	2546	21114	23140	44	1538	5155	5	2225	1490
<i>Lake St. Clair and Thames River Division.</i>									
Mitchell's Bay.....				7	2135	755			
Sydenham River.....				1	6	25			
Thames River.....	25	298	1210						
Stony Point.....				4	241	667			
Totals.....	25	298	1210	12	2382	1447			
<i>Detroit River Division.</i>									
Detroit River.....				17	215	980			

of Nets, &c., Ontario—Continued.

KINDS AND QUANTITIES OF FISH.

No.	Hoop Nets.	Value.	Whitefish, brls.	Whitefish, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Herring, brls.	Maskinonge, lbs.	Bass, lbs.	Pickereel, lbs.	Pike, lbs.	Sturgeon, lbs.	Coarse Fish, brls.	Fish used for local consumption, brls.	Total Value.	
														\$	cts.
.....	60000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,800	00
.....	77000	148000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,000	00
.....	34000	49000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,640	00
.....	712	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,560	00
.....	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	00
.....	253000	126000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	420	30,320	00
.....	102000	56000	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	350	13,261	00
.....	152000	.....	235	.....	13800	39600	.....	33200	.....	1419	18,199	00
.....	6000	390	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	420	2,430	00
.....	2000	98000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,000	00
.....	240	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,200	00
.....	1000	.....	115600	.....	.....	25000	.....	.....	13,186	00
.....	225	.....	4000	.....	400	.....	.....	.....	1,385	00
.....	460	.....	24000	.....	.....	1000	.....	.....	3,790	00
.....	575	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,875	00
.....	100	.....	.....	105000	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,800	00
.....	620000	543000	4222	.....	13800	288200	400	59200	.....	.....	135,250	00
.....
.....	82000	.....	48800	.....	479	144	9,276	00
.....	600	.....	2000	.....	200	48	.....	258	00
2	8	.....	.....	20000	57000	462	.....	3800	81600	1400	.....	511	230	15,708	00
.....	5200	.....	.....	.....	46	.....	496	00
.....
.....	374	1,496	00
2	8	.....	.....	20000	57000	462	600	85800	88800	50200	200	1084	374	27,334	00
.....
.....	62500	.....	405	720	4050	22200	1000	12800	316	.....	11,573	20

RETURN of the Number and Value

STATION.	NETS, THEIR NUMBER, SIZE, VALUE, &c.								
	Gill Nets.			Seines.			Pound Nets.		
	No.	Rods.	Value.	No.	Rods.	Value.	No.	Rods.	Value.
			\$			\$			\$
<i>Lake Erie Division.</i>									
Point Pelée (mainland).....							30	1745	6060
do (Island).....							25		4270
From Romney to Oxford.....				2	18	130	13		2790
Tyrconnel.....							1		300
Port Stanley.....				2	35	90	11		3300
Port Bruce.....				3	80	175	2		600
Port Burwell.....				1	25	40			
Eagle Village.....							7		2200
Houghton.....									
Port Royal.....				3	145	255			
Turkey Point.....				6	344	680			
Normandale.....				1	55	75			
Port Dover.....							5	250	1500
Nanticoke.....							3	210	1300
Sandusk Creek.....							2	130	560
Hoover's and Miller's Bay.....							2	160	960
Grand River.....				8	131	400			
do upwards (angling).....									
Moulton Bay.....				2	100	200			
do to Windmill (angling).....									
Totals.....				28	933	2045	101	2495	23840

of Nets, &c.—Ontario—Continued.

KINDS AND QUANTITIES OF FISH.															TOTAL VALUE	
Hoop Nets.		Whitefish, brls.	Whitefish, lbs.	Trout, brls.	Trout, lbs.	Herring, brls.	Maskinonge, lbs.	Bass, lbs.	Pickerel, lbs.	Pike, lbs.	Sturgeon, lbs.	Coarse Fish, brls.	Fish used for local consumption, lbs.		\$	cts.
No.	Value.															
	\$															
.....	48244	.....	.....	7940	.....	24840	34214	.....	69130	.....	.....	.....	50,559	26
.....	62884	.....	.....	1437	.....	.....	.....	.....	18200	326	.....	.....	14,429	72
.....	15400	.....	.....	763	.....	1000	36000	.....	61800	.....	.....	.....	10,359	00
.....	6000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	.....	.....	700	00
.....	31000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1940	.....	.....	10,240	00
.....	3800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	693	.....	.....	3,076	00
.....	15	.....	.....	60	00
.....	29500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	212	.....	.....	3,208	00
9	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1000	1600	1400	2000	54	.....	.....	540	00
.....	3	.....	1000	7400	1600	6000	21	.....	.....	983	00
.....	70	.....	4000	21400	10800	.....	49	.....	.....	2,610	00
.....	10	.....	.....	2600	1400	.....	10	.....	.....	316	00
.....	8000	.....	.....	252	.....	.....	10800	.....	8000	1	.....	.....	2,952	00
.....	12800	.....	.....	200	600	.....	16800	.....	8000	.....	.....	.....	3,468	00
.....	200	.....	400	10000	.....	14400	3	.....	.....	2,356	00
.....	3100	.....	.....	150	1000	.....	14200	.....	32000	3	.....	.....	3,530	00
6	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	1200	8200	17600	12400	3000	229	.....	.....	3,396	00
.....	4000	4000	3200	.....	25	.....	.....	740	00
.....	800	.....	.....	18	.....	1000	1800	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	346	00
.....	66000	10000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,560	00
15	66	.....	221628	.....	.....	11061	2800	111440	188414	30800	222530	3642	.....	.....	118,428	98

RETURN of the Number and Value

STATION.	NETS, THEIR NUMBER, SIZE, VALUE, &C.										
	Gill Nets.			Seines.			Pound Nets.			Hoop Nets.	
	No.	Rods.	Value.	No.	Rods.	Value.	No.	Rods.	Value.	No.	Value.
<i>Niagara River and Lake Ontario.</i>											
Port Colborne.....	3	150	56								
Point Abino.....				1	40	30					
Humberstone.....	3	150	48	3	60	90					
Bertie.....				3	135	265					
Fort Erie.....				2	80	180					
Queenston.....				3	210	300					
Niagara.....				3	140	310					
Two Mile Pond..	4	940	300	2	120	240					
Four Mile Pond..	4	920	370	7	404	850					
Grantham.....	2	210	108	2	40	100					
Port Dalhousie.....	5	800	240	1	50	100					
Sixteen Mile Pond.....	1	40	24	1	40	40					
Twenty Mile Pond.....	2	140	60	1	40	120	1	50	300		
Clinton.....	4	500	160	1	20	30					
Grimsby.....	2	550	180	1	20	50					
Winona.....	6	1300	390								
Burlington Beach and Bay.....	34	4320	1532	4	274	410					
Twelve and Sixteen Mile Creek.....											
River Credit.....											
Bronte.....	18	6400	2160								
Port Credit.....	1	80	30								
Toronto Island and Bay.....	3	730	20								
The Humber.....	2	127	130	2	80	300					
Port Union and Leslieville.....	2	232	96								
Frenchman's Bay.....	8	450	130	3	120	240	1	80	600		
Whitby.....	1	25	20							4	80
Bowmanville.....											
Port Hope.....											
Cobourg.....	12	6200	1240	8	195	500				33	396
Colborne.....											
Brighton.....											
Trent River, including Rice Lake (anglin permits).....											
Totals.....	117	24264	7288	43	2068	4155	2	130	900	37	476

of Nets, &c.—Ontario—Continued.

KINDS AND QUANTITIES OF FISH.										TOTAL VALUE.
Whitefish, brls.	Whitefish, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Herring, brls.	Maskinonge, lbs.	Bass, lbs.	Pike, lbs.	Pickarel, lbs.	Sturgeon, lbs.	Coarse Fish, brls.	
										\$ cts.
.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50 00
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	400	.....	2	47 00
.....	.....	.....	16	.....	600	.....	1400	.....	9	236 00
.....	.....	.....	59	.....	1200	.....	4600	.....	14	699 00
.....	200	.....	126	.....	400	.....	8000	.....	6	1174 00
.....	.....	.....	142	.....	3800	.....	8400	800	31	1606 00
.....	3200	.....	28	.....	20000	.....	.....	32600	4	3242 00
.....	1600	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	3800	19000	.....	1431 00
.....	6800	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	600	12000	7	1298 00
.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	800	.....	14	134 00
.....	.....	.....	10	.....	400	400	1200	.....	14	222 00
.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	24 00
.....	400	.....	23	.....	2000	4000	.....	4000	20	742 00
.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	4000	.....	.....	6	309 00
.....	3000	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	270 00
.....	3000	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	540 00
.....	1000	.....	243	.....	12600	33600	.....	.....	26	4335 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	200 00
.....	.....	6000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	720 00
.....	.....	.....	1201	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6005 60
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	.....	.....	.....	40 00
.....	7000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1200	1	624 00
.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	370	1555 00
.....	.....	.....	6	.....	400	1400	.....	.....	.....	124 00
.....	4800	.....	7	.....	600	4000	.....	.....	5	675 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2400	.....	.....	.....	120 00
.....	10000	100000	.....	150000	100000	.....	.....	.....	750	26300 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	40000	40000	20000	40000	.....	300	9400 00
.....	34100	113000	2116	190000	182000	70600	69200	69600	1698	62622 00

RETURN of the Number and Value

STATION.	NETS, THEIR NUMBER, SIZE, VALUE, &c.								
	Gill Nets.			Seines.			Pound Nets.		
	No.	Rods.	Value.	No.	Rods.	Value.	No.	Rods.	Value.
<i>Prince Edward County and Bay of Quinté Division.</i>			\$			\$			\$
Weller's Beach to Spencer's Point.....		2500	1000						
Wellington Beach and East and West Lakes...		3000	1200						
Salmon Point, South Bay, Long Point, False Ducks and Main Ducks.....		4000	1600	8	1200	1300			
Black River, Smith's Bay, and Bay of Quinté.		4000	1600						
Sophiasburg				4	240	600			
Big Bay	4	400	425						
Ameliasburg and Zwick Island....				4	240	700			
Point Ann.....				4	240	550			
Tyendenaga				3	180	350			
Belleville									
Trenton									
Shannonville									
Mill Point.....									
North Port.....									
Totals.....	4	13900	5825	23	2100	3500			
<i>Lennox, Addington and Frontenac Division.</i>									
Napanee River and Amherst Island	41	820	315	3	17	45			
Inland Waters of Lennox and Addington	18	500	210						
do Frontenac.....	66	1334	358						
Totals.....	125	2654	883	3	17	45			

of Nets, &c., Ontario—Continued.

		KINDS AND QUANTITIES OF FISH.								TOTAL VALUE.
Hoop Nets.		Whitefish, brls.	Whitefish, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Herring, brls.	Bass, lbs.	Pickered, lbs.	Pike, lbs.	Coarse Fish, brls.	
No.	Value.								Fish used for local consumption.	
	\$									\$
12	72	.....	10000	72000	.....	.....	.....	30000	150	8,660 00
30	180	.....	.....	65000	.....	.....	.....	60000	300	9,400 00
12	72	.....	20000	40000	.....	.....	15000	36000	150	8,100 00
.....	.....	.....	6000	6000	.....	3000	5000	14000	.....	2,140 00
.....	.....	.....	11400	.....	125	5200	26600	10600	72	4,263 00
.....	.....	.....	3200	.....	123	1000	2200	2000	20	1,243 00
.....	.....	.....	6000	.....	26	4000	6000	4600	35	1,580 00
.....	.....	.....	3200	.....	35	7400	16200	13600	185	3,267 00
.....	.....	.....	2400	.....	32	3200	5200	4600	52	1,294 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,000 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,800 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,600 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,200 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	960 00
54	324	.....	62200	183000	341	23800	76200	175400	964	62,507 00
27	637	.....	32500	.....	.....	200	20350	15400	330	5,923 00
2	16	.....	200	8500	43	.....	.....	.....	5	931 00
3	46	.....	1700	6600	164	.....	.....	3400	15	1,714 00
32	699	.....	34400	15100	207	200	20350	18800	350	8,568 00

[illegible]

of Nets, &c., Ontario—Continued.

KINDS, QUANTITIES AND PRICES OF FISH.

Whitefish, brls.	Whitefish, lbs.	Trout, brls.	Trout, lbs.	Herring, brls.	Maskinonge, lbs.	Eel, lbs.	Pickrel, lbs.	Pike, lbs.	Sturgeon, lbs.	Coarse Fish, brls.	Fish used for Local Consumption, brls.	TOTAL VALUE.
												\$ cts.
.....	2400	.....	20800	.....	.....	1000	1400	.....	800	.....	12	2,040 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	1600	800	1000	13	27	274 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	10	192 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1800	61	9	334 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	.....	5800	.....	100	.....	726 00
.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	3000	.....	148	.....	758 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	290 00
.....	2400	.....	21000	.....	.....	2200	3000	9600	3600	370	58	4,614 00
.....
.....	2600	.....	1400	73	.....	4600	200	6000	.....	227	.....	2,181 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1600	400	1400	.....	14	.....	246 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1200	600	2000	.....	10	.....	248 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	1200	1200	.....	8	.....	212 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	400	1400	.....	8	.....	174 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1200	600	1000	.....	10	.....	198 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1000	2000	800	2400	.....	10	.....	388 00
.....	200	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	152 00
.....	2800	.....	1600	73	1000	12200	4200	15400	.....	317	.....	3,799 00

RETURN of the Number and Value

STATION.	NETS, THEIR NUMBER, SIZE, VALUE, &c.										
	Gill Nets.			Seines.			Pound Nets.			Hoop Nets.	
	No.	Rods.	Value.	No.	Rods.	Value.	No.	Rods.	Value.	No.	Value.
<i>Prescott and Cornwall Division.....</i>			\$	1	22	40			\$		\$
<i>Carleton and Russell Counties Division.....</i>		50	50	10							
<i>Renfrew and Lanark Counties Division, including Madawaska and Bonnechère Rivers.....</i>	32	193	146								
<i>Mississippi River and Lake Division...</i>											
<i>Charleston and Gananoque Lakes Division.....</i>										5	50
<i>Peterboro' and Victoria Counties Division.....</i>											
<i>Lake Simcoe Division.</i>											
<i>Scugog Lake and River.....</i>											
<i>Orillia.....</i>											
<i>Allandale.....</i>											
<i>Hawkestone.....</i>											
<i>Barrie.....</i>											
<i>Fox and other Islands.....</i>											
<i>Angling permits.....</i>											
<i>Totals.....</i>											
<i>Muskoka Division.....</i>	58	8500	1150								

of Nets, &c.—Ontario—Continued.

KINDS AND QUANTITIES OF FISH.										TOTAL VALUE.
Whitefish, brls.	Whitefish, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Herring, brls.	Maskinonge, lbs.	Bass, lbs.	Pickarel, lbs.	Pike, lbs.	Sturgeon, lbs.	Coarse Fish, brls.	
.....	.....	.....	.....	2500	5000	5200	6000	48000	325	\$ cts. 4762 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	5000	5000	6000	6000	10000	100	2160 00
.....	5700	10300	.....	10400	12400	10000	23300	11400	225	5859 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4400	1800	26800	.....	92	2080 00
.....	.....	1800	.....	.....	3400	.....	1200	.....	125	908 00
.....	5000	21000	225	168400	127600	2000	.....	.....	255	22105 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	230000	68000	.....	.....	.....	400	19480 00
.....	400	2000	55	.....	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	491 00
.....	15000	12000	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2220 00
.....	200	2000	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	194 00
.....	20000	15000	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2875 00
.....	15000	21000	.....	.....	5000	.....	.....	.....	.....	3180 00
.....	600	17100	.....	10000	20000	.....	24000	4000	.....	4616 00
.....	51200	69100	82	10000	25700	.....	24000	4000	.....	13576 00
.....	20800	3537	83	.....	2418	2470	.....	.....	.....	3255 24

RECAPITULATION of the Number and Value of Nets, &c., together with the

STATION.	NETS, THEIR NUMBER, SIZE, VALUE, &c.									
	Gill Nets.			Seines.			Pounds Nets.			Hoop Nets.
	No.	Rods.	Value.	No.	Rods.	Value.	No.	Rods.	Value.	No. Value.
			\$			\$			\$	\$
Lake Superior Division.....	77	84650	13880	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	3400	.....
Manitoulin Island Division.....	2190	69240	21900	.....	.....	.....	34	1290	17000	.....
Georgian Bay.....	2187	137812	46789	2	90	290	14	795	5379	6 60
Lake Huron.....	2546	21114	23140	44	1538	5155	5	2225	1490	.....
Lake St. Clair and Thames River	25	298	1210	12	2382	1447	.....	.....	.....	2 8
Detroit River.....	.....	.....	.....	17	215	980	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lake Erie .....	.....	.....	.....	28	933	2045	101	2495	23840	15 66
Niagara and Lake Ontario	117	24264	7288	148	2068	4155	2	130	900	37 476
Prince Edward Co. and Bay of Quinté..	4	13900	5825	28	2100	3500	.....	.....	.....	51 324
Lennox, Addington and Frontenac Div- ision.....	125	2654	883	3	17	45	.....	.....	.....	32 699
Wolfe Island and Kingston Division . . .	128	1370	530	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80 936
Rideau Division.....	41	1310	167	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53 1010
Prescott and Cornwall Division.....	.....	.....	.....	1	22	40	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carleton and Russell Counties Division, including Madawaska and Bonnechère Rivers.....	32	193	146	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi River and Lake Division . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Charleston and Gananoque Lakes Div- ision.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 50
Peterboro' and Victoria Counties Div- ision.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lake Scugog and Simcoe Divisions .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Muskoka Division.....	53	8500	1150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	7530	365385	122958	288	9865	24945	164	6935	52009	284 3629

Yield and Value of Fish in the Province of Ontario, for the year 1883.

KINDS, QUANTITIES AND VALUE OF FISH.

Whitefish, brls.	Whitefish, lbs.	Trout, brls.	Trout, lbs.	Herring, brls.	Maskinonge, lbs.	Bass, lbs.	Pickarel, lbs.	Pike, lbs.	Sturgeon, brls.	Coarse Fish, brls.	Fish used for local consumption, brls.	TOTAL VALUE.
1467	342400	1610	582397	.....	.....	.....	68000	.....	30000	50	1000	\$ cts.
.....	553792	.....	968225	.....	.....	.....	317489	.....	91200	.....	225	116,533 76
395	1035609	2330	1351400	137	.....	.....	184750	15700	26800	4923	800	147,620 70
.....	620000	.....	543000	4222	.....	13800	288200	400	59200	.....	.....	253,997 00
.....	20000	.....	57000	462	600	85800	88800	50200	200	1084	374	135,250 00
.....	62500	.....	.....	405	720	4050	22200	1000	12800	310	.....	27,334 00
.....	221628	.....	.....	11061	2800	111440	188414	30800	222530	3642	.....	11,573 20
.....	34100	.....	113000	2116	190000	182000	69200	70600	69600	1698	.....	118,428 98
.....	62200	.....	183000	341	.....	23800	76200	175100	.....	964	.....	62,622 00
.....	34400	.....	15100	207	.....	200	20350	18800	.....	350	.....	62,507 00
.....	2400	.....	21000	.....	.....	2200	3000	9600	3600	370	58	8,568 00
.....	2800	.....	1600	73	1000	12200	4200	15400	.....	317	.....	4,614 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2500	5000	5200	6000	48000	325	.....	3,799 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5000	5000	6000	6000	10000	100	.....	4,762 00
.....	5700	.....	10000	.....	10400	12400	10000	23300	11400	225	.....	2,160 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4400	1800	26800	.....	92	.....	5,859 00
.....	.....	.....	1800	.....	.....	3400	.....	1200	.....	125	.....	2,080 00
.....	5000	.....	21000	225	168400	127600	2000	.....	.....	255	.....	908 00
.....	51200	.....	69100	82	240000	93700	.....	24000	4000	400	.....	22,105 00
.....	20800	.....	3537	83	.....	2418	12470	.....	.....	.....	.....	33,056 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,255 24
1862	3074520	3940	3941159	19414	621420	689408	1368273	475200	589330	15230	.....	1,027,032 88

RECAPITULATION

OF the Yield and Value of the Fisheries in the Province of Ontario, during the Year 1883.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantity.	Price.	Value.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Whitefish..... Brls.	1,862	10 00	18,620 00
do Lbs.	3,074,520	0 08	245,961 60
Trout..... Brls.	3,940	10 00	39,400 00
do Lbs.	3,941,159	0 08	315,292 72
Herring..... Brls.	19,414	5 00	97,070 00
Maskinongé..... Lbs.	621,420	0 06	37,285 20
Bass..... do	689,408	0 06	41,364 48
Pickarel..... do	1,368,273	0 06	82,096 38
Pike do	475,200	0 05	23,760 00
Sturgeon..... do	589,330	0 05	29,466 50
Coarse Fish..... Brls.	15,230	4 00	60,920 00
Fish for home consumption, not included in the above....			35,796 00
Total Value for 1883.....			1,027,032 88
do 1882.....			825,457 02
Increase.....			201,575 86

SYNOPSIS OF FISHERY OVERSEERS' REPORTS IN THE PROVINCE
OF ONTARIO, FOR THE YEAR 1883.

LAKE SUPERIOR DIVISION.

JAMES DICKSON, } Overseers.
JOSEPH WILSON, }

COMPARATIVE Statement of the yield and value of the Fisheries in this Division

Kinds of Fish.		1880.	1881.	1882.	1883
Whitefish	Brls.	1,372	859	1,448	1,467
do fresh	Lbs.	80,400	359,144	123,972	342,400
Trout	Brls.	1,564	988	1,698	1,610
do	Lbs.			107,700	582,397
Pickarel	Brls.	159	55	lbs. 40,000	lbs. 68,000
Coarse Fish					brls. 50
Fish used for local consumption	Brls.	426	135	318½	1,000
Totals in barrels or lbs		3,923	3,832	lbs. 964,572	lbs. 1,948,197
Value	\$	35,879	25,116	56,215 76	116,533 76

The statistics of this division show a considerable increase in the yield and value of whitefish and salmon-trout exported fresh: the catch of the former being given at 342,400 pounds in 1883, against 80,400 in 1880; an increase of 262,000 pounds, and of the latter 582,397 pounds in 1883, against 107,700 in 1882.

Overseer Dickson, who has charge of the upper division of Lake Superior, reports that, although more licenses were issued, fewer nets were used this year than in 1882, owing to the fact that some fishermen were unable to procure their nets in time, and that others secured more remunerative employment elsewhere. Pound net fishing did not justify expectations, possibly because the nets were set too late. Taking these disadvantages into consideration, the supply of fish is nevertheless on the increase, as the yield of salmon-trout and whitefish surpasses that of previous years. The profits of fishermen are also larger than formerly, owing to the facility with which they can dispose of their catch in a fresh state without incurring the expense of preserving. On the whole, Mr. Dickson considers the season's operations as satisfactory to fishermen employed during the whole time, while those who had not similar success will be better prepared next year.

Overseer Wilson has charge of the lower division of Lake Superior. He reports that, the quantity and quality of all kinds of fish in his division are improving, although the heavy and frequent gales which prevailed during the fall somewhat interfered with the catch. The close season was generally well observed on Lake Superior, where most of the fishermen leave before the 1st November; but between Spanish and Bruce Rivers the law was openly disregarded. The Overseer seized five nets in McBeth's Bay, and, moreover, came across four double pounds and three trap nets which he could not, however, remove for want of assistance. Some of these pounds are controlled by Americans, who have not the slightest respect for our laws. The permit system established on the Nepigon River, where trout are as plentiful as ever, continues to give general satisfaction. Sportsmen kill only the fish they can use on the spot; the others are liberated alive and uninjured. Forty-eight angling permits were issued to foreigners, realizing \$208. The largest trout weighed 6½ pounds.

MANITOULIN ISLAND DIVISION.

COMPARATIVE Statement of the yield and value of the Fisheries in this Division.

Kinds of Fish.		1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
				Lbs.	Lbs.
Whitefish	Brls.	241	125	.....	.....
do	No.	190,000	.....	.....	.....
do	Lbs.	11,700	743,423	322,435	553,792
Trout	Brls.	2,352	2,000	648,630	968,225
Pickereel .....	"	.....	150	529,466	317,489
Fish used for local consumption	"	330	.....	.....	45,000
Sturgeon	Lbs.	.....	.....	50,000	91,200
Totals in barrels or lbs.....		4,990	5,992	lbs. 1,550,531	lbs. 1,975,706
Value	\$	47,920	30,085	111,953 16	147,620 70

Overseer *D. A. Cameron*, whose district comprises the fishing grounds around Manitoulin, St. Joseph, Cockburn and Ducks' Islands, states that the catch of trout and whitefish is largely in excess of that of last year. Most of the fish caught in his division are exported fresh to United States markets.

GEORGIAN BAY DIVISION.

Collingwood to Killarney.

SAMUEL FRAZER, *Overseer*, Point Cockburn to Moose Deer Point.

GEO. S. MILLER, do Cape Hurd to Cape Rich.

GEO. R. STEELE, do Inland waters of Parry Sound District.

COMPARATIVE Statement of the yield and value of the Fisheries of this Division.

Kinds of Fish.		1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
Whitefish.....	Brls.	1,527	1,435	744	395
do fresh	Lbs.	.....	.....	1,367,250	1,035,600
do	No.	486,700	561,550	.....	.....
Trout	Brls.	1,657	1,826	1,575	2,330
do	Lbs.	.....	.....	278,000	1,351,400
Herring	Brls.	63	156	85	137
Bass	Lbs.	.....	.....	200	.....
Pickereel	Brls.	52	127	lbs. 47,600	lbs. 184,750
Pike .....	"	.....	67	" 12,600	" 15,700
Sturgeon.....	"	.....	.....	.....	" 26,800
Coarse Fish	"	108	35	262	4,923
Fish used for local consumption	"	785	1,000	620	800
Totals in barrels or lbs.....		9,059	10,261½	lbs. 2,362,850	lbs. 3,343,650
Value	\$	84,594	76,581	162,261 00	253,997 00

Overseer *Kerr*, of Hamilton, having during the summer held an investigation into the complaints made against Overseer Patton, was temporarily placed in charge

of this division. His returns show almost double the yield and value of last year. This must, however, be attributed to a more accurate system of collecting information rather than to an actual increase of fish. Over \$75,000 are invested in fishing outfits in Collingwood alone. Mr. Kerr recommends, that whitefish and salmon-trout ova for hatching purposes be procured after the close season is over, thereby preventing the numerous complaints and grumbling on the part of the Meaford fishermen.

Overseer Frazer reports summer fishing as fair. Fishermen, as a rule, did not complain of any scarcity of fish, but of the tremendous gales which, during the months of October and November, caused the loss of large quantities of fish, besides, in many instances, destroying all their nets. The close seasons were generally well observed. Fish dealers are becoming alive to the importance of maintaining their business and find it in their own interest to give fish some protection during the spawning season, by refusing to purchase from poachers. The only offenders of late were a few settlers, labourers or Indians, who thus violate the law for the sake of procuring a few fish to eat. Complaints that sawdust was allowed to escape in Muskoka and Severn rivers were enquired into and found to be groundless.

Overseer Miller states that, the use of pound nets together with that of small steam tugs, affords great advantages to the fishermen, by allowing them to prosecute their calling with better chances of success. For some unexplained reason whitefish, which were so plentiful near Meaford, almost entirely failed this year. Although trout was late in coming to the spawning grounds, the catch was fair, considering the rough weather experienced during the fall months.

LAKE HURON DIVISION.

JAMES MUIR,	<i>Overseer,</i>	Cape Hard to Point Clark.
HUGH MCFAYDEN	do	Saugeen River.
A. C. MCKINNON	do	Point Clark to Kettle Point.
DAVID McMASTER	do	Kettle Point to Baby's Point.

COMPARATIVE Statement of the yield and value of the Fisheries of this Division.

Kinds of Fish.		1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
				Lbs.	Lbs.
Whitefish	Lbs.	762,800	907,000	836,500	620,000
Trout	Brls.	2,345	2,154	705,200	543,000
Herring	"	916	5,999	brls. 4,395	brls. 4,222
Bass	"	38	49	14,000	13,800
Pike .....	"	.....	1	200	400
Pickarel	"	113	698	285,050	288,200
Sturgeon	"	25	688	64,700	59,200
Fish used for local consumption	"	3,134	350	.....	.....
Totals in barrels or lbs.		10,385	14,474	lbs. 2,784,650	lbs. 2,369,000
Value,	\$	78,670	81,075	166,499	135,250

Overseer Muir returns about the same number of men and boats engaged fishing as in 1882. At Southampton, a very important fishing station, gill nets met with very indifferent success. At Kincardine, the catch of whitefish and trout was slightly below that of the previous year. Herring were abundant for a short time at Sauble Beach; this, however, lasted only during their passage up to the spawning beds. Most of the mills in this Overseer's division are said to be provided with furnaces to burn the sawdust, so that there are no more complaints heard under that head.

Overseer McFayden states that, fishing on the Saugeen commenced only about 1st July, owing to the height of water. Trout are reported to be as abundant as ever. The sawdust nuisance is steadily decreasing. Out of over fifty sawmills on that stream, only one owner was found guilty of deliberate violation of the law, and was fined in accordance.

Overseer McKinnon's statistics show a decided increase in the yield of the fisheries in his division. The demand for fresh fish food in the local and American markets, is so brisk that few are pickled. Pound nets set in the neighbourhood of Kettle Point, for sturgeon fishing principally, proved a complete failure, owing to stormy weather; some of them being washed ashore three times successively by heavy waves. Only one violation of the law came under the *Overseer's* notice: a case of selling pickerel during the close season. The offender was prosecuted and fined.

Overseer McMaster has made no report.

LAKE ST. CLAIR AND THAMES RIVER DIVISION.

C. W. RAYMOND,	} <i>Overseers.</i>
J. B. MOODY,	
P. McCARRON,	
PETER McCANN,	
ANGUS BRADY,	
T. McQUENN,	
A. QUENNEVILLE,	

COMPARATIVE Statement of the yield and value of the Fisheries in this Division.

Kinds of Fish.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
			Lbs.	Lbs.
Whitefish..... Brls.	43			
do Lbs.	8,800	24,400	16,600	20,200
Trout..... Brls.	35	175	29,600	57,000
Herring..... "	350	300	brls. 291	brls. 462
Maskinongé..... "			400	600
Bass..... "	167	344	85,400	85,800
Pike..... "	38	64	12,200	50,200
Pickerel..... "	571	512	141,400	88,800
Sturgeon..... "			600	200
Coarse Fish..... "	699	818	brls. 1,568	brls. 1,084
Fish used for local consumption..... "	392	211		" 374
Totals in barrels or lbs.....	2,339	2,546	lbs. 657,000	lbs. 686,800
Value..... \$	10,864	20,640	25,695	27,334

The catch of whitefish in this division, although larger than last year, still falls below that of 1881. The yield of trout is almost double that of the previous year.

Overseer McCann states that for some unexplained causes, pickerel fishing on the upper division of the Thames River was a complete failure. This was, however, more than made up by a good catch of bass and coarse fish. Heavy freshets either carried away the mill dams or so badly damaged them that they had to be rebuilt. The owners were notified to have proper fishways placed on their dams. No violations of the law came under the *Overseer's* notice.

Overseer Brady reports a great falling off in the yield of his division, owing to spring floods

Overseer McQueen remarks that, the decrease in quantity of fish caught was made up by the remunerative prices obtained on local as well as on American markets. The falling off in his division, he chiefly attributes to the extremely severe winter which kept the river locked until the 20th March; then, the water remained so high, that fishermen lost a fortnight or three weeks on that account, during the best portion of the season. No violations of the law came under the *Overseer's* notice.

DETROIT RIVER DIVISION.

Ed. BOISMIER, Overseer.

COMPARATIVE Statement of the yield and value of the Fisheries in this Division.

Kinds of Fish.		1882.	1883.
Whitefish.....	Lbs.	75,000	62,500
Herring.....	Brls.	104	405
Maskinongé.....	Lbs.	600	720
Bass.....	"		4,050
Pike.....	"	200	1,000
Pickrel.....	"	18,000	22,200
Sturgeon.....	"	14,200	12,800
Coarse Fish.....	Brls.	215	310
Totals in lbs.....		lbs. 171,800	lbs. 245,920
Value.....	\$	9,216	11,573 20

Overseer Boismier says the catch of whitefish would have been better had it not been for the heavy gales which prevailed about the 1st November, during the highest run of these fish. Herring fishing was good. Sturgeon and pickrel fishing middling.

POINT PELÉE DIVISION.

WILLIAM PROSSER, Overseer.

COMPARATIVE Statement of the yield and value of the Fisheries in this Division.

Kinds of Fish.		1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
Whitefish.....	Lbs.	77,000	137,000	109,375	48,244
Herring.....	Brls.	1,772	6,690	5,640	7,940
Bass.....	"	269	300	lbs. 33,725	lbs. 24,840
Pickrel.....	"	225	247	" 24,138	" 34,214
Sturgeon.....	"	218	180	" 27,670	" 69,130
Coarse Fish.....	"		45		
Fish used for local consumption.....	"	574			
Totals in barrels or lbs.....		3,443	8,147	lbs 1,322,908	lbs. 1,764,428
Value.....	\$	16,794	41,845	41,805 28	50,559 28

The falling off in whitefish noticed in this sub-division, is made up by the increase of the coarser grades of fish, *i. e.* herring, sturgeon and pickrel.

PELÉE ISLAND.

JAMES CUMMINS, *Overseer.*

COMPARATIVE Statement of the yield and value of the Fisheries in this Division.

Kinds of Fish.		1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
Whitefish.....	Lbs.	84,400	115,224	95,970	62,884
Herring.....	Brls.	1,772	557	1,170	1,437
Pike.....	"		55		
Sturgeon.....	"	170	208	lbs. 60,000	lbs. 18,200
Coarse Fish.....	"	64		167	326
Fish used for local consumption.....	"	311			
Totals in barrels or lbs.....		1,869	1,396	lbs. 423,370	lbs. 433,684
Value.....	\$	10,178	8,289	17,195 60	14,429 72

LAKE ERIE DIVISION.

JOHN McMICHAEL, Overseer, Lake Erie frontage, Co. Kent.

ALEX. McBRIDE do do Co. Elgin.

DAVID SHARP do do Co. Norfolk.

W. A. McCRAE do do Co. Haldimand.

W. P. CROOME do do Grand River and tributaries,
from Brantford upwards.

COMPARATIVE Statement of the yield and value of the Fisheries in this Division.

Kinds of Fish.		1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
Whitefish.....	Brls.	113	251	Lbs.	Lbs.
do.....	Lbs.	21,600	7,700	78,000	110,500
Herring.....	Brls.	1,596	1,862	brls. 3,061	brls. 1,684
Maskinongé.....	"	10	30	1,200	2,800
Bass.....	"	78	208	48,600	86,600
Pike.....	"	95	200½	25,300	30,800
Pickrel.....	"	493	553	234,700	154,200
Sturgeon.....	"	1,455	422½	68,200	135,200
Coarse Fish.....	"	185	1,099½	brls. 2,378	brls. 3,316
Fish used for local consumption.....	"	774	18		
Totals in barrels or lbs.....		5,312	4,683	lbs. 1,543,800	lbs. 1,520,100
Value.....	\$	23,035	27,129	52,802 00	53,440 00

The yield of whitefish and bass in this division shows a noticeable increase, while herring and pickerel have fallen off. The total value slightly exceeds that of 1882.

Overseer McMichael reports a falling off in the yield of his division. This is neither ascribed to a scarcity of fish nor to a less vigorous prosecution of this industry,

but simply to unprecedented stormy weather, which fishermen experienced during the whole season. Close seasons were well observed.

Overseer McCrae mentions a falling off in the Grand River division. This he attributes to a late spring and high waters. Anglers met with poor success. There is now less spearing carried on than formerly, and the fishery regulations are better observed.

NIAGARA RIVER AND LAKE ONTARIO DIVISIONS.

J. W. KERR,
CHAS. GILCHRIST,
ANDREW HUGHSON, } *Overseers.*
W. HULL,
N. SIMMONS. }

COMPARATIVE Statement of the yield and value of the Fisheries in these Divisions.

Kinds of Fish.		1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
Whitefish.....	Brls.	945	1,157		
do	Lbs.	125,200	50,000	69,100	34,100
do	No.	100			
Trout.....	Brls.	416	838½	lbs. 110,300	lbs. 113,900
Herring.....	"	541	603	} brls. 1,212	brls. 2,116
Seiscos.....	"	378	577		
Maskinongé.....	"	25	509	lbs. 100,000	lbs. 90,000
Pike and Bass.....	"	424	1,056½	" 229,000	" 252,600
Pickrel.....	"	453	878	" 68,300	" 69,200
Sturgeon.....	"		146	" 103,800	" 69,600
Coarse Fish	"	938	1,430	brls. 1,878	brls. 1,698
Fish used for local consumption.....		950	459		
Totals in barrels or lbs.....		5,737	7,904	lbs. 1,298,500	lbs. 1,491,300
Value.....	\$	35,818	68,121	56,594	62,622

Overseer Kerr gives the catch of whitefish as almost a failure when compared with that of 1882, which was considered a poor year. This cannot be ascribed to any absence of these fish, supplemented as they were by millions of fry deposited in the lake during successive years, but to the fact that the number of gill nets used was trifling when compared with that of previous years. It is also presumed that, if whitefish did not approach their usual grounds, it is due to the fact that these were previously occupied by schools of herring, causing the whitefish to seek other feeding places. Herring were plentiful on Burlington Beach and large hauls were made. Anglers and trollers were very successful. Large gill nets of 12 inches mesh, replaced this season the more primitive mode of hook and line fishing for sturgeon, and proved a profitable investment to fishermen in the Niagara River, where these fish fetch as much as seven cents a pound, delivered on board the cars.

Overseer Gilchrist states that, while the yield of fish in that part of his division fronting Lake Ontario is steadily decreasing, Rice Lake and its tributaries improve wonderfully. Indians admit that they never had such fishing for the last fifteen years. Six hundred and forty-five angling permits were issued for the above named waters; seventy to foreigners, at \$1 each, seventy-five to Indians and the balance to local residents. *Overseer Gilchrist* expects a great rush of American sportsmen next season.

PRINCE EDWARD AND BAY OF QUINTÉ DIVISIONS.

CHARLES WILKINS, }
 JOS. REDMOND, } *Overseers.*

COMPARATIVE Statement of the yield and value of Fisheries in these Divisions.

Kinds of Fish.		1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
				Lbs.	Lbs.
Whitefish....	Brls.	199	715		
"	Lbs.	375,600	215,000	223,000	62,200
Trout.....	Brls.	679	950	120,000	183,000
Herring.....	"	250	637	brls. 610	brls. 341
Maskinongé	"	3		2,200	
Bass.....	"	103	180	32,200	23,800
Pike.....	"	109	373	40,600	175,400
Pickrel..	"	169	218	64,400	76,200
Sturgeon.....	"			1,800	
Coarse Fish	"	3,643	686	brls. 982	brls. 964
Fish used for local consumption	"	515	1,880		
Totals in barrels or lbs		7,548	6,714	lbs. 802,600	lbs. 781,600
Value..... \$		47,112	60,520	42,466	62,507

Overseer Redmond reports a continued falling off in the yield of the fisheries of his division, principally in whitefish. This, he believes, is caused by the thousands of worthless small fish which infest our waters, dying by hundreds during the summer to float afterwards on the surface, or sink to the bottom, and defile the feeding ground of the whitefish. This has a tendency to drive our most valuable kinds of fish to deeper water. Close seasons were strictly observed and no violation of the law is reported.

Overseer Wilkins also reports a decrease in the finer grades of fish, although there is an increase in the coarser kinds. He never knew the catch of whitefish to be so insignificant as it was this season, and the oldest fishermen agree in the same opinion. Considerable damage was done to nets and boats by severe stress of weather and freshets. The fishways in this district were all examined and found to be in good condition.

LENNOX, ADDINGTON AND FRONTENAC DIVISIONS.

A. D. SILLS,	} Overseers.
JOHN A. CAMERON,	
H. R. PURCELL,	
ROBERT GILBERT,	

COMPARATIVE Statement of the yield and value of the Fisheries in this Division.

Kinds of Fish.	1881.	1882.
Whitefish..... Lbs.	15,534	34,400
Trout..... "	9,422	15,100
Maskinongé..... "	30	.....
Bass..... "	74	200
Pike..... "	34,000	18,000
Pickrel..... "	2,230	20,350
Herring..... Brls.	307	267
Coarse Fish..... "	1,175	350
Totals in lbs.....	422,158	200,250
Value..... \$	10,100 72	8,568 00

Overseers Sills and Cameron report a falling off in the catch of fish in their division. This they ascribe to the fact that laborers being scarce, residents could not neglect and leave their farms to tend fishing until late in the season. The weather was very unfavorable to fishermen. Fishery laws are reported as having been well observed.

H. R. Purcell and Robert Gilbert were, during the course of the season, appointed Overseers for the inland waters of the upper townships of Addington and Frontenac.

WOLFE ISLAND AND KINGSTON DIVISIONS.

P. KIEL,	} Overseers.
JOHN COX,	
THOS. MERRITT,	
N. ACTON,	

COMPARATIVE Statement of the yield and value of the Fisheries in these Divisions.

Kinds of Fish.	1882.	1883.
Whitefish..... Lbs.	600	2,400
Trout..... "	20,000	21,000
Pike and Bass..... "	19,800	11,800
Pickrel..... "	9,400	3,000
Sturgeon..... "	200	3,600
Coarse Fish..... Brls.	468	370
Fish used for local consumption..... "	.....	58
Totals in lbs.....	143,000	127,400
Value..... \$	5,148 00	4,614 00

Overseer Kiel reports that fishing was not prosecuted as vigorously as formerly in his division; several fishermen having been induced to seek other employment. Fish were generally plentiful. The fishery laws were well observed.

Overseer Merritt reports that, owing to the prohibition of gill nets in the neighborhood of Kingston, black bass and pickerel have increased considerably. The catch of coarse fish was also much in excess of that of previous years. Particular attention was paid to the protection of Loughboro' lake.

RIDEAU DIVISION.

GEORGE JEACLE, }
A. E. MILLS, } *Overseers.*
JOHN MURPHY, }

COMPARATIVE Statement of the yield and value of the Fisheries in this Division.

Kinds of Fish.	1882.	1883.
Whitefish..... Lbs.	11,000	2,800
Trout..... "	3,400	1,600
Herring..... Brls.	74	73
Maskinongé..... Lbs.	1,000	1,000
Bass..... "	9,050	12,200
Pike..... "	18,650	15,400
Pickerel..... "	3,800	4,200
Coarse Fish..... Brls.	424	317
Totals in lbs.....	146,500	115,200
Value..... \$	4,981 50	3,799 00

Overseer Mills reports the catch of fish in his division about the same as last year. Most of the fish are caught by angling, trolling and with dip nets. The close seasons were generally well observed, with a few exceptions, and the guilty parties could not be apprehended.

Overseer Jeacle reports that, the slight falling off in the yield of his district is due to the fact that, fishing with gill nets was prohibited. Large numbers of coarse fish were taken with hoop nets. The law was generally well observed, only a couple of violations having occurred, which were speedily detected and punished.

PRESCOTT AND CORNWALL DIVISION.

JOHN MOONEY, }
T. McGARRITY, } *Overseers.*

COMPARATIVE Statement of the yield and value of the Fisheries in this Division.

Kinds of Fish.	1882.	1883.
Maskinongé..... Lbs.	2,200	2,500
Bass..... "	5,500	5,000
Pike..... "	5,300	6,000
Pickerel..... "	4,800	5,200
Sturgeon..... "	50,000	48,000
Coarse Fish..... Brls.	312	325
Totals in lbs.....	130,200	131,700
Value..... \$	4,763	4,762

CARLETON AND RUSSELL COUNTIES DIVISION.

WILLIAM BOUCHER, } Overseers.
OLIVIER MIRON, }

COMPARATIVE Statement of the yield and value of the Fisheries in this Division.

Kinds of Fish.		1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
Maskinongé	Lbs.				5,000
Bass	"				5,000
Pickrel	"				6,000
Pike	"				6,000
Sturgeon	"				10,000
Coarse Fish	Brls.		100	125	100
Fish used for local consumption	"	90			
Totals in barrels.....		90	100	125	260
Value	\$	360	400	500	2,160

COUNTY OF RENFREW AND LANARK DIVISIONS.

Overseers.	ANDREW TELFER,	Lower portion Bonnechère and Madawaska Rivers.
	M. L. RUSSELL,	Upper portion Bonnechère River.
	J. R. McDONALD,	Upper waters Madawaska River.
	THOS. McKIBBON,	Mink Lake and Lake Doré.
	GEORGE DOUGLAS,	Muskrat Lake and Snake River.
	ARCHD. ACHESON,	Lower Allumettes and Coulonge Lakes.
	JOHN GRANT,	Ottawa River, from Upper Allumettes Lake to Des Joachims.
	JOHN SMITH,	Lake des Chats, from Portage du Fort to Fitzroy Harbour.
	JOSEPH BELANGER,	Calabogie Lake and inland waters Bagot Township.

COMPARATIVE Statement of the yield and value of the Fisheries in this Division.

Kinds of Fish.		1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
				Lbs.	Lbs.
Whitefish.....	Brls.	46	33	4,200	5,700
Trout	"	60	45½	14,400	10,600
Maskinongé	"	44	61	9,000	10,400
Bass	"	78	23	6,200	12,400
Pike	"	154	108½	21,900	23,300
Pickrel	"	67	40	8,400	10,000
Sturgeon	"	18	15	2,800	11,400
Coarse Fish	"	282	157	brls. 157	brls. 225
Fish used for local consumption	"	40			
Totals in barrels or bls.....		789	483	lbs. 98,300	lbs. 128,200
Value	\$	4,153	2,829	4,767	5,859

MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND LAKE DIVISION.

JAMES McFADDEN, } Overseers.
EPHRAIM DEACON, }

COMPARATIVE Statement of the yield and value of the Fisheries in this Division.

Kinds of Fish.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
			Lbs.	Lbs.
Bass..... Brls.	30	35	5,000	4,400
Pike..... "	262	257	33,000	26,800
Pickrel..... "	15	13	400	1,800
Coarse Fish..... "	140	138	brls. 106	brls. 92
Fish used for local consumption..... "	20			
Totals in barrels or lbs.	467	443	lbs. 59,600	lbs. 51,200
Value..... \$	2,175	2,305	2,398	2,080

CHARLESTON AND GANANOQUE LAKES DIVISION.

W. H. JOHNSTON, } Overseers.
JAMES GREER, }
WM. HICKS, }

COMPARATIVE Statement of the yield and value of the Fisheries in this Division.

Kinds of Fish.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
			Lbs.	Lbs.
Trout..... Brls.	15	20	2,000	1,800
Bass..... "	20	25	4,000	3,400
Pickrel..... "				1,200
Pike..... "	10	12	1,000	
Coarse Fish..... "	20	120	brls. 100	brls. 125
Totals in barrels or lbs.	65	177	lbs. 29,000	lbs. 31,400
Value..... \$	380	807	890	908 00

PETERBOROUGH AND VICTORIA DIVISIONS.

GEORGE COCHRANE, }
 J. R. GRAHAM, } *Overseers.*
 JOHN DAUNCEY, }

COMPARATIVE Statement of the yield and value of the Fisheries in these Divisions.

Kinds of Fish.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
			Lbs.	Lbs.
Whitefish..... Lbs.			8,000	5,000
Trout..... Brls.	54	88	25,000	21,000
Herring..... "	38	46	brls. 180	brls. 225
Maskinongé..... "	193	158	133,400	168,400
Bass..... "	186	256	109,200	127,600
Pickarel..... "				2,000
Coarse Fish..... "	47	145	brls. 305	brls. 255
Totals in barrels or lbs.....	518	692	lbs. 372,600	lbs. 420,000
Value..... \$	2,775	4,280	19,316	22,105 00

LAKES SCUGOG AND SIMCOE DIVISIONS.

GEO. B. McDERMOT, }
 L. S. SAUNDERS, } *Overseers.*
 WM. HASTINGS, }
 W. McDERMOT, }
 R. G. DALTON, }

COMPARATIVE Statement of the yield and value of the Fisheries in this Division.

Kinds of Fish.	1882.	1883.
	Lbs.	Lbs.
Whitefish..... Lbs.	58,400	51,200
Trout..... "	60,300	69,100
Herring..... Brls.	72	82
Maskinongé..... Lbs.	6,000	240,000
Bass and Pike..... "	34,600	93,700
Sturgeon..... "	2,000	4,000
Pike..... "		24,000
Fish used for local consumption..... Brls.		400
Totals in lbs.....	175,700	578,400
Value..... \$	12,192	33,056 00

Overseer G. B. McDermot's division comprises Lake Scugog and tributaries. He reports maskinonge on the increase, and feels confident that, with proper protection and the speedy detection and punishment of poachers these waters will, before long, rival Rice Lake for maskinonge and bass fishing. Mr. McDermot's efforts to check the

illegal practice of spearing, which had almost depleted these beautiful waters, were most successful, and are already showing the good results of efficient protection.

During the winter of 1882, it was reported that large numbers of bass died for want of air. This Officer applied himself to ascertain the real cause of this accident, and finally discovered that the whole trouble arose from the mills at Lindsay using so much water during winter time. This occasioned a serious drain on the lake, with no equivalent to supply the deficiency. As a consequence, during a severe winter, the ice will freeze right to the bottom along the bars, making stagnant pools of all waters inside these bars where the fish are smothered for want of fresh water. Not a single dead fish was found in deep water, which fact goes to support the value of the above theory.

Overseer Hastings states that, the residents on Thorah Island did not fish owing to the ice remaining so late. One hundred and twelve spearing licenses were issued. The Georgina Island Indians having violated the close-season, five nets were confiscated from them.

MUSKOKA DIVISION.

WM. E. FOOT, } *Overseers.*
C. ROPER, }

COMPARATIVE Statement of the yield and value of the Fisheries in this Division.

Kinds of Fish.		1882.	1883.
Whitefish.....	Lbs.	23,000	20,800
Trout.....	"	4,600	3,537
Herring.....	Brls.	90	83
Bass.....	Lbs.	1,400	2,418
Pickarel.....	"	1,600	12,470
Totals in lbs.....		48,600	55,825
Value	\$	4,458	3,255 24

Overseer Foot states that, he experiences a good deal of difficulty in procuring accurate returns of the catch of fish in his division. Fish are reported as being plentiful in the different lakes of the district of Muskoka. This Overseer issued fifty-eight gill net licenses and thirty angling permits. No complaints of violations of the law reached him.

Mr. C. Roper was, during the course of last season, appointed Fishery Overseer for North Branch of Muskoka River and Mary Lake to Nipissing Road.







